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CHAMBERS'S
HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER.

A MONTHLY RECORD OF INTELLIGENCE FROM NOVEMBER 1832
TO DECEMBER 1835.

CONDUCTED BY

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,

AUTHOR OF "THE BOOK OF SCOTLAND," "GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND," &c.

AND

ROBERT CHAMBERS,

AUTHOR OF "TRADITIONS OF EDINBURGH," "HISTORY OF THE SCOTTISH REBELLIONS," "SCOTTISH
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THE HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER.

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CHAMBERS' HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS, EDITORS OF "CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL."

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PRELIMINARY EXPLANATIONS.

As this work must fall into the hands of many individuals who know little of political affairs, it is necessary to give the following preliminary explanations.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

There are *two kinds* of government; and the two may be best distinguished by the words **LIBERAL** and **ILLIBERAL**. The present nations of Europe arose, it may be said, out of the ruins of the Roman empire—a sovereignty which formerly overspread a great part of the world, but was gradually broken into pieces during the centuries between the *sixth* and the *eleventh*. For a long time all these nations were governed, each by a single monarch, who had almost unlimited power over his subjects. But it has happened that, in the island of Great Britain, the power of the King has been a good deal broken down by the people, who now chiefly govern themselves, through the medium of a representative body, called the House of Commons, the King only retaining certain minor privileges. It has also happened that the people of France have been able to exchange their despotic monarchy for one equally limited with that of Great Britain. Such things always happen when nations attain a certain degree of civilization; that is to say, when they become sufficiently intelligent, and sufficiently orderly among themselves, to require a less rigorous kind of restraint to be imposed on them.

At present, only Great Britain, France, and Belgium, are *liberalised* countries. Most of the rest of Europe, consisting of Spain, Portugal, Holland, Germany, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Italy, are *non-liberalised*; that is, they are still governed chiefly by single monarchs, who have no regular control upon their actions, or the way in which they manage their subjects. In these countries, nevertheless, there are large—but *not large enough*—parties of people, who would like very much to have their government liberalised; and, in some instances, attempts of that kind have been made, but put down by force. As power is a very agreeable thing to men, and, more especially, as there is always more or less mischief, and distress, and difficulty, about a decisive alteration of government, the absolute monarchs endeavour, with all their might, to prevent the progress of liberal opinions among their subjects. Seeing that the press would let their people know how the liberal countries are getting on, they restrain it by the most severe laws. Nay, they would like to make war against the liberalised countries—especially France and Belgium, which were *latest liberalised*—in order, if possible, to restore the old system, so that their own subjects might not have any such example at all before their eyes.

Europe, then, is now in the following predicament: Great Britain, France, and Belgium, are so circumstanced, that they may, perhaps, have soon to defend their liberal institutions against the arbitrary powers in their neighbourhood. There is just this chance against the war—namely, that the arbitrary monarchs have to fear lest their own subjects may not second them very cordially in their efforts to put down liberal opinions elsewhere. They have also to reflect that, in the last war, France alone not only maintained her part for many years against all those arbitrary powers, with Great Britain to assist them, but actually subjugated many of them. There is, further, some chance of a new liberalised power being added speedily to the confederacy—namely, Portugal, which is at present a subject of contest between two brothers, Miguel and Pedro, the latter of whom is of liberal dispositions. It is, upon the whole, most likely that

no war of any importance will take place, but that the liberalised countries will be left at peace to enjoy their superior institutions, while the other nations must yet go through several stages of further civilization, before they can either obtain liberal institutions, or be fit, perhaps, to enjoy them.

HOME POLITICS.

Great Britain has been a liberalised country for centuries. It has, by a series of *wrenches*, forced a certain degree of liberty out of the hands of its sovereigns; and no country is so well fitted, by the intelligence and private virtue of its inhabitants, to enjoy civil freedom. The people obtained the decided protection of laws, in the reign of King John, about six hundred years ago. At the distance of about half that space of time—namely, in the middle of the sixteenth century—they abolished the Catholic, and assumed the Protestant religion; a change which operated in a most powerful manner in raising a spirit of independence and extending freedom of thought among the people. Soon after this period, they commenced a contest with their monarchs for a more liberal kind of government, which terminated at the Revolution of 1688, when the grand principle was established, that king and people are mutually dependent on each other, the one being obliged to rule by certain laws, and the other only called upon to obey so long as these laws are respected by their sovereign. Since the Revolution, the chief management of affairs has resided in the House of Commons, which was partly elected by certain local bodies of people, and partly nominated by the grandees of the realm, and by the Crown. Still, however, every act of the House of Commons required the sanction of an assembly of noblemen, called the House of Peers, and of the King himself, before it could become law. For a long time, the people were so much accustomed to pay deference to the King and the Peers, that they did not much regard the interference of those personages in the making up of the House of Commons. But at last they all at once became very much concerned on this point, and insisted on having the power of electing the whole of the House of Commons themselves; a demand urged with such vigour, that both the House of Peers and the King were obliged to give way last summer, so that the people, or the richer part of them, will henceforth have a much greater say than ever in the management of the national affairs.

Although the people are said to have done all this, it was in reality only a majority of the people who did it. Every great change has its objectors. The Civil War had its Cavaliers, the Revolution its Jacobites, and so forth. So has the Reform of the House of Commons had its *Conservatists*. Wealth makes men cautious, commercial enterprise makes them bold. Thus it has been the opinion of a great number of opulent persons throughout the country, and of a great variety of other kinds of men, that there was more danger in such a decisive change in the legislature—more danger of making men cease to obey all government and respect all laws, than there was good to be expected from it. "When you have got men into a habit of obeying any thing, even a thing in itself not very perfect, better," say the Conservatists, "keep them in this habit undisturbed, than, by attempting to improve the thing, shake their allegiance to it, and so cause them to think worse, perhaps, of the new, than they did of the old." Where men have thought conscientiously in this way, and are not observed to have any selfish reasons for wishing to keep things as they are, they ought to be respected by those who think differently; for it is very well known, that, in a community like that of Great

Britain, the admiration of all surrounding nations for the general diffusion of good feeling between man and man, and the unity of spirit with which all seek the good of the country and the honour of the British name, there can be no class of persons thoroughly and by nature hostile to the public advantage. The whole are brothers, and their different views on political questions is too much a matter of mere chance, arising from their circumstances in life, their habits of thinking, or perhaps from no higher cause than the mere temperament of their blood, to make it feasible that they should entertain bitter feelings regarding each other. The Conservatists are so called, because they wish, in a general way, that institutions should be preserved as much as possible in their usual forms, they being of belief that the abuses of institutions had better be winked at than run the risk of ruining all by alteration. It may well be believed that these gentlemen strenuously opposed the passing of the Reform Act, though many of them have since expressed their willingness to turn it to the best account for the sake of the country, and, now that the first grand step has been taken, will probably show themselves as ready to reform minor abuses as those who have hitherto been their opponents.

It has been stated that commercial enterprise makes men bold in political speculations. This was remarked three thousand years ago by a Greek philosopher named Aristotle, who, seeing that agricultural habits had an equal effect in making men timid in those matters, expressed his fear that no nation would ever hold together under one government, if composed of these two kinds of people in nearly equal portions. Now, it happens that there are vast multitudes of commercial people in Great Britain, who, of course, are almost all of them anxious for improvements in the state management. The whole affair is one of arithmetic. A commercial man is in the habit of reckoning every thing by figures: if a man does so much, he gets so much; every good in this world he sees sold for its price. Now, the commercial man, having seen that some of the individuals who had a share in the creation of the House of Commons got money and power thereby, became resolved that no such thing should be, because it was not consistent with the common and proper rules of mercantile life for obtaining those advantages. Hence the Reform Act, and hence the cry which still continues for the abolition of sinecure places, and pensions enjoyed without merit. In the same way, the commercial man goes to work with the National Church Establishments. He sees certain clergymen in England and Ireland (for there is but one church in those two departments of the empire) getting very large salaries, without doing, as he thinks, any adequate service in return; while the more active class of ministers have perhaps far too little. This he thinks wrong; and hence the demand now astir for church reform, and the downfall of all privileged and established churches. Again, the commercial man sees that the landlords, or growers of grain throughout the country, have a privilege, by means of what are called the Corn Laws, of keeping up the price of their article above what it can be bought for on the Continent; so that these landlords, and their tenants, and all connected with them, have the enjoyment of more money than what they would otherwise have. This also seems very wrong to the commercial man; and hence the demand for the abolition of the corn restrictions. Men of this kind have not yet got any proper general name, except that of *Liberals*; but there seems to be little reason to give them any particular title, for they promise to become very speedily identical with the nation at large. Some men of tendencies such as these are called

Whigs, and of them is the present Ministry composed ; but the Whigs are not willing to make nearly such extensive changes as many of the people are, and hence they are said to enjoy no sincere or general affection throughout the country. The more zealous of the arithmetical thinkers are called *Radicals*, from their having once asked for a radical reform of Parliament ; but this is a title from which many of the rest would shrink, as they are not so devoted to innovation, but they would still like to see a caution observed in the change. In short, it is exceedingly difficult to describe the great class of liberal thinkers by any specific epithet.

It is the actings of these various parties, and the progress and changes of opinion among them, that we are to chronicle in one large department of the record now laid before the public. While scrupulously endeavouring to give no one more or less than justice, it will be our earnest wish and aim to soften the asperities that arise among the parties—to aid in the explanation of their views mutually to each other—and to promote, as far as may lie in our power, that humane and generous spirit of good fellowship, which has hitherto characterised the British nations, even in the midst of civil war, and much more so in political debate.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THERE are three things, yea, four, in our system of polity, that are supposed to pass all human comprehension—the Currency Question, the Corn Laws, the Principles of Trade, and the Payment of the National Debt. When an article is found in any periodical work with one of these titles at its head, the most of readers pass on to the next, with a hopeless shrug, as much as to say, “that is not for us.” Yet it is of the utmost importance that these questions should be generally understood, for they are of more or less concern to all. The circulation, for instance, is to the body politic what the blood is to the natural body, the nourisher of all its faculties. If it either falls short or redounds, the system is deranged in the one and in the other ; and we should, therefore, be prepared, by due information, both to prevent the derangement, as far as possible, and to repair the effects of what we cannot prevent. Under these impressions, we venture to present the following information upon the currency question, earnestly hoping that our account of it will be found intelligible by the bulk of the community.

The currency of a country is popularly understood to mean its gold and silver coins, or these and the bank notes together, found necessary in conducting its transactions. From the ideas habitually propagated upon this subject, eighteen millions would appear to be about the amount of gold and silver in circulation, from twenty-two to twenty-three millions of notes of the Bank of England, and sometimes ten, in particular periods seventeen, and even twenty millions of the notes of other banks. The circulation of the kingdom would thus appear to consist of about fifty-eight millions. It is in general held to amount to about forty-seven millions of every description of currency, varied, of course, by occasional expansions or contractions.

We do not wish to detract from the authenticity of these statements ; but it will be seen material, in our subsequent reasonings, to state that the currency of a country does not consist solely of its gold and silver in circulation, nor even of these and its bank notes. Every note of its buyers and sellers passing from hand to hand, is as much a part of the circulation as are the notes of a bank, or the usual coin. All property, even, exchanged against other property, is part of the circulation of the country for the time. In short, the currency of a country is its floating wealth ; that is to say, that part of it that is not fixed in houses, lands, or furniture, nor in any permanent manner, but is continually employed, or ready to be employed, in conducting the transactions of society. Whatever may be the amount afloat, is the circulation of the country. It does not consist of the mere amount of property coined. That, if not in use, is no more circulation than so much plate or furniture ; and if plate or furniture, houses, lands, or goods, are impeded, and circulating in the shape of obligations, whether of bankers (who may be termed public sponsors) or of the individual owners, they are for the time in a floating state, are represented in, and make part of, the circulation. The general amount of the circulation of the united kingdom, considered in this manner, that is to say, the coin, bank notes, and bills not in the hands of banks, must be at least equal to ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS ; and it is of importance to hold in view that such must be the amount, in estimating the effects of contractions or expansions of the currency.

The value of a currency does not depend upon its amount, but upon what it has to do ; upon the relative abundance or scarcity of itself, and the property opposed to and to be purchased by it. Thus, a piece of money or a bank note is no more depreciated in the hands of a rich man than in those of a poor man. It has exactly the same power of purchase in the one hand as in the other ; but it will be more easily parted with by the one than by the other : and the same is true of a rich or poor country. As the circulation of a country and medium of purchase becomes abundant, it is more easily parted with for property. Property

is in this case said to rise, and money to fall ; and as circulation is restricted, or competition less, money is said to rise and property to fall. Neither expression is correct, but both are intelligible. What has happened is, that fixed and floating property, or the power of purchase and the property to be purchased, have become unequal. There is more money, or power of purchase, relatively, in the market than there is of property, or more property than money. This is the general position. But it must be added, that particular circumstances oftener rule the value of commodities, and, of course, of the circulation as opposed to them, than the general value of the circulation ; that is, the plenty or scarcity of the article, or the demand for it in the market. This so much more frequently rules the case than the value of the currency, that it may almost be assumed as the general position, that it is not the high state of currency, or even want of money, that causes property to fall, but the want of effectual demand for that particular species of property. Nor is it the abundance of money that depreciates money, as opposed to property ; but the excess of competition or effectual demand. An article that to-day is worth much, may to-morrow be unsaleable, and yet the state of the circulation remain unchanged ; and if a change in the circulation does affect prices (as it naturally must), the effect is small in proportion to the mass of the circulation—a million or two millions deducted from a hundred being evidently capable of making but a very slight impression.

Therefore, when we speak of abundance or scarcity of money, we should look at least to two things—not at the abundance of the circulation, more than at the difficulty of profitably applying it. The circulation of a country may be large and yet scarce, from a great and general activity ; and the circulation of a country may be restricted, or to a great extent lost, and yet too great for the occasions of the country. Fixed property may be high, and yet prosperity low, as the holders of money may be seeking a safe, if not a profitable investment ; and the fixed property of a country may be low, and yet its prosperity high, no one wishing to divert his funds from the purposes of trade. Generally, however, a period of prosperity sustains every species of property, because then credit is added largely to capital, both through the intervention of banks and the general confidence of the public ; and though this, perhaps, renders the circulation for the time very great, there is no excess, for there are purposes for it all.

These things furnish much of the instruction that is wanted at present, for they teach us, whether in prosperity or adversity, to look, not at the circulation, its extent and supposed depreciation, or the reverse, but at the country. Is the country active and productive ? Then it is happy, no matter whether the circulation is extensive or not. There is no crime, no misery ; for there is work to be done, and money to pay for it. The COUNTRY is the statesman's barometer ; its happiness or misery the points to be sought or avoided ; and though a fullness of happiness, even, is to be contemplated with anxiety, it is only with anxiety so to manage as that there may be no relapse.

It is the tendency of all labour, and of every industrious community, to accumulate wealth, and this accumulation has a tendency to render the portions of that wealth in the hands of large holders be considered of less moment, and be parted with freely. If the country generally is rich, like an individual in similar circumstances, it will spend freely ; and this, whether its circulation be in gold and silver, or in any other shape by which property can be represented.

This is one of those conditions of things that leads our state doctors to desire that the circulation should be kept down as much as possible ; and they suggest various plans. One of them, and the one considered the most legitimate, is to propose to keep the circulation in gold and silver. But by the evidence of the Governor of the Bank of England on a late occasion, it is proved, that, were this to be rigidly adhered to, transactions could not be managed. And the fact is obvious. Half the time of the community would be lost in reckoning its counters. Again, while bank currency of any amount can be carried easily, it may also be carried safely : it is a marked article : whereas, bullion would not only be difficult to carry, but the known possession of it would endanger life in all directions. But, lastly, the insisting upon coin for all purposes of circulation is not only unnecessary, but ridiculous, and, more than any thing, would defeat the object intended. It is unnecessary and ridiculous to insist that a country, before attempting to trade, should first divest itself of an immensity of every species of property desirable, to invest in white and yellow counters as a medium of exchange, while exchanging one article against another would effect the purpose ; or a bill of exchange, that is to say, a note from a purchaser that he had made an exchange, and received a certain value from a seller, and would account for that value to the seller, or any one sent by him ; and the possession of gold and silver for every purpose would defeat the object of sustaining the currency, from this, that bullion, like every other article, must descend in value as it increases in amount.

It will be seen, therefore, that we favour the system of a paper circulation for internal purposes ; and the reasons will be immediately stated. The only wonder is, that after the experience that has been had of this system, and of its magical power to do good,

we should now, after reaping that good almost in excess, feel disposed to doubt its reality, merely because men who have not studied the subject, or cannot comprehend it, are unable to render a reason why we have prospered. There is perhaps this excuse, that the men who conduct banking establishments, and those of the first importance, are equally apt to discredit the subject with their opponents ; which renders necessary a little further explanation here.

Much of the confusion among practical men on the subject of circulation, arises from improper notions on the subject of EXCHANGE ; and this again arises from using terms to indicate particular states of a part of the circulation, and particular things to be done to correct that state, as if they were terms of general import, and indicating particulars of general and national importance. The most prominent of these terms is, the *par of exchange*. Nothing is heard of so frequently. The Governor of the Bank of England speaks of it as regulating the issues of the Bank ; and the enemies of that establishment represent these as regulating the value of the currency of the country, to its constant detriment.

It may surprise that we are obliged to say there is no such thing !—that “the par of exchange” is a term without a meaning. What is meant is, that occasionally dealers in bullion see it their interest to make transfers of that article, and then the banks are made to furnish it ; because, while coin never varies in price as coin, it is liable, as a piece of bullion, to fluctuate like any other article. Coin is therefore often not only cheaper than any other bullion, but infinitely more convenient for merchandise, being already assayed and weighed. The banks, in consequence, often furnish the material for this branch of trade, almost at their own charge ; it forms a great deduction from their profits, because it is often replaced at a great sacrifice, and the country, instead of thanking them for it, often feels inclined to blame them, as inflicting a general loss. Did it fall on the country to replace this circulation, the accusation would be just ; but as the banks themselves furnish it, the COUNTRY neither has an interest in this action and reaction, nor, if it had, could it prevent it. It is a fluctuation, *not in the CURRENCY*, but in the price of articles that happen to make part of it—that is, gold and silver. The mode which the bankers in general adopt to protect themselves, is, to avoid issuing their notes freely, so as they may not readily be returned upon them for gold. But it appears, from the recent evidence of the Governor of the Bank of England, that they also sometimes themselves send bullion abroad. And this is the true plan, for then they have the profit upon their own article. But they seem not exactly to see what they do ; for they term it “correcting the par of exchange,” and do it secretly, as if correcting an improper state of the circulation originating with them, whereas it is either liquidating an actual balance of trade against the country, with which they can have no concern, or, as may be equally the case, supplying a particular article of trade, at that particular moment in demand. The actual circumstances of trade may, and doubtless often do, occasion an efflux or influx of gold and silver : it is unavoidable. But the constant gnawing that is kept up on the currency, and which often compels bankers to tighten their circulation, is to be traced to the single circumstance, that part of our currency is an article of merchandise, the dealers in which are constantly on the alert.

We shall see all this illustrated, by a very short statement of the actual Principles of Exchange, which, however, must be detained till our next Number.

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

WHILE the hostility to the Episcopal Church is producing bloodshed in Ireland, it is also assuming a formidable aspect in England. The dissenters, a numerous and powerful body (though a majority of them were originally Presbyterians, and, therefore, supporters of a church establishment), are everywhere taking up the arms of argument and agitation against this great clerical corporation. The following is part of an address to them, which has been printed :—“Let us awake to a sense of that duty which devolves on us as men and Christians ; let us wipe away that reproach which rests upon us in a compromising support of the established hierarchy ; let us vindicate the cause of true religion and justice, which are injured and violated by its existence. We neutralize our dissent, by a quiet and compromising payment of all ecclesiastical demands. The example of the Quakers is that which we call upon you to imitate. If the whole body of dissenters had imitated this example from the first, we do not hesitate to say that long ere this the question would have been settled for ever. It is not too late ! Our numbers are great, our influence, from the senate to the meanest hovel in the land, vast and increasing ; we have only to be united and firm, to be happy and free. If the priests will have our money, let them have it as our blood. If they will have our support, let them have it at the expense of every law of hospitality and good citizenship, by the seizure of our property, and its public sale ; let them seize, but who will buy ?”

Mr Cresset Pelham announced, on the 16th October, at the Newcastle reform festival, that a measure for the reform of the church—a moderate, but real and efficient measure—is contemplated by the Ministers.

The *Standard* newspaper has since given an affirmation of this report, adding, that the bill has been already drawn up by the Rev. Sydney Smith, long a contributor of anti-church articles to the *Edinburgh Review*, and the intimate friend of several persons in the Cabinet.

In Scotland, even, where the established Presbyterian church (based originally upon a popular system) has hitherto been in good credit, both at home and in other countries, the spirit of the times has also induced a demand of church reform. A number of the dissenters, or rather seceders (for, originally, they only professed to *withdraw* from the church on account of abuses, not to dissent from its original doctrines or regulations), have formed a union, under the title of the Voluntary Church Association, which held its first meeting on the 13th of September, and, some time during last month, published a manifesto of its sentiments. A similar association has since been formed at Glasgow; and on the first Tuesday of November, it is the intention of a number of the dissenting clergymen in Fife to form another, and to petition Parliament against church establishments. The fundamental rules of the Edinburgh society are, "That a compulsory support of religious institutions is inconsistent with the nature of religion, the spirit of the gospel, the express appointments of Jesus Christ, and the civil rights of men: That, in every case where the individual disapproves of the system supported, or of the principles of its support, it is an unwarrantable attack upon the right of property, and a direct invasion of the rights of conscience: That it keeps in a state of unnatural separation those who ought to be united—and in a state of unnatural union, those who ought to be separate: That its tendency, as exhibited in its effects, is to secularize religion, promote hypocrisy, perpetuate error, produce infidelity, destroy the unity and purity of the church, and disturb the peace and order of civil society: That by its direct and indirect influence, it is among the principal causes of the low state of Christianity in those countries where it is professed, and of the slowness of its progress throughout the world; and that, while thus unreasonable, impolitic, unjust, and mischievous, it has not even the plea of necessity—Christianity having within itself, in the native influence of its doctrines on the minds of those who believe them, every thing which is requisite for its efficient support and indefinite extension."

No member of the church has as yet deigned to take that notice of the association which it is prepared to hail as a mark of its power. (See the manifesto above mentioned, entitled "Substance of a Speech delivered at a Meeting of Evangelical Dissenters.") But the counter-arguments of that body we believe to be nearly as follow:—"That the Church of Scotland, except in the city of Edinburgh, is not altogether supported by compulsory means, but chiefly by foundations, and no part of its support can be called compulsory upon the nation, except what it derives in small additional stipends from the state—a support exclusively applied in parishes where, in all probability, a clergyman could not otherwise be maintained: That, in a large majority of the parishes, the population is not sufficiently dense to afford a hope that ministers of the gospel could be supported except by the tithes and by the state: That it is surely better that the tithes (a kind of tithe, but paid by the landlords) should be applied to the support of religion, than given up for any other purpose—more especially as the money is raised without the least distress or trouble of any kind, and is not used—not a penny of it—by any but *acting clergymen*: That an established church is necessary for keeping up 'standards' of faith, and that even the seceders only exist with a reference to the standards kept up by the Church of Scotland: Lastly, that the church itself is every year becoming purer and more popular, through the force of public opinion from without—three-fourths of the ministers now appointed being of the evangelical kind, and many of them nominated by their flocks—whereas, not more than ten years ago, hardly a third were evangelical, and the flock was never consulted." It is, indeed, remarkable, say the established clergy, that so long as the majority of our body were anti-popular, the seceders never said a word against establishments in the abstract, and that they only have begun to do so when the clergy are more generally of a popular character, and more expressly resembling and rivalling themselves.

So much we think it necessary to give, as a mere history of what has lately taken place on the subject of church reform, and as a view of the sentiments of both parties. Whether it will be possible to raise a popular fervour against the church establishment of Scotland, remains to be seen: one thing is certain; no fervour is as yet in existence among the congregations of the establishment. The church enjoys much affection and reverence among the Scottish people in general, grounded at once on national reminiscences and esteem for its unassuming and practically useful character. The voluntary associations must therefore make up their minds to very great exertions, if they hope to succeed in their object. There are two points in the present system of the church—neither of them essential to its fundamental constitution—which will no doubt afford them much ground of hope; and these the church would do well to put out of the way as soon as possible. We mean *patronage* (an institution disgraceful for its Jacobite origin, and, how-

ever nominally existing, still repugnant both to the feelings and good sense of the people), and the condition of the metropolitan establishment. In Edinburgh, it is well known, eighteen ministers are supported in only thirteen churches, by a very heavy compulsory tax upon the inhabitants, while the money further paid for the seat-rents is absorbed by the city corporation, and applied, at their pleasure, to the building of new and the repairing of old churches. Bonaparte used to say that Paris was France, and it is to be expected that many will look upon Edinburgh as Scotland, or at least that the population of the capital, acting under their own excited views, will exercise a great influence in the contest which is about to take place. Those who are really friendly to the church would certainly consult their own interest in an eminent degree, if they were to set themselves seriously to the removal of this important grievance.

By accounts just received from Canada, it appears that an union is about to take place between the United Secession Church and the members of the Church of Scotland in that colony. We may hence anticipate the organization of a Presbyterian Church in that part of the empire, totally independent of any of the church courts of Scotland, or of the state.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE history of France during the past month has been signalled by the appointment of a new Ministry. The limited monarchy which took its rise from the revolution of 1830, has disappointed the hopes of many of those who helped to create it, by not acting in what they deemed a sufficiently liberal way. The King, Louis Philip, instead of making further innovations, or encouraging popular movements in other countries for the support of his own government, has rather shown a desire to restrain, as much as possible, the popular feelings in his own country, and, by a perfect neutrality, to make himself agreeable to the despotic powers of Europe. The difficulties which beset the King in this course of policy, have been fully shown during the last few months, by his being unable to obtain a Ministry who would second him in his views. At length, on the 13th of October, the *Moniteur*, or official newspaper of the French government, contained the list of a new Cabinet, composed as follows:—

Marshal SOULT—Minister of War and President of Council.

The Duc de BROGLIE—Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. HUMAIN—Minister of Finance.

M. THIERS—Minister of Interior.

M. GUIZOT—Minister of Public Instruction.

M. BARTHE—Keeper of Seals, &c.

M. de RIGNY remains Minister of Marine, and

M. d'ARGANT—Minister of Commerce.

This Ministry is entirely of a moderate, or what is called in France a *Doctrinaire* cast. Its members are men not illiberal, but who with their liberality are anxious to reconcile certain principles of an opposite character. It is anticipated that the Ministers will not be able to conduct the public business for any length of time, as they can have no chance of securing a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, which is called for the 19th of November. The King, however, must be resolved that they shall try their fortune in that quarter, as he has already taken measures to secure a majority for them in the Upper Chamber, by creating sixty-one new Peers. In the meantime, they are said to be highly unpopular with the press, as well as among the bulk of the people.

Since its accession, the Doctrinaire Ministry has made an attempt to gain some favour. Marshal Soult was no sooner in office than he addressed a circular to the public functionaries, stating his resolution to act vigorously against the friends of the exiled family, and "to press to a solution every undecided European question." The latter expression refers to the quarrel between Holland and Belgium, to which article we must refer the reader for further explanation.

Another circumstance, however, has added to the unpopularity of the government. M. Berryer, a partisan of the exiled family, who was arrested on suspicion of treason in June last, was brought to trial on the 16th and 17th ult. It is believed that M. Berryer was in reality guilty of no crime, unless he can be said to have offended the laws by visiting the Duchess de Berri, in order to induce her to retire from France. However, the government is alleged to have resorted to the basest means in order to make him out guilty. The counsel for the crown was so sensible of this as to abandon the case, and M. Berryer was acquitted.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

WHEN it became obvious, at the end of the year 1830, that Belgium could not exist under the same monarchy with Holland, the five principal powers of Europe (Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia), named a Conference to sit at London, and arrange the means of separating the two countries. This Conference has been able to cause a suspension of actual hostilities between the Dutch and Belgians, and for the latter has appointed a King

—to wit, Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg. But it has been quite unable to make Holland consent to certain terms of separation, which have been agreed to by Belgium. The former allege that they would be much injured, commercially, by the regulations which the Conference seeks to impose; and, having command of the citadel of Antwerp, and a large and well prepared army, they seem determined to resist to the last.

If the Five Powers which form the Conference were quite unanimous upon this subject, they could soon compel the King of Holland to submit to any terms they please. But it has been suspected that the three despotic powers have no sincere wish to force the King of Holland into terms. He governs his country in much the same manner as they manage theirs, and Holland forms an excellent frontier bulwark for them, against the liberalised states of the west. It is, therefore, by all means their interest to preserve Holland from injury.

At the concluding meeting of his States-General on the 13th, the King of Holland expressed his firm resolution to hold out against every attempt that might be made to force him into the terms of the Conference. It is also very well known that his people, feeling their commercial interests deeply concerned, are likely to back their sovereign in any, even the most desperate attempts at resistance. In the meantime, the King of the French has assembled an army of 50,000, to be ready to protect Belgium and reduce Holland, while a British fleet is prepared to blockade the river Scheldt. This fleet, which is to be rendezvoused on the 5th of November, consists of the following vessels:—The *Talavera*, 74; *Wellesley*, 74; *Revenge*, 76; *Spartiate*, 76; *Donegal*, 74; *Vernon*, 50; *Southampton*, 50; *Stag*, 46; *Castor*, 36; *Conway*, 28; *Volage*, 28; *Nimrod*, 18; *Childers*, 18; *Rover*, 18; *Scout*, 18; *Satellite*, 18; *Larne*, 18; *Snake*, 16; and the *Rhadamanthus* and *Dee*, steam-vessels.

PORTUGAL.

THIS country, as elsewhere stated, is in the process of being contested by two brothers. Miguel, the younger of the two, usurped the throne in a treacherous manner some years ago; but, notwithstanding this circumstance, and though said to be a ferocious despot, he seems to have ingratiated himself considerably with his people, who, perhaps, are in general too ignorant to desire free institutions. During the course of the past summer, Pedro landed at Oporto with a powerful force, composed of Portuguese, French, and British troops; his navy, at the same time, rides the neighbouring seas under a British commander, named Sartorius. It was expected that the army of Don Miguel, and his subjects in general, would have immediately joined Don Pedro, in lesser or greater numbers; but this hope has been disappointed. Instead of making any attack upon his brother's forces, he has only been able to defend himself, as yet, within the walls of Oporto. It should be mentioned, that Don Pedro does not claim the crown for himself, but for his daughter Maria, he professing to be only her regent.

On Saturday the 29th September, the troops of Don Miguel made an attack upon Oporto. In the morning they forced their way into the town, and were met in the streets by the troops of Don Pedro, who made a very brave resistance, and ultimately forced the assailants to retire. In this conflict both parties fought with equal pertinacity and determination, the assailants losing about fifteen hundred, or, as some accounts state, two thousand men; while Pedro's troops lost only between three and four hundred. It may be deplored by the friends of liberal principles; but the circumstances of this attack fully prove that Don Miguel does not want the affections of his army, while the fact that Don Pedro is a defendant, and not an assailant, almost amounts to a defeat. The loss on Don Pedro's side fell chiefly on his French and English troops, who seem to have taken the lead in the defence. Among the latter, Colonel Burrell, Lieutenant Luper, and Ensign Burton, were killed; Count St Leger, Major Shaw, Captain Shillock, and Colonel Hodges, were wounded. Two British vessels, the *Orestes* and the *Childers*, which drew near the town for the protection of British lives and property, were damaged (especially the former) by the balls of Don Miguel, and one man killed, in consequence of Don Pedro's troops placing themselves near those vessels, which they, perhaps, expected to be a protection to them.

On the 14th October, another determined attack was made by the troops of Don Miguel on the fortifications of Oporto. After a long and severe contest, the assailants were repulsed with a loss of 1200 men. On the same day a naval action took place, in which the ships of Don Pedro received considerable damage, without any decisive result.

TURKEY.

THE Ottoman empire, after an existence of four centuries in Europe, is said to be threatened with immediate dissolution. Mohammed Ali, the enlightened Pacha of Egypt, after having well matured his plans, and prepared an army for accomplishing them, commenced an expedition early in the present year against Acre, which, after a tedious siege, was obliged to surrender. In July, his commander Ibrahim, NOVEMBER, 1832.

him, having gained a victory over the army of the Sultan, advanced upon Aleppo, which he took on the 15th; and on the 30th he encountered, and again overthrew the Turkish army, 36,000 strong, between Antioch and Scanderoon. On this occasion he killed and captured 13,000 men. By the last accounts, he was advancing rapidly to Constantinople; the people were every where joining him in his progress; and, though the Sultan had ordered another army to be collected in order to oppose him, it was expected that a few days would decide the fate of the empire.

JAMAICA.

JAMAICA papers up to the 31st August contain an account of an attack upon a Baptist minister, and the friends in whose house he dwelt, at Savanna-la-mar, on the 8th of August. A Baptist missionary, of the name of Kingdon, came to the town since the martial law had ceased. Several of the inhabitants to whom he applied refused to rent him a house; but at length he was received by Messrs A. and J. Deleon, who allowed him to reside in the upper part of their house, notwithstanding the remonstrances of many of their neighbours. He began to preach in a house in the vicinity, and the negroes from the estates attended him at night. The inhabitants, it appears, were alarmed at this attempt to instruct their slaves, and a deputation waited on Mr Kingdon, at his lodgings, and earnestly requested him to leave the town. He refused to do so, and, fearing an attack, his friends, the Deleons, and several free persons and slaves, armed themselves to protect him. Some of the inhabitants called at the house to request Mr Kingdon to go away in a vessel then in the harbour, which was to sail next morning. Some boiling water was thrown upon these people, and they were fired upon from the house. A serious riot ensued, and the magistrates had much difficulty in preventing the mob, then very numerous, from tearing Kingdon and the Deleons to pieces. The rioters scaled the house, gutted it from top to bottom, and afterwards set it on fire, to the great peril of the whole town. The fire was, however, put out by the exertions of the custos and some others. On the following night the mob pulled down two or three other houses belonging to persons of the Baptist persuasion; and it is said that the leaders of the riot were so disguised that it was impossible to recognise them. Seven or eight persons have been wounded in the affray. The missionary and his protectors are in custody, and will be brought to trial. The Jamaica papers throw the whole blame of the riot upon Mr Kingdon and his friends.

ENGLAND.

THE REVENUE.

The accounts of the revenue for the quarter ending October 10, show a sum total of L.12,093,586, being an increase upon the amount of the corresponding quarter last year, of L.696,847, notwithstanding the repeal of the candle-tax, which used to bring L.480,000 annually into the Exchequer.

The amount of taxes collected during the year ending October 10, is L.43,408,812, being a decrease of L.327,576 from the amount collected in the previous year, and about three millions less than what was obtained in 1830.

Nevertheless, as taxes to the amount of nearly five millions and a half have been repealed since 1830, there is in reality an increase of about two millions and a half since that period. The existing taxes are thus shown to have become more productive than formerly; which must arise, either from the diminution of the general burden, or from the naturally advancing prosperity of the country.

An expedition is arranged to sail in quest of Captain Ross and his crew, who left this country three years ago on a voyage of discovery to the arctic regions. The government gives L.2000; the Hudson's Bay Company furnishes supplies and canoes free of charge; and the remaining expense (L.3000) is to be forthcoming from other quarters.

Great efforts are made in London for a regulation enforcing the better observance of the Sabbath. According to the present system, several important classes of the trading community have hardly any space of time for either relaxation or religious ordinances.

Tuesday, October 2, a whale fifty feet long was caught on the beach of Coquet Island.

October 10, died Thomas Hardy, shoemaker, aged 82. This person, who was a Scotchman by birth, and a zealous Presbyterian in religion, originated the London Corresponding Society, which gave such alarm to the government at the time of the French revolution. He was tried, about the same time, with eleven other persons, for high treason, and, after a trial of nine days, was acquitted. He had latterly lived upon the bounty of a few persons, among whom Sir Francis Burdett was the chief contributor to his comfort. Hardy was buried on the 18th, when a vast assemblage attended the funeral, and Mr Thelwall, the last surviving person of all those tried along with him, made an oration over his grave. He has left a memoir, which is about to be published.

On Thursday, October 11, Lord Durham returned to London from his mission to Russia. The objects of his visit to St Petersburg are not known, but are supposed to have had reference to Belgium and Poland.

On the 13th October, the inhabitants of South Molton presented an elegant silver claret jug to Lord Ebrington (raised by subscription not exceeding a shilling), for his services in favour of reform, and particularly his important motion in the House of Commons.

By the balance-sheet of the Manchester and Liverpool railway, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, it appears that the undertaking is going on with increasing prosperity.

The price of bread has experienced a decline both in Britain and France, in consequence of the abundance of the harvest. In France, the four pound loaf of fine bread is now sold at 7d.

A rail-road is proposed from London to Dover.

From an estimate laid before Parliament in 1827, it appears that in Great Britain alone there are nearly three millions and a half acres of waste land, fit for cultivation; in Ireland nearly five millions; altogether in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, fifteen millions of acres of land, stated to be as good, on the average, as any now in cultivation.

The whole population of London, by the last returns, is 1,474,069. The mortality amounts to about 4½ in every thousand, or somewhat less than one-half per cent., a rate which is believed to be nearly the lowest which has prevailed in any large town that has been really visited by the cholera.—*Medical Gazette.*

The hop duty in Kent is now estimated to produce L.125,000 or L.130,000, although a fortnight back it was calculated at L.155,000. The hops are exceedingly partial in different districts of the country.

Prince Talleyrand.—This distinguished and aged diplomatist, having seen the new French Ministry organized, has returned from Paris to London, and resumed his office as ambassador from the court of Louis Philip to this country.

The trial of the Bristol magistrates commenced on Thursday, the 25th ult., at Westminster Hall, and will probably continue for some days.

The following is the general cholera report to the 19th ult., as issued by the Central Board established in the metropolis:—

	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
Oct. 1.	730	284	Oct. 11.	314	161
— 2.	399	150	— 12.	245	140
— 3.	395	168	— 13.	245	98
— 4.	392	192	— 14-15.	382	214
— 5.	432	171	— 16.	166	62
— 6.	374	153	— 17.	364	170
— 7-8.	790	330	— 18.	211	110
— 9.	406	173	— 19.	212	91
— 10.	402	148			

The cholera has entirely ceased its ravages in Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and other towns in that extensive and populous district. It has been steadily decreasing since the 19th, in every other quarter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Several large vessels have recently left the London and St Katharine's Dock with respectable tradesmen and small capitalists, and their families, for Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales. Three ships sailed last week for these colonies, with many hundred passengers of both sexes, whose respectability is guaranteed by the high price of the passage-money, from L.15 to L.30 each person. The brig Ellen, bound to Sydney, has left the river, with about 120 passengers, amongst whom were several agriculturists and their families.

Swan River.—The latest accounts from Swan River give rather a melancholy picture of the situation of the colonists, many of whom would be compelled to abandon the colony, and thus yield up the outlay they had made.

Quebec papers have been received to the 13th of September, and Montreal to the 15th. The following is an extract from the Quebec paper of the 13th:—"The total number of emigrants arrived from the opening of the navigation this year to the present date, 49,569; to the corresponding period of last year, 46,070; difference in favour of 1832, 3499."

The crops in Upper Canada are described as abundant, and of good quality. In the Lower Province, particularly in the neighbourhood of Quebec, the wheat has sustained much injury, from a small worm of an orange or reddish-yellow colour, which devours the grain, leaving nothing but the chaff and its own decayed substance.

Deplorable Condition of St Domingo.—We are informed by a gentleman lately returned from St Domingo, that that once beautiful colony is reduced to a state which beggars description; the people have no confidence in their rulers, and those in authority are surrounded in their hovels by armed men, on whom they cannot rely. Commerce is at its lowest ebb; as for money, there is none.—*Sun.*

Annual Cost of a Private Soldier.—The daily pay of a foot soldier is one shilling, with a penny for beer; the daily pay of a life-guardsmen is 1s. 11d., and the annual cost is L.74, 4s. 11d. per man, besides horse and allowances, or L.1, 8s. 6d. per week; dragoons, L.56, 11s. 5d. per annum, or L.1, 1s. 9d. per week; foot guards, L.34, 6s., or 13s. 2d. per week; infantry, L.31 per annum, or 11s. 10d. per week. A regiment of horse soldiers of about 360, officers and men, costs about L.25,000 per annum. The wages of seamen in the royal navy are L.2, 12s. per month, or 13s. per week; and L.1, 12s., or 8s. per week more, are allowed for their provisions.

Thirty millions of bushels of barley are annually converted into malt by the breweries of Great Britain; and upwards of eight millions of barrels of beer (of which more than four-fifths are strong) are brewed annually. This enormous consumption attests the fondness of the people for the beverage of their forefathers.—*Mirror.*

Madame Letitia Bonaparte's Will.—Among the events of the day, the will of Madame Letitia Bonaparte occupies a conspicuous place. Nearly 79,000,000f. will now be added to the fortune of the eldest of the Bonapartes, and will, consequently, render him a very important personage. Madame Mere, who was enriched by the gifts of her son, and still more by her own economy and the prudent management of her fortune, never seriously assumed the elevated part which unexpected events assigned to her. When she has been urged to increase her household establishment, I have frequently heard her say, "I must be economical; one day or other all these kings will be coming to ask me for a dinner, and I must manage so as to have something to give them."

A correspondent of the Times estimates the forces of Don Pedro at 21,000, of which 17,500 bear arms; the rest are Galegos, employed in the works and batteries. The entire number of French and English does not exceed 500.

A commercial association at Moscow is about to establish a communication, by waggons for merchandise, and carriages for travellers, between that city and the frontiers of China. These waggons and carriages, which are expected to start on their first journey early in the spring of 1833, will traverse the governments of Tamboff, Casan, Peren, Tobolsk, Irkutsk, and Takutz, in Siberia, to Kiachta, on the frontiers of China.

Accounts from Leghorn state that the ex-Dey of Algiers has determined to reside in the environs of Naples, and sent his agent Busnach to hire a villa. This arrangement, however, it is added, will not stop his schemes for regaining his former position in the regency of Algiers.

England has recently been engaged in a war of four-and-twenty hours' duration. The Regency of Tripoli was some 200,000 piastres in debt to Great Britain, which the Bey wished to avoid paying. At last, after sundry excuses and delays, the English consul took down his flag, went on board a vessel, and declared war against his Beyship. Next day 170,000 of the piastres were paid, and a little delay was granted for the payment of the remainder, and so ended the Tripolitan war.

The Nile's Weekly Register, published in Baltimore, says, there are 150 editors of newspapers, &c., holding office under General Jackson in the United States.

The Madrid Gazette publishes a statement on the subject of highway robberies in Spain, from which it appears that from the 1st of Jan. 1830 to the 1st of April 1832, the diligence has been robbed 22 times out of a total of 3780 journeys. No passenger was either killed or wounded.

A Russian has published "A View of all the Known Languages, and their Dialects." In this book we find in all 937 Asiatic, 587 European, 226 African, and 1264 American languages and dialects enumerated and classified. The Bible is translated into 139 languages.—*Christian Remembrancer.*

Preservation of Dead Bodies.—A highly important discovery has recently been made by Messrs Capron and Boniface, chemists at Chaillot. By a process, which they keep secret, and to which they have given the name of "Mommification," they have succeeded, after passing a number of years in experiments, in so modifying and perfecting the known processes of preserving bodies as to reduce them to mummies, leaving all the forms unaltered. All the elements of disorganization which show themselves in the human body so soon after death are completely destroyed, and not only the external body, but all the viscera, the lungs, the heart, the liver, and even the brain, are perfectly preserved; the features also remain so perfectly uninjured, that correct portraits may be taken at any length of time after death; and as the body is not enveloped in bandages as in the Egyptian method, the natural forms are perfectly preserved. The operation requires but a very few days, after which the dead bodies may be preserved in a room or a vault, or interred in the ordinary way, without being accessible to worms. They may also be exposed to all the variations of the air, either in a standing or sitting position, without undergoing any alteration. The inventors do not intend to make their process public, but it may be adopted even by those who reside at a considerable distance from Paris, as a body placed in a leaden coffin or bathing tub, and completely surrounded by ice, may be kept uninjured for 20 days, and the operation may still be performed. At the last meeting of the Academie des Sciences, a human body, and also two hearts, preserved in this manner, were exhibited, and the process appeared perfect; the discoloured state of the skin, occasioned by the scar of an old wound, was even fully perceptible; and although these preparations had been completed several weeks, not the slightest approach to change of any kind was observable.—*French Paper.*

IRELAND.

The government is at present endeavouring to enforce a law, which was lately made, for compelling payment of tithes in Ireland. By this law, the arrears of tithes are enjoined to be paid to the agents of the government itself, which has, in expectation of those proceeds, already paid the clergy. The Irish, however, have resolved against making this payment in any shape whatsoever, and, accordingly, the resistance to the government has been as strenuous as ever it was against the clergy. In general, the resistance is passive: the people know that the mere fact of not paying subjects them to no hazard, as the law can only seize their goods in default; they, therefore, feel safe in not paying, for, through the spirit of the public at large, the law can make nothing of the goods after it has seized them. But, in some places, the antipathy to persons concerned in enforcing tithes has been of so fierce a character, as to proceed to active resistance, or something approaching to it. On the 8th of August, Captain Burke, C. C., was posting tithe notices near Waterford, with an escort of thirty of the armed police of the county, when, in the neighbourhood of Mooncoin, the populace pressed upon him in so threatening a manner (as the story is told, in the meantime, by his friends), that he directed his men to fire, and killed twelve persons, besides wounding upwards of twenty.

Several persons were tried at Tralee on the 18th for conspiring to oppose the payment of tithes. After a trial which lasted till the succeeding evening, and in which Mr O'Connell exerted all his eloquence and legal skill in behalf of the accused, two persons (J. O'Connor and S. McCarthy) were convicted, and sentenced to be imprisoned one month, and fined ten pounds each. G. O'Connor was also sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment and a fine of ten pounds.

Mr Maurice O'Connell, son of the great agitator, and a member of Parliament, has eloped with a young lady of fortune—a Miss Scott—and it is said that her fortune chiefly consists in lay tithes.

SCOTLAND.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

THE affairs of the late Sir Walter Scott have naturally attracted a great deal of public attention during the past month, and many ill-founded inferences have been put into circulation respecting them. It is certainly to be much lamented, that the latter days of this great man were embittered, if not his dissolution hastened, by pecuniary embarrassments, into which he was drawn, not by any imprudence on his own part, but through the misfortunes of others. It is, however, so far consolatory, that little debt remained due at the period of his decease, and that that little must soon be discharged. The illustrious deceased, in his will, dated February 4, 1831, and which was probably drawn up by himself, states that the half of the debts enumerated in his trust-deed of February 1826, were then paid. The sum, we believe, thus disbursed, was about £54,000. In addition to this sum, £22,000, fallen in from insurance offices, and about £10,000, realised out of the profits of the new edition of his novels, were due to the trust at his decease; and thus, it is said, there remained only about £21,000 of debt contracted before 1826, exclusive of interest. If we add to this the debts contracted since the trust was executed, arising partly from the expenses of his continental journey, death-bed, &c., the whole amount of his engagements do not exceed £30,000.

In his will, Sir Walter first directs his executors (his two sons and Mr Lockhart) to sell his moveable property at Abbotsford (given back in 1830 by his creditors, as a present) to his eldest son, at £5,000, of which sum, £2,000 to be given to Mr Charles Scott, as much to Miss Anne Scott, and the remaining thousand to Mrs Lockhart, in order to make up her portion (with a like sum given at her marriage) to the same amount as the rest of the junior branches of his family. He then directs that the future profits of the work entitled "Tales of a Grandfather," and certain articles inserted in the *Annals*, all of which were lately written for his own immediate comfort and subsistence, be applied to discharge his debts incurred since the execution of the trust, the surplus, if any, to go to the trust. He next enumerates the means which he principally depends on for the payment of all his other debts. First, the new edition of his novels, or rather his share in the profits of that edition; then the similar edition, which was contemplated, of his poems. In the event of these being sufficient to discharge the debts under the trust, the further profits to go towards the redemption of an heritable bond of £10,000, contracted upon the estate of Abbotsford for the support of Archibald Constable and Company; the still further profits, if any, to be divided among his family. "And if it be thought necessary," the document thus proceeds, "that any biographical sketch of the author himself be drawn up, to be attached to the said collection, I do request and entreat my affectionate son-in-law, the said John Gibson Lockhart, who has, during all his connection with me, shown me the duty and kindness of a son, to draw up such sketch, using in that matter such letters, correspondence, and diaries, as shall be found in my repositories; and I also request the said John Gibson Lockhart to carry on and conclude the publication of my poetical works as above mentioned, if I shall leave them incomplete, for behoof of the said trust, and also, for the same purpose, to correct and cut down the *Life of Bonaparte* to a less size, which may be done with a prospect of considerable advantage, or to suggest some competent person to do so; and in general I name the said John Gibson Lockhart my literary executor, assigning my son the said Charles Scott as his assistant, to spare his time as much as possible;"—a recompence, he adds, being rendered to them, either by the trust, or by the assignees under this deed.

From the success which has hitherto attended the new edition of his novels, there is not the least reason to doubt that twenty further volumes, to which, at the very least, his whole works must extend, together with the biographical sketch alluded to, the interest of which must be very great, will far more than clear off the remaining encumbrances, leaving his estate clear in the possession of his representative, with the prospect of considerable wealth to the junior branches of the family. So certain does this prospect appear, that his executors have already been enabled, by a wealthy individual connected with the publication, to make offer to the trust creditors of money to the amount of all their remaining claims, without interest; which it is expected will be taken without hesitation, and a discharge granted. It is further hoped that an extension of the copyright will be obtained from Parliament; in which event, as cheaper editions will hereafter be published, with probably equal success, the children of this illustrious person must ultimately obtain not only comfort and independence, but also a considerable degree of opulence.

COBBETT'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

OCTOBER 9, Mr Cobbett commenced a course of lectures in the Adelphi Theatre, Edinburgh. Public curiosity being much excited on the occasion, he obtained a very full audience, composed of all classes of persons, and all orders of political thinkers. Cobbett, during the long course of his political life, has been in the constant

habit of railing at the Scottish people, whom he seems to have always considered as intruders wherever they appeared in England. He was, therefore, perhaps, in some fear respecting his reception in the Scottish capital. In this feeling, if he entertained it, he was fully as much mistaken as was Dennis the poet, when he expressed a dread to walk on the beach near Dover, lest a vessel which he saw in the Channel might prove to be a French war-ship, dispatched to capture him, for his satires upon the Grand Monarque. The truth is, Cobbett's railing upon Scotland is altogether of an obsolete character, and refers to things upon which the present generation has no sore feeling whatsoever. His Edinburgh audience, therefore, received him in what may generally be described as a very respectful and cordial manner; a respect intended solely for his acknowledged powers as a political writer, and not certainly for his consistency as a patriot. Cobbett's first lecture referred to a variety of what are called political grievances, all of which he illustrated with much felicity and great force of language, for the purpose of showing the necessity of exacting pledges from candidates under the reform bill, as to certain future reforms in our foreign and domestic polity. The whole affair was a most surprising exhibition of what may be called natural rhetoric. From the beginning to the end, the language was easy, flowing, and intelligible; the manner most dramatic; the sarcasm powerful and unsparring; the irony beyond any thing we could have previously conceived of that species of satire. We were particularly struck with the way in which he attempted to prove the army to be a mere police force, designed to compel the payment of unjust taxes and bridle a misgoverned people, as also with some of his illustrations of church abuses. Cobbett appears to us as a perfect model of English plebeian feeling on political subjects. Though gifted with immense natural powers of mind, he is still inspired with all the prejudices of a low and uneducated class of people—and hence his innumerable errors and inconsistencies; for, of course, without much knowledge, there can be neither correctness nor consistency of thinking.

On the succeeding evenings, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Cobbett continued his demonstrations on church and state abuses, and on the paper currency; on Saturday, he addressed the working classes gratuitously in the Waterloo Room. A complimentary address, and a vote of thanks, were presented to him on this occasion.

This singular orator proceeded from Edinburgh to Dunfermline, Falkirk, Glasgow, and Greenock, at all which places he repeated his lectures to large assemblages of people. He has since expressed, through the medium of the *Morning Chronicle* and his own Register, his high opinion of the Scottish people, and his gratitude for the attention which they paid to him; but, at the same time, his regret at finding that the Scottish people are not supported by the produce of their own country, a result which he ascribes to the largeness of the estates, and the tyrannical manner in which the farm-servants are treated by their masters. This is a fallacy highly characteristic of Cobbett. What does it matter where the produce of Scotland is eaten? If the wheat is sent into England, it can only be because the people prefer English money to wheat, being able, we suppose, to buy many other luxuries with the money which they could not get so readily with the wheat. If there was a law, such as Cobbett would wish, to compel the produce of every farm to be eaten on that farm, or even the produce of every county to be eaten within that county—nay, we will say, the produce of every kingdom to be eaten within that kingdom—it would tend far to dissolve those social arrangements by which the country is rendered at present so much superior to what it was in barbarous times.

PREFERMENTS.

Sept. 27. The Rev. Dr Fleming of Flisk was inducted into the parish of Clackmannan.

The Rev. James McCulloch was inducted into the parish of Kelso, as successor to the late Rev. Dr. Dundie.

Oct. 2. Took place a partial election of magistrates for Edinburgh. The Lord Provost Learmonth, as usual, was elected for the second year. The following new bailies were appointed:—W. Child, R. Ritchie, J. Patterson, and A. Wright, Esqrs.

3. The Rev. David Sturrock was called to be minister of the congregation of Original Seceders at Midholm.

The Rev. Mungo Campbell has been appointed assistant and successor to the Rev. John Paton, minister of Lasswade.

Mr Thomas Hamilton Miller has been nominated to succeed Sir Walter Scott as sheriff-depute of Selkirkshire.

9. The Rev. John Robson was ordained to the charge of the United Associate Congregation at Lasswade.

12. The Rev. John Hunter, late of Swinton, was inducted into the charge of the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

The Rev. R. Crawford has been appointed assistant and successor to the Rev. Dr. Anthony Dow, of Irongray.

CRIMES.

On Thursday, Sept. 27, George Matheson, shoemaker, was found guilty, by the Circuit Court at Aberdeen, of murdering David Blaikie, Wright, on the 14th of August last, in a dispute about an account; the fatal blow had been inflicted in the abdomen by a knife. Matheson was sentenced to be executed on the 26th of October, and his body buried, according to the new regulations by act of Parliament, within the precincts of the jail; but his sentence has since been commuted to transportation for life.

On Thursday, October 4, John Chisholm was found guilty, by the Circuit Court at Perth, of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be executed. Next day, Duncan and Janet Stewart were found guilty of murdering David Stewart, tinker, by stabbing him with a knife near Little Dunkeld, on the 17th May last. Both were sentenced to be executed on the 31st of October.

A horrid murder was committed on the 4th, in the neighbourhood of Dunkeld, by John Stewart, a woodranger, who slew his wife by the blows of an axe on the head. Having fled, he was pursued and seized, and is now in prison.—A week afterwards, another fully more horrible murder was committed by some unknown individual for the purpose of robbery, on the person of Samuel Neilson, a blind fiddler, at Cambusnethan, in Lanarkshire. This unfortunate man was found in his bed with his head dashed to pieces, apparently by the nave of a wheel. A person of weak intellects, supposed to have committed this crime, was apprehended on the 12th at the Kirk of Shotts.

Tuesday, October 16, William Mason was sentenced, by the Circuit Court at Glasgow, to seven years' transportation, for inflicting several wounds with a knife upon the body of Charles Cunningham, in Cunningham's own house, on the 23d of July; the quarrel arose from a reckoning due by Mason to Cunningham.

Next day, George Mackie was sentenced to transportation for life, for having, on the 15th of January last, within the boiling house of John Gilmour of South Walton, in the parish of Meams,

put into a pot, containing soup, which was preparing for the use of John Gilmour and his family, a quantity of arsenic, or some other deadly or noxious poison; John Gilmour, Barbara Gilmour, Agnes Black, and Euphemia Macfadyen, having partaken of the soup, were seized with violent illness and vomiting, and for a while their lives were considered in imminent danger.

Thursday, October 18, George Duffy, labourer, was sentenced to be executed on the 7th of November, for the extraordinary crime of thrusting his wife into the fire, whereby she was severely scorched as to die soon after. Lord Moncreiff, in proposing sentence in this case, remarked, that it was unexampled in the annals of crime; but a similar case occurred at Edinburgh in the year 1755, when Nicol Brown, flesher, destroyed his wife by bringing her in contact with the fire, for which he was executed.

The sum total of convictions before this Court, for offences great and small, was forty-eight: Of these were sentenced to death, 1; to transportation for life, 2; to transportation for 14 years, 8; to transportation for 7 years, 30; to confinement in Bridewell, 5; to imprisonment in Jail, 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Monuments to Sir Walter Scott.—A most numerous and highly respectable meeting was held in the Assembly Rooms, at Edinburgh, on Friday the 5th, at which the Lord Provost was called to preside, for the purpose of considering of some national testimony to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. The feeling throughout the meeting was most enthusiastic in favour of the object of the meeting, and the following resolutions were adopted:—"That this meeting is impressed with sentiments of the highest admiration of the genius and talents of the late Sir Walter Scott, whose matchless works have carried his fame into the remotest regions of the civilized world, and have reflected on the literature of his country a glory which seems destined to be as durable as the language in which they are written."—"That this meeting, in accordance with what they believe to be the general wish and hope of his countrymen, are of opinion that a public memorial should be erected in the metropolis of Scotland, to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, on a scale worthy of his great name, and fitted to convey to future times an adequate testimony of the estimation in which he was held by his contemporaries." Committees were appointed for Scotland and England, to carry the second resolution into effect; and George Forbes, Esq., was appointed treasurer.

Sir John Forbes rose and said, that he was deputed by the Bank of Scotland, and the other banks and banking companies in Edinburgh, creditors of Sir Walter Scott, in token of their admiration of the honourable feelings which induced Sir Walter Scott, after his embarrassments in 1826, to dedicate his talents, during the remainder of his life, to the insuring the full payment of his debts, to subscribe, in their names, the sum of £500 towards the object of the meeting (great cheering). The sum subscribed at the close of the meeting amounted to £1100, and from twenty-four subscribers. It has since been increased to about £4000. The most remarkable subscription is that of Mr Murray of the Theatre-Royal—£100. By such liberality, the subscriber has at once done infinite honour to himself and to his profession.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of Glasgow, held on Thursday the 18th ultimo, the Lord Provost in the chair, it was unanimously resolved to erect a monument in that city to Sir Walter Scott. A large sum is expected.—A number of gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Abbotsford have resolved upon granting their own district with a similar testimonial, and a considerable sum has already been subscribed in London, the preparatory steps have been taken for erecting a monument.—The inhabitants of Dublin and Aberdeen have resolved to aid the Edinburgh fund, which, we would hope, will be the most considerable after all, both for the general honour of our native country, with which the capital is identified, and as that was the native city of the deceased. The site contemplated for the Edinburgh monument is one of the noblest that could any where be found; namely, that part of the Calton Hill which is at present deformed by the Old Observatory. We suggest that, on such an occasion, the furnishing of a plan should be made a matter of general competition; a premium to be given to the best, and lesser sums for the next six or eight, all of which might be framed, and deposited within the structure, as memorials of the architectural ideas entertained on this subject at the era of Sir Walter Scott's decease.

New Hour of Shutting Shops.—On Monday, October 15, in obedience to the representations of the shopmen of Edinburgh, their masters in general agreed to commence shutting their places of business at 9, instead of 9 o'clock. The chief object contemplated in this change is to permit young men employed in shops to have more time to spend on the cultivation of their minds. Intellect may thus be said to have stolen an hour's march upon business.

The Floods.—On Monday the 8th, the streams in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, by the continued heavy rains on that day, became swelled to an extraordinary degree. On the Water of Leith and the Esk the floods came down with peculiar force and violence, occasioning much damage in their course. Besides dam-heads carried away, considerable damage was done to various mills. At Slateford the old narrow bridge was partly carried away. Luckily, the crops were off the ground, otherwise the damage would have been immense. Heavy rains seem to have been very general in Scotland this week, as the provincial newspapers testify. At Glasgow the lower part of the town was, as usual on such inundations, flooded by the waters of the Clyde. It is calculated that the damage done in Morayshire alone from the inundation is not less than £100,000.

Spontaneous Denial of Powers by Corporations.—The magistrates of Sanquhar have announced their intention of leaving the selection of their successors at the next election to the inhabitants at large. The bonnet-makers of Dundee have also, according to the *Dundee Chronicle*, thrown open their corporation. These must be considered as striking marks of the spirit of the present times.

Landing of Charles X. at Hamburg.—The ex-royal family of France, which sailed from Scotland for an asylum on the Continent, on Tuesday, Sept. 18, in the United Kingdom steam-vessel, landed safely at Hamburg on the Friday following. It is mentioned that they met with a cordial reception on their arrival. According to the latest accounts, the ex-royal family had arrived at Frankfurt on the Oder, where they designed to make a short pause before proceeding to their ultimate destination in Austria.

Glasgow Reform Jubilee.—The celebration of the success of the reform bills, which had been postponed for several weeks, in consequence of the prevalence of the cholera, and other causes, took place in Glasgow on Friday the 28th of September.

Highland Society's Meeting.—The annual agricultural meeting and general show of live stock, under the patronage of the Highland Society, took place this year at Kelso, on Thursday, Oct. 4. The high character of the district in which this meeting took place, the excellency of the breeds of sheep and cattle for which it is distinguished, and the eminence of the numerous competitors for the prizes offered, gave an interest and importance to this meeting which no similar one ever possessed. The north of England and the south-east border counties of Scotland have been long distinguished by the attention bestowed on the improvement of the breeds of the finer kinds of stock; and the present competition, which was thrown open to the stock of all England, as well as of Scotland, was calculated to call forth the honourable emulation of the breeders of either country.

Edinburgh School of Arts.—On the evening of Wednesday the 3d, the introductory lecture on the commencement of the twelfth session of this useful seminary was given by Dr D. B. Reid, lecturer on chemistry, to the most crowded audience ever assembled in the Freemasons' Hall. Dr Reid illustrated his lecture by a number of beautiful experiments. At the close of the lecture, Dr W. Thomson, one of the secretaries, gave an outline of the course of study which is to be pursued during the winter session, viz. mathematics, chemistry, and natural philosophy; intimating, that although the winter course was to be limited to these subjects, in summer other interesting branches of science would be taught.

Emigration.—Since the beginning of the present year, no fewer than 14,500 persons have emigrated from the port of Liverpool only, to the United States, Canada, and Van Diemen's Land; but the greater proportion have proceeded to the country first mentioned.

Newcastle Pitmen.—The turn-out of this numerous body of men, originating in differences between them and their employers, and which has, unfortunately, existed some time, to the distress of all parties, is now in a great measure at an end, the men having generally returned to their wonted employment.

Decision in favour of Dissenting Ministers.—In the Sheriff's Court of Appeals at Edinburgh, relative to the registration of claims to vote under the reform act, it has been recognised that the clergymen of dissenting congregations have a right to be registered as voters in right of the manse held by them, provided there be written evidence that the congregation have a title to the manse, and have actually bound themselves to give such manse to the claimant. It was held that the want of written evidence of the obligation on the congregation to supply a manse (which was not mentioned in the minutes of ordination) was fatal to claims.

Recovery of the Paisley Union Bank Stolen Notes.—Upwards of twenty years ago, the Paisley Union Bank's Branch at Glasgow was broken into and robbed, and the greater portion of the stolen notes was shortly thereafter recovered. But there was a considerable sum of the company's £20 notes, which could not then be traced. In the end of August last, five of these notes having been put in circulation, the bank determined upon making another attempt to recover the whole of them, and employed that intelligent and active messenger, Mr Henry Miller of Glasgow, who, after many weeks spent in persevering inquiry and exertion in Edinburgh, London, and Birmingham, succeeded in recovering and bringing to Scotland the whole remaining amount of the £20 notes.

A monument has been finished on the top of Tom-na-Chastel [The hill of the castle], near Cress, to the memory of the late General Sir David Baird. The monument is a model of Cleopatra's Needle, and stands 80 feet high.

The Harvest.—By accounts received from all parts of the united kingdom, it appears that almost never was there a harvest in this country of so abundant and excellent a nature as that just past. Cheap markets may with certainty be anticipated as soon as the new grain comes into use.

Herring Fishery.—**Banff, Oct. 15.**—The fishing on this coast was concluded about a month ago. On the opposite side of the Moray Frith, where the greatest number of boats have hitherto assembled, the quantity taken has been very much less than usual, which was principally owing to the cholera having broken out at Helmsdale almost at the commencement of the season, and at Wick about the middle of it; the immediate consequence of which was, that a great many of the boats, as well as of the people employed on shore about the fishing, left these stations before the time when the bulk of the fishing is usually made; and we understand that, even taking in the whole line of the opposite coast, the average for the number of boats that first assembled is not more than 90 to 100 crans each, if so many. At the stations in the head of the Frith, say from Helmsdale round to Spey, it has been almost a complete failure. East of the Spey, and onward to Peterhead, the fishing has been more abundant; but even there it is much under an average catch. Taking the whole of that part of the coast, the average may be from 140 to 150 crans per boat. And the total quantity on both sides of the Frith may be estimated at about 50,000 barrels short of the catch of last season, and 100,000 short of 1830. With this great short-coming of the quantity, prices would undoubtedly have run very high, but that the consumption in Ireland is much reduced, from an idea being prevalent there (whether well or ill-founded we shall not pretend to say) that fish is an improper article of food where the spread of cholera is apprehended. Neither has the usual quantity been shipped for the West Indies, on account of the depressed state of that interest. Prices have run from 20s. to 22s. 6d. and 23s. per barrel, at which latter rates there was a considerable demand about two or three weeks ago, for the Continent and West Indies, but it is not now so brisk. The quantity, however, that now remains undisposed of is very small. —*Aberdeen Journal.*

At the great national market, called Falkirk tryst, commenced on the 8th October, 90,000 sheep were upon the ground. Cheviot weidlers sold at 20s. to 22s. 6d.; white-faced ewes, 10s. to 14s.; black-faced weidlers, 12s. to 22s. 6d. The market was considered a good one. Next day, about 60,000 black cattle were brought forward. Best West Highlanders, four-year-olds, from L.6 to L.10; two and three-year-olds, L.4 to L.6; queys, two-year-olds, sold from L.3 to L.5. The prices obtained for the heavy cattle were about 20s. a-head, or 7½ per cent below last year. At the same time, the demand was good, and nearly all sold. The best cart horses brought L.30 to L.35; current price of good husbandry horses, L.25.

BIRTHS.

- Sept. 27. At Newbyth, East Lothian, the Lady Anne Baird; a son.
29. At Edinburgh, Mrs Campbell of Strachur; a son and heir.
Oct. 2. At Duddingstone House, Mrs Hay; a son.
3. At 1, Hillside Crescent, Mrs Stewart; a son.
3. Mrs Cowan, Moray House, Canongate; a son.—At Dunbar, Mrs C. L. Sawers; a son.—At 22, Howe Street, the lady of James Veitch, Esq., younger of Elick; a daughter.
4. At 20, York Place, Edinburgh, Mrs Lee; a daughter.
5. At Arlary, Kinross-shire, the lady of G. A. Walker Arnott, Esq., of Arlary; a son and heir.—At Moffat, Mrs William Younger; a son.—Mrs Spence, 13, Montgomery Street, Edinburgh; a daughter.—At 20, Nicolson Street, Mrs Dr Fairbairn; a daughter.
6. At Valleyfield, Mrs C. Cowan; a daughter.
6. Mrs Williamson, Newton Grange; a son.
9. At 21, Dublin Street, Edinburgh, Mrs James Tod; a daughter.—Lady Lucy Eleanor Lowther; a daughter.
10. At Skelfhill, Mrs Grieve; a daughter.
11. At 8, Sandwick Place, Edinburgh, the hon. Mrs Ramsay; a son.—Mrs Macalister of Glenbarry; a daughter.
12. Mrs Stodart, 2, Drummond Place, Edinburgh; a son.
14. At 16, Fettes Row, Edinburgh, Mrs William Anderson; a daughter.
20. In St Andrew Square, Edinburgh, the lady of Colonel Stewart, East India Company's Service; twins.—At Edinburgh, the lady of William Penny, Esq., advocate; a son.
23. At Edinburgh, the lady of David Dickson, Esq., younger of Hartree, advocate; a son.—At 1, Stafford Street, Mrs Nun; a daughter.
25. At 9, Newington Place, Edinburgh, Mrs H. Pillans; a daughter.
27. At 14, Scotland Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Balfour; a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Oct. 2. At Smith's Place, Leith, Mr R. C. Smart, engraver, Edinburgh, to Emily Margaret, daughter of Mr Samuel Morton.
4. At Bath, W. Leaf, Esq., of Elgin, to Miss Ross, sister of Sir George Ross, one of the judges of the Court of Review.
9. At Ladhope, Roxburghshire, John Murray, Esq. M.D. to Colin, youngest daughter of Archibald Gibson, Esq. W.S.
10. At Asbury Church, county of Chester, Sir Archibald Edmondstone of Duntreath, Bart., to Emma, daughter of Randle Wilbraham, Esq. of Rode Hall.
15. At Sligo, in Ireland, John Fenton Motherwell, Esq. of that town, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Fowler, Esq. Edinburgh.
16. At Glasgow, the Rev. Wm. Carshaw of Eaglesham, to Mary, second daughter of the late Thomas Cuthbertson, Esq. of Lyon Cross.
18. At Edinburgh, William Alexander, Esq. W.S. to Jessie Mercer, eldest daughter of Alexander Gordon, Esq. No. 7, Windsor Street.
19. At Ross Priory, Dumbartonshire, Alexander Wellesley Leith, Esq., advocate, eldest son of Major-General Sir George Leith, Bart. to Gemima Jane, second daughter of the late Hector Macdonald Buchanan, Esq. of Ross and Drumakill.—At Glasgow, Mr John Greenlees, to Isabella, third daughter of the late Mr Alexander Neilson.
23. At Echt House, Aberdeenshire, Patrick Watson Carnegie, Esq. of Lour and Tarr, to Rachel Ann, eldest daughter of James Forbes, Esq. of Echt.—Mr George Fernie, junior, farmer, Rosebery House, to Ann, only daughter of Mr John Plumber.—At Viewforth, the Rev. Wm. Scott Moncrieff of Penicuik, to Hectorina, youngest daughter of James Robertson, Esq.
24. At 5, Atholl Place, James Tait, junior, Esq. Hailes, to Jane, only daughter of John Wilson, Esq. of Garden Estate, Trinidad.
25. At Gordon Castle, the Marquis of Abercorn, to the beautiful and amiable Lady Louisa Russell, daughter of the Duke of Bedford.

DEATHS.

At Turk's Islands, West Indies, on the 12th of July last, after a short illness, Mr James Brydon, assistant staff surgeon, eldest and only surviving son of the late James Brydon, Esq. surgeon, Peebles.

Sept. 15. At 6, Huntly Street, Edinburgh, Helen Scott, wife of Mr David Burn, merchant, Leith.

16. At Woodhall, the Right Hon. Lady Elinor Campbell, wife of Walter Frederick Campbell of Islay, Esq., M.P., and eldest daughter of the Earl of Wemyss and March.

26. At Fort William, the Right Rev. Dr Ronald McDonald, Roman Catholic Bishop in the western district of Scotland.

21. At Inverness, Dr George Forbes, physician.

25. At Edinburgh, Mr Walter Turnbull, accountant of excise, youngest son of William Turnbull, architect, Peebles.

26. At Manse of Dunbog, the Rev. James Keyden, minister of Dunbog, in the 80th year of his age, and 40th of his ministry.—At Elie, Captain John Smith, royal navy.

27. At Dickson's Park, Piershill, Robert Murray, youngest son of Robert McKenlie, Esq.

28. At Dunbar, Mr George Turnbull, surgeon. He fell a victim to his fearless zeal and conscientiousness, in attending a number of cholera patients in a neighbouring village, one of whom, when none else had courage to perform the sad office, he, unassisted, laid in the coffin.

31. Mr Malcolm Morison, merchant, St Andrew Street, Edinburgh.—At Ayr, Mrs Tulloch, relict of the late Alexander Tulloch, Esq. of Burgie.

3. At 4, Heriot Row, Edinburgh, Mrs Christine Jameson, wife of James Robert Hart, Esq. of Drumcrosshall.—At 25, Regent Terrace, Mr William Marshall, jeweller.—At Edinburgh, Grace Napier, youngest daughter of the late Rev. H. Lawrie, Lochmaben.

4. At Whitfield House, Leith Walk, Captain Richard Ferguson, of 2d regiment of dragoon guards.—Mr David Gray, merchant, Cupar-Fife.—At Trinity Cottage, Edinburgh, Mrs Barbara Rutherford, wife of William Henderson, Esq., merchant.—At 41, York Place, Edinburgh, Alexander Burns, Esq. W.S.—At his house, 38, Minto Street, Newington, Mr John Chambers, clothier, George Street.

5. At Edinburgh, John Hamilton, Esq. receiver-general of his Majesty's customs for Scotland, in his 73d year.

6. At 14, Carlton Street, Edinburgh, John, second son of E. P. Wilgoss, Esq., late lieutenant-colonel royal artillery.

7. At Leith, John Thorburn, Esq., merchant.—At Lixmont, near Leith, Mrs William Ramsay of Maxton.—At Dumbane, William Stirling, Esq.—At Dundee, Alexander Guild, Esq., writer.

9. At 3, Moray Street, Leith Walk, William Bertram, Esq., merchant, Leith.—At Milnathort, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. James Thornton, Milnathort.—At Laverock Bank, Mr Alexander Philip, late insurance-broker, London.

10. At Dalkeith, Mr Robert Aitken, merchant.

11. At Inverary, Duncan Campbell, Esq. of Dunchgoline, late sheriff-substitute of Argyllshire.

12. Thomas Scott, Esq. eldest son of F. Carteret Scott, Esq. Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.—Mrs Elizabeth Colville, wife of Mr Peter Lamont, brewer.—At Edinburgh, Professor Adam of St Andrews.

13. At 8, Atholl Place, Edinburgh, Mrs Isabella Baird, relict of the late Robert Brown, W.S.—At North Leith, Captain John Thomson, late of the 3d royal veteran battalion.—The Right Hon. Godfrey Bosville Macdonald of Thorpe, near Bridlington, in the county of York, and of Armadill Castle, Isle of Skye, a lieutenant-general in the army.

15. At Edinburgh, John Kennedy, an old pensioner, and one of the last members of the now defunct civic corps, the "Town Guard."—Mrs Mary Brown, aged ninety, relict of Colonel James Brown, late of East Florida, speaker of the House of Assembly there.

16. At Portobello, Mrs Robertson, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson.

18. At Edinburgh, P. M. Buchan, Esq. surgeon, royal navy.

19. At Cassels' Place, Leith, Mrs Elizabeth Hardie, relict of Mr John Hardie, merchant, Edinburgh.—At Undercliff, Isle of Wight, in the 18th year of his age, James Carnegie, eldest son of James Carnegie, Arthursnott, Esq. of Balmuccie.—At Edinburgh, Donald Mackintosh, Esq. W.S.—At Burns' Place, Paisley, Elizabeth Clerk, wife of John Stewart, Esq.

20. At No. 5, Buccleuch Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Agnes Handyside, wife of Mr John Arnott.

22. At 8, South Grey Street, Newington, Agnes, third daughter of Mr John Carfrae, junior.

25. George, Lord Ramsay, eldest son of the Earl of Dalhousie, at Dalhousie Castle.

27. John Gordon senior, Esq. W. S. Edinburgh.
At Barrackpore, Lieutenant E. C. Macpherson, 48th regiment Bengal native infantry, son of the late Colonel Macpherson of Cluny.

SCOTTISH BANKRUPTS.

William Gray, manufacturer, Kirkintilloch.—Alexander Paterson, grocer, Glasgow.—William Thomson, agent and grocer, Airdrie.—Johnston, Wilson, and Co., grocers and merchants, Helensburgh.—John Malcolm, merchant, agent and accountant, Glasgow.—10. Thomas Kydd, clothier, Arbroath.—11. W. and A. Browning, grain-merchants and victuallers, Glasgow, and William Browning and Andrew Browning, the individual partners, as individuals.—12. William Anderson, junior, merchant, Leith.—John Reid, grocer and merchant, Glasgow.—22. Stodart and Martin, wholesale-merchants, commission-agents, and brokers, Leith, and Lawrence Stodart and Andrew Martin, partners of said firm, as individuals.—J. and G. Shaw, cabinetmakers, Glasgow, and John Shaw and George Shaw, partners thereof, as individuals.—23. Peter Birrell, bookseller and stationer, Cupar Fife.

CHOLERA.

EDINBURGH.

Total cases to September 30, 1325; total deaths, 743; remaining, 87.

Oct. 1.	Cases.	Deaths.	Oct. 16.	Cases.	Deaths.
— 2.	22	12	— 17.	9	8
— 3.	23	5	— 18.	8	6
— 4.	44	16	— 19.	11	6
— 5.	45	16	— 20.	12	9
— 6.	23	16	— 21.	12	9
— 7.	31	23	— 22.	10	9
— 8.	27	10	— 23.	5	4
— 9.	18	17	— 24.	14	4
— 10.	13	12	— 25.	6	3
— 11.	26	9	— 26.	8	8
— 12.	19	13	— 27.	5	6
— 13.	13	20	— 28.	4	3
— 14.	13	10	— 29.	7	4
— 15.	15	9	— 30.	9	4
— 16.	22	9	— 31.	9	3

Total cases, 1813; deaths, 1026; recoveries, 696.

DUMFRIES.

The pestilence visited Dumfries for the first time on the 15th of September. Its ravages since then have been more severe, in proportion to the population, than in any other part of Great Britain.

Sept. 15-26.	Cases.	Deaths.	Oct. 10.	Cases.	Deaths.
— 27.	40	23	— 11.	16	14
— 28.	37	5	— 12.	13	11
— 29.	68	19	— 13.	9	3
— 30.	52	13	— 14.	20	5
— 31.	73	14	— 15.	20	11
Oct. 1.	56	23	— 16-22.	30	25
— 2.	9	10			

Among the victims are ranked many persons of great respectability, particularly Messrs Bailieff, Little, Miller, Thorburn, and McCracken, with Convener

Thomson, Mr McGhie, surgeon, and Miss Smith, dressmaker. The calamity produced a complete stagnation of business for several days, and overspread the minds of the inhabitants with gloom.

GLASGOW.

Total cases to September 30, 5532; total deaths, 2654; remaining, 168.

Oct. 1 to 3.	Cases.	Deaths.
— 8 - 15.	310	140
— 15 - 22.	173	95
— 22 - 28.	95	58
— 28 - 31.	47	29

Total cases, 6157; deaths, 2976.

Aberdeen, Oct. 24.—We are sorry to say that cholera is still on the increase in this place, although only the lower orders have as yet felt its ravages. During last week, no fewer than 23 new cases and 5 deaths have occurred in the city, and 9 have recovered. Total cases, 92; deaths, 33; recoveries, 46; remaining, 13.

Dundee, Oct. 23 and 24.—New cases, 11; deaths, 10; recoveries, 10; remaining, 22. Total cases, 776; deaths, 487; recoveries, 267.

Inverness, Oct. 18 to 24.—New cases, 29; deaths, 6; recoveries, 21; remaining, 8. Total cases, 543; deaths, 167; recoveries, 360.

The cholera morbus now prevails with more or less virulence in Lothian, Dumfriesshire, Glasgow and Paisley, Kelso, Fife (particularly at Dunfermline, Cupar, and Kirkcaldy), Aberdeen, Inverness, and the northern counties.

Sporting Intelligence.

Billiards.—A match for two hundred sovereigns, between Mr Cootes and Captain C—, has just come off at Gerard's Hall. It was to have been eleven games, of one hundred each; but by mutual consent it was reduced to five, Mr Cootes receiving a red hazard in each of the three first games. The play throughout was very interesting. The first game was won by Mr Cootes beating the Captain by three points. The second was well played by both gentlemen, and terminated in Mr Cootes making a canon, and winning the game. The third game was contested for by both parties with all the eagerness possible, and every move of the ball was narrowly watched. The Captain came off victor, as he did in the fourth. They were now two games each, and both equally confident. The Captain commenced, but, by some mistake, brought both balls over the middle pockets; at this critical point there were some angry words respecting a stroke which Mr Cootes made, which was at last decided to be a foul one, and the balls were broke again; when, strange to say, the balls came each within half an inch of their former position. Mr Cootes now made the most of his advantage, and was 34 before the Captain scored one; but still the Captain was all confidence, and offered twenty sovereigns upon himself. After some good playing, they were both 97, when the Captain made a beautiful canon, which made him 99. At this critical point of the game, and to the astonishment of his friends, he gave a miss; then they stood 99 and 98; the anxiety was mutual, and every move of the balls was narrowly scrutinized; each party went in three times without scoring; the play became more interesting; caution was the principle upon which both acted; after a variety of strokes, Mr Cootes made a hazard—thus winning the game by one. Perhaps, since the game of billiards was first invented, there was never a more severe match played. The table was in beautiful order, and both played well. The Captain's friends attribute his losing the last game to his giving a miss when 99.

The gentlemen of the Fancy have had their attention directed to an engagement of great moment, which took place on Monday, the 15th October, at the Gentlemen's Subscription Pit, Paddington, between two 17lb. dogs, for fifty guineas a-side, named Tiny and Belcher. Tiny is better known as "the Bermondsey dog" and he had been open to fight any dog in the world, for any sum, for a long time. The other little dog was likewise well known as a good one, and a great deal of anxiety existed as to the result of the fight. The dogs set to at four o'clock in the afternoon, and the contest was one of the best we ever remember to have witnessed, and ended in the defeat of Belcher, after a most severe fight of thirty minutes. On Tuesday, a fight took place at Noisy Jack's Pit, between Frank Redmond's celebrated dog Lion, and a dog called Soldier, at 40lbs. weight. Lion proved himself the best dog ever pitted: he had all the worst of the fight for upwards of an hour, when his resolution and courage turned the scale, and decided the match in his favour. The winners of the above contests are open to fight any dogs in the world at 39lbs. and 17lbs. weight, for any sum.

Hunting has commenced in Bedfordshire under promising auspices. Monday the 8th was the first regular field day.

The Liverpool coursing meeting took place on Friday and Saturday, the 12th and 13th. The sport was excellent.

The Edinburgh races took place on the 25th and 26th, at Gullane, instead of Musselburgh, in consequence of the prevalence of cholera in the city and neighbourhood, but there was very little company on the ground. The Mid-Lothian yeomanry cavalry having met for permanent duty, were on the same day dismissed for a similar reason.

Caledonian and Fife Hunts.—Owing to the cholera being in Cupar, the assemblage for the races this year proved nearly a total failure. The races, however, went on as usual, and afforded most excellent sport.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 16th and 17th, the Perth races took place on the Inch at Perth, and a more numerous or more distinguished attendance than there appeared, has not been seen for many years. The horses were well-matched, and the races were excellent.

Races in New South Wales.—The following paragraph from *The Sydney Herald* affords some idea of the progress of refinement at the head-quarters of our convict establishment in New South Wales:—"The much-talked of Sydney races commenced on Wednesday at Paramatta. The day was particularly fine, and with its early dawn all was lively bustle and anxious preparation. The race-course was honoured by a fashionable assemblage of the fair—we seldom have seen on any public occasion in this colony so brilliant a display. So imposing and so numerous were the equipages, so multitudinous the equestrians, the arrangements so excellent, that our imagination carried us on to Ascot or Epsom. His Excellency entered the course on horseback, attended by his aides-de-camp, at about one o'clock, and was received with every demonstration of respect; three hearty cheers announced his arrival. We observed his Excellency's carriage and four, containing the family of the governor and part of the suite; indeed all the *haut ton* within 200 miles of Sydney were present: and we are happy to add, that so excellent was the sport, and the horses so superior, that we predict our Australian races will soon vie with those of the mother country." Then follows an account of two days' races, in which cups, plates, sweepstakes, and handicaps, were run for by celebrated horses.

A Jockey.—The duty of a jockey is to win, and not to do more than win. Half a neck is sufficient where his antagonist is exhausted, and as much judgment is shown in avoiding useless exertion as in making that which is sufficient. The best and most expert jockeys, such as Robinson and Chifney, avoid the use of the whip, if possible. Boys more readily resort to it, and thereby sometimes lose a race, that might otherwise have been won. When a race-horse is in the fullest exercise of his power, and doing his best, the blow of a whip will sometimes make him wince and shrink; he will, as it were, tuck up his flanks to escape from the blow, and raising his legs higher up, lose ground instead of stretching himself forth over a larger surface. In this way considerable space may be lost, when nothing is wanting but a quiet, steady hand, and a forbearance from the use of the whip. A curious example of this occurred a few years ago at Doncaster, in the celebrated race between Matilda and Mameluke. The latter was of a hot and violent temper, and being irritated by several false starts, not only lost considerable ground, but a great deal of his strength, at the outset of the race. Robinson was riding Matilda, and saw Chifney on Mameluke pass every horse in succession, till he came up with Matilda. At that moment he calculated Mameluke's strength with such nicety, that he was convinced he could not maintain the effort he was then making. He permitted Chifney, therefore, to reach him, and even to be a little ahead of him, and so far from whipping Matilda, actually gave her a kind of check. That check—that slightest imaginable pull—strengthened Matilda, and by assisting her to draw her breath, enabled her to give those tremendous springs by which she recovered her ground, headed Mameluke, and won the race for her owner, Mr Petre. It was in this race that a Scotch gentleman, who had won L.17,000 by the issue, went up to Robinson, in the joy of the moment, and gave him L.1000 as a present. Gully, the owner of Mameluke, is said to have lost L.40,000 on the occasion, every sixpence of which was punctually and honourably paid.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to order a donation of L.100 to be applied towards the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Bradninch, in the county of Devon.—The Marquis of Cleveland, having lost his Parliamentary interest in the borough of Camelford, is about to bring his land and houses there to the hammer.—The Earl of Albemarle has recently received a large accession of fortune, quite unexpected, by the death of an individual.—John Barrington, Esq. of Castlewood, Queen's County, eldest brother of Sir Jonah Barrington, succeeds to the title possessed by the late Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, Bart.—A great number of persons continue to be convicted at different London police-offices, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, for selling the *Poor Man's Guardian*, an illegal publication.—On Saturday se'night, "*Rob Roy*" was acted at Drury Lane, with all the strength of the house. At the close of it, a view of Abbotsford, the late residence of Sir Walter, one of the finest things Stanfield has ever done, was presented. The principal characters of the "*Waverley*" novels then passed in procession as those of Shakspeare's plays did in Garrick's jubilee. Macready, Cooper, Braham, Harley, and all the principal actors, assisted on the occasion, which, besides being a well-timed compliment in honour of departed genius, furnished a spectacle such as has rarely been witnessed on the boards of a theatre.—The amount of the funds in the general treasury, belonging to suitors of the Supreme Court, at Calcutta, on 31st December 1831, was 9,784,191 rupees, or nearly one million sterling.—Bibb met Morton the dramatist one day after the successful performance of one of the latter's plays, and concluding that a prosperous author must have plenty of cash, raised his solicitation accordingly, and ventured to ask him for the loan of a whole crown. Morton assured him he had no more silver than three shillings and sixpence. Bibb readily accepted them, of course, but said, on parting, "Remember I intended to borrow a crown, so you owe me eighteen pence."—"I am afraid of the lightning," murmured a pretty woman, during a thunder storm:—"Well you may," sighed the despairing adorer, "when your heart is steel."—In Queen Elizabeth's time, the following entry appears in the corporation books:—"Aldermen's wives not to scold in church." How the aldermen's wives have changed since the days of good Queen Bess!—An echo of a very peculiar character has been described by Sir John Hassell, as produced by the suspension bridge across the Menai Strait, in Wales. The sound of a blow of a hammer on one of the main piers is returned in succession from each of the cross beams which support the road-way, and from the opposite pier,

at a distance of 576 feet; and, in addition to this, the sound is many times repeated between the water and the road-way, at the rate of twenty-eight times in five seconds.

The more married men you have (says Voltaire), the fewer crimes there will be. Examine the frightful columns of your criminal calendars; you will there find a hundred youths executed for one father of a family. Marriage renders a man more virtuous and more wise. The father of a family is not willing to blush before his children.—Mr Irving's new church in Newman Street, London, has been opened for the first time, and it appears able to accommodate a large congregation. Mr Irving is apparently as enthusiastic as ever; but it is remarked that he has within a very brief period assumed all the appearance of old age.—The wool and cloth market is steadily improving; the demand for flannels continues brisk.—At a public sale in a country town in England, a few days ago, a most superb copy of Field's Bible, printed at Cambridge in 1660, in two volumes folio, was, after considerable competition, knocked down to Mr James Taylor, bookseller, of Brighton, for L.15, 10s. The volumes are illustrated by nearly 300 engravings by Hollar, Lombart, Ogilby, and Sturt, and bound in old blue morocco, richly gilt. This edition, which may be considered as an unrivalled specimen of the time, is rendered extremely curious to the antiquary by the substitution of the word *ye* instead of *we*, in Acts vi., verse 3.

The iron trade at Merthyr, in Wales, is very bad at present, and a great number of miners and colliers are out of work.—There are not more than three or four English families now resident at Brussels, where, three years ago, there were as many hundreds.—Sir Charles Colville has resigned the governorship of the Mauritius.—It is rumoured at the Clubs that the Lord Chancellor is already occupied in framing his measure for abolishing the judicial and political functions at present combined in the person of the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and for not making that high officer dependent upon the changes of Ministry for the tenure of the high and responsible station in which he is placed.—An account from Dijon, a city in France, states that a manufacturer has discovered a cold dye for blue, which will save one quarter of the expense of the present process. It is well known that many fruitless experiments were made for substituting woad for indigo at a time when, in consequence of the continental blockade, the French manufacturers were deprived of the latter article.—The first appearance of Miss Fanny Kemble in the tragedy of "*Fazio*," at the Theatre of New York, is said to have created the greatest sensation that ever was produced in any theatre across the Atlantic. At the close of the performance the whole audience rose, and expressed their unanimous plaudits.—There are five candidates in the field to represent Manchester—Mr Phillips, Mr Cobbett, Mr Powlett Thompson, Mr Hope, and Mr Samuel Jones Lloyd.—The number of criminal prisoners in England averages 80,000 annually, while their maintenance costs upwards of L.340,000.—Paganini, whilst he remained in London, deposited in the Bank of England, in the name of two trustees, English gentlemen of the highest honour, a considerable sum of money, which is settled upon his son.—Persons are at present engaged in surveying for a railway, which it is proposed to form from the city of Durham to South Shields, with a branch to Sunderland.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has become President of the Agricultural Employment Institution.

THE BOOKSELLING TRADE.

The bookselling world has lately been a good deal chagrined by some statements in Mr Babbage's work on Trade and Manufactures; the object of which is to show that both the wholesale and retail dealers enjoy too large a share of the money drawn from the public for books. Mr Babbage is right in lamenting that the cost of the production of a book, including the author's remuneration, should be so many per cents below the price demanded for it from the purchaser; but he is wrong in thinking that this is the fault of the bookseller, or that the bookseller enjoys an undue share of profit. The fault lies in circumstances, which nothing could remedy, unless the whole trade were reduced to one regular corporate monopoly, the number of booksellers thus abridged to one-fifth, and a certainty introduced into the value of an article proverbially the most uncertain that exists. We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following observations upon Mr Babbage's statements: they are contributed by a most respectable member of the bookselling trade in Edinburgh.

"The whole history of the bookselling trade, both in this country and on the Continent, shows that it is very precarious, and by no means yields large profits in the aggregate. On the contrary, most of our publishers have ended in bankruptcy, and the moderate portion of wealth acquired by a few of the more cautious evidently shows that those engaged in the trade are not too liberally remunerated.

"The author alluded to exaggerates the profits of bookselling, while he entirely loses sight of the frequently unsaleable nature of the commodity, and the daily depreciation of the stock of a bookseller, which, unlike that of a wine merchant, *never improves by age*; on the contrary, various causes combine to render it daily less valuable—such as the publication of new editions of the same work, or of new works on the same subject—thereby rendering the copies of the original work on hand nearly useless, or at least unsaleable. He also instances the cost of the production of his own work, as a proof that a much smaller scale of profit should be demanded by the retailer. This we shall allow, provided that 6, or 10, or 20, copies of his, or any similar work, could be sold daily or even weekly; but I venture to assert, no retail bookseller here has sold even six copies since its publication; nor would a reduction of price to the extent he proposes greatly increase the demand.

"It will be allowed, that in a trade where only small sums of money are turned over, and that often on long credit, the rate of profit must be comparatively large; and these disadvantages do notoriously exist, and are inseparable from the bookselling business.

"The exaggeration consists in asserting that the large discount frequently given by the publisher of a work to the wholesale houses in London (by whom the retail trade of the whole kingdom is supplied), is *enjoyed by all the trade*." This is not the case, as could have been readily ascertained by proper inquiry in the right quarter. On the contrary, the profit of the retail bookseller is frequently not above half of that stated, and very much depends on his taking a greater or smaller number of copies of the same work, which is only a temptation to overstock, or, in other words, to ruin himself.

"In illustration of the dead weight which constantly hangs over a bookseller, in the shape of stock in trade, the writer of this may state his own case. On commencing business, he made a considerable purchase, and at stated periods had the curiosity to examine the progress of his sales. At the end of the first year he found about one fourth of the amount sold, the second year carried off nearly the same proportion, while the remaining half began to get very dull of sale, and this dullness was in the lapse of every year increased; and at the end of ten years he found so much on hand as amounted to a considerable per centage on the original purchase. He has uniformly found, that in every order selected from the catalogue of a wholesale bookseller, there is always an unsaleable remainder, which greatly diminishes the rate of discount on the whole. It may be said that much depends on the choice of books, and knowledge of business; and in reply he may state, that it will be allowed that he possesses the necessary qualifications, at least on an average with those engaged in the same trade; one proof of which is, his success above most of those who entered into business about the same time as he did—though, with every feeling of gratitude to those who have so kindly patronized him, he cannot help thinking, that, had he exerted the same industry, perseverance, and talent, in almost any other line of business, he would have been a much richer man than he is at this day."

A Society for the Reformation of the Church, of which Lord Henley is chairman, has put forth a manifesto of principles and objects, in which "the inalienable nature of Church Property from ecclesiastical purposes" is asserted, though the intention is immediately afterwards professed of placing any measure of reformation upon a purely Scriptural and religious foundation.

The Parliament at present stands prorogued till the 11th of December.

By the Leeward Island mail, a variety of colonial journals to the 3d ultimo have come to hand. The Trinidad paper contains a "circular dispatch" to the governors of the West India colonies, announcing the important fact, that, in consequence of the appointment of committees by the Houses of Lords and Commons, to inquire into the present condition of the West India colonies, his Majesty's government had determined to suspend for the present the operation of the circular of the 10th December 1831, and that no further steps would be taken to induce the colonial legislatures to adopt the provisions of the order in council of the 2d November.

New Stage-Coach Act.—This act came into operation on the 10th ult. The licence for every stage carriage is raised to L.5 per annum. The mileage duty is to be regulated, not by the number of horses, but by the passengers carried, viz. one penny for four passengers, three halfpence for six, and one halfpenny for every three additional, exclusive of the coachman and guard. On railways the duty is one halfpenny for every four passengers. The Commissioners may compound with any person per day, week, or month, in lieu of the above duties. Supplementary licences may be had by payment of one shilling, upon any change of proprietorship, route, distance, days of travelling, or number of journeys or of passengers. Four-horse carriages may take ten outside passengers, and two or three-horse carriages may take six outside passengers, with four inside, or seven outside passengers, with six inside, besides coachman and guard. No luggage to be more than ten feet nine inches high from the ground on a four-horse coach, nor more than ten feet three inches on a two or three-horse coach. Two passengers additional may be carried on the roof if the top of the luggage be not more than nine feet nine inches from the ground, and the top of the boot not more than six feet. A measure is to be provided at every toll-gate, and to be used on demand. The penalty on coachmen and guards for carrying too many passengers, or too much luggage, for leaving horses without any one to hold them, allowing others to drive, quitting the box unreasonably, neglecting luggage, overcharging, insolence, negligence, furious driving, &c., is fixed at L.5 in all cases. If the driver or guard is not to be found, the proprietor is liable, unless he can prove that the offence was committed without his knowledge, and not for his advantage, and that he had used his endeavours to find the offender. Justices may award costs and compensation for loss of time to defendants and their witnesses, where complaints or information are dismissed or withdrawn, and may distrain for the amount, or commit for one month in default of goods to satisfy the distress. The licence to let post-horses is raised from 5s. to 7s. 6d. The duty per mile or journey as before.

* The booksellers technically term their own profession "the Trade."

Postscript.

The eyes of Britain are now intently fixed on the chances of peace or war, arising from the Belgian question. A treaty between France and England for the contemplated hostilities against Holland was prepared at London on the 23d, and returned from Paris, ratified, on the 27th. On the 26th, some new propositions by the King of Holland were read by the plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers, and rejected by those of France and Great Britain, while the remaining diplomatists retired without making any remonstrance. It is said that only a few more days will be allowed to the King of the Netherlands; and if these pass away without bringing his submission, the two liberal powers will make their combined attack, even at the hazard of a war. The military strength of Holland and Belgium are thus stated:—

	DUTCH.	BELGIAN.
Infantry Line	30,000	53,000
Garde Communale and Civic	30,000	20,000
Total Infantry	60,000	75,000
Cavalry, 29 squadrons.		Cavalry, 42 squadrons.

The Dutch army consists of three divisions and a reserve; the commanders are Generals Van Gien, the Duke of Saxe Weimar, Meyer, and Cort Heylegers. The cavalry are commanded by General Trip. The Belgian army consists also of three divisions and a reserve, commanded by Generals Hurd, Duvier, Goethals, and Clump. The cavalry is commanded *ad interim* by General Ghengy.

Reinforcements to the amount of 1650 men and 240 horses, including Sir John Milley Doyle, who has devoted himself to the service of Don Pedro, have already reached, or must immediately reach Oporto.

Price of Consols on Tuesday, October 30, 84½

By the commercial information from Canada, received to the 16th ult., we are glad to find that the diminution of cholera cases had so far restored confidence, that trade was carried on with as much activity as ever. The markets were improving daily, and purchasers from a distance were making their appearance. In the staple articles of wheat, ashes, flour, pork, and beef, no decided change as to value had taken place; the demand for those articles had suffered less diminution during the prevalence of cholera than any others. Dry goods had greatly improved in the face of a large supply. The autumnal sales, it was expected, would clear off any large stocks on hand. New grain was not abundant, but the samples were of good quality, and the crops in both provinces more than are usually produced. The prices of lumber were low, affording but a very scanty remuneration to the manufacturer. Real property was in very little demand.

Sir Peregrine Maitland, governor of Nova Scotia, having obtained leave of absence, is about to revisit his native country. This gallant officer, we believe, will carry with him the very best wishes of the people whom he has ruled with so much mildness and discretion.

Grand Continental Canal.—The plan for forming a navigable junction of the Maine with the Danube, by which means the German Ocean would be brought into direct communication with the Black Sea, has recently been published in ten large plates, with full details, at Munich. The new line of canal will leave the Danube at Kellheim, traverse the valleys of Altmühl and Ottmaringen, pass through Neumarkt, Nuremberg, Erlangen, and Forchheim, and meet the Maine by means of the Regnitz, which falls into the former not far from Bamberg. The length of the canal will be about three hundred English miles, and the expense of completing it is estimated at eight millions seven hundred and fifty thousand guilders, or somewhat more than L.350,000. The King of Bavaria has given orders for carrying this important enterprise into as speedy effect as possible.

Several government steam-vessels are now fitting out at Woolwich for the use of the navy. They are said to be destined for the Scheldt. The greatest activity prevails at Woolwich Dock-yard, where 800 shipwrights, and other artificers, have for some weeks past been regularly employed. As much bustle prevails in the arsenals as was ever known during the late war in fitting out stores for the service of the British fleet. The enlistment of sailors in the neighbourhoods of Tower-hill, Wapping, Shadwell, Ratcliffe, and Blackwall, is proceeding to a great extent. The Admiralty cutters are daily carrying away hundreds of able-bodied seamen from the Perseus guard-ship, off the Tower, the place of rendezvous for the tars. Large bounties are given to good seamen, and the Jew slopsellers are reaping a good harvest by the great demand for slops of all kinds.

The 10th of November is fixed for the removal of the royal family from Windsor to Brighton.

At the Old Bailey, a few days ago, the Recorder sentenced 13 criminals to be executed, 12 to transportation for life, 10 to transportation for 14 years, and 53 for 7 years; 1 to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for 12 months, 17 to 6 months, 7 to 3 months, 4 to 2 months, and a number which remained to various periods, from one month downwards to seven days.

On Monday, a masque was performed, at Covent Garden Theatre, in honour of the memory of Sir Walter Scott. It is from the pen of Mr Sheridan Knowles, and is written with considerable eloquence and power. The plot runs thus. In Dryburgh Abbey, seen by moonlight, the tomb of Scott is discovered, occupying the centre of the foreground. A poet in the garb of Scotland enters, and, after uttering some verses of eulogium on the genius of the departed bard, and of lament for his loss, deposits on his tomb a funeral chaplet, woven in haste, and under the impulse of an affection so eager that it would not wait. A slumber falls upon the mourner, and he reclines upon a bank. Fancy then enters, and invokes the Genii of England and Ireland, and the Spirit of the Mountains, who assemble round the tomb, and unite in bewailing the fate of him who, while alive, had shared their best gifts, and worn them to their honour no less than to his own. Immortality then rises from the tomb, consoles their griefs, by pointing to the lasting fame the poet has achieved, and to the undecaying monument which his genius has built upon his works. The clouds which have ushered in the approach of Immortality then dissipate, and the tomb disappears—in the distance are shown a succession of pictures, representing scenes from some of the best of the Waverley novels. The characters represented are dressed with accuracy, and the groups are arranged in the most striking manner. The first represents the meeting between the Knight of Snowdon and the Lady of the Lake. This changes to the scene in the cavern at Dorniecleugh, where the catastrophe of the novel of Guy Mannering is powerfully described. The next represents the sea shore, and the peril of Sir Arthur Wardour and his daughter, and the efforts of the old Beadsman to rescue them. In the fourth, a picture is given of the return of the enterprising marauder, Rob Roy, accompanied by his friend, the Bailie Nicol Jarvie, to his wife and sons, at the moment when they are mourning him as dead. The next scene is that in which the Duke of Argyll introduces Jeanie Deans to the Queen of George II., to sue for and obtain her sister's pardon. The next, and one of the best, nay, the very best of the whole series, represents the lists at Templestow, with the despairing Rebecca waiting in suspense and agony the approach of a champion to deliver her from the horrid fate which seems to approach her. The last scene represents the Court of Elizabeth in the Castle of Kenilworth. The series of *tableaux* thus concluded, a change ensues which represents Abbotsford, as it may be centuries hence, where a festival is held in commemoration of Scott, and in which the various personages who have occupied the preceding scenes are disposed in various groups. The effect of this last display is extremely good. The whole performance was well received, and was announced, with the unanimous approbation of the audience, for repetition.

An alarm of fire was given in the Coburg Theatre on Friday night, which produced the most frightful confusion, and the rush of the audience to escape was dreadful. Several persons were seriously injured in the passages, but luckily none lost their lives. The alarm was given by some miscreant, for whose discovery a reward of L.20 has been offered.

On the 23d, at St James's Church, Piccadilly, was married, Otway Cave, Esq. member for Limerick, to Sophia, the eldest daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. The bride, who is in her 40th year, was given away by her father. The bride-maids were the Duchess of St Alban's and the Countess of Guilford. The lady of Otway Cave, Esq. possesses a fortune of L.30,000. The happy pair, directly after the ceremony, set off for Stafford Hall, Leicestershire, where the new-married couple will pass the honeymoon.

We have received intelligence of the death of Lord Clinton at Milan. His Lordship, who had been in an ill state of health, had left England in the hope that the air of Naples would prove serviceable to him, but could not complete the journey.—*Brighton Gaz.*

A Caution to Ladies intending to kill themselves.—At the Thames Police-Office, Maria Thompson, a tall, well-looking young woman, has been committed to take her trial for having twice attempted self-destruction. From this it would seem that ladies have not "a right to do what they like with themselves." We do not know to what punishment the prisoner has subjected herself.

The city of Frankfort has passed a vote of thanks to Mr Campbell, the poet, for his public support of the cause of the unfortunate Poles.

On Thursday, the 25th, the Rev. George Houston, an aged Protestant clergyman, who had rendered himself obnoxious by collecting his tithes, was murdered near his own house, at Feighcullen, near Rathangan. Several persons have been taken into custody on suspicion.

Limerick, Oct. 25.—There will be another military district formed in Ireland, of which Limerick is to be the head-quarters, and Major-General Sir John Buchan is to have the chief command on the Staff.

The command of this garrison has devolved on Colonel Wemyss.

A coach full of witnesses on their way to Cork, to give evidence at the assizes against the persons charged with anti-tithe conspiracies, was attacked by the peasantry, and the witnesses severely handled. Some of them narrowly escaped with their lives.

At the Muir of Ord market, held a few days ago, more business was done than at any previous tryst for the last five years.

All the Dundee whale-fishing vessels have now arrived. The Alexander, Thomas, Princess Charlotte, and Ebor, came into the river on Friday, and the Advice on Sunday. The whole of them have been very successful, as will be seen by the following estimate of their cargoes:—

	Fish.	Tuns Oil.	Tons Bone.
Dorothy	35	290	18
Fairy	20	170	10
Horn	25	220	12
Thomas	28	240	15
Friendship	29	200	12
Alexander	26	215	13
Princess Charlotte	26	200	12
Ebor	22	165	8
Advice	24	240	15
	235	1940	115

At L.20 per tun, the value of the oil produced by the cargoes of the nine vessels will be L.38,800, and the baleen, or whalebone, at L.150 per ton, will be worth L.17,250—making the total value L.56,050.

The cholera is still on the decrease in Dumfries and its neighbourhood. Very liberal subscriptions have been made in this quarter for relief of the suffering families of the poor.

Scottish Constitutions Ascertained.—Caithness, 173; Dumbartonshire, 860; Edinburgh, 6042; Greenock, 983; Inverness, under 500; Mid-Lothian, 1134; Paisley, 1242; Kilmarnock, 593.

Paisley Voluntary Church Association.—There was a meeting held on Tuesday evening, in the hall attached to Mr Smart's church, for the purpose of entering into arrangements for the formation of a Paisley Voluntary Church Association. The meeting was strictly private, and consisted of a few individuals, selected from each of the sessions of the different united associate and relief congregations of the town, with a sprinkling of persons from some independent churches. A committee was appointed to draw up a code of laws for the contemplated society. When this is done, a more open meeting, it is understood, will be called.

Singular Challenge.—A farmer in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire challenges "a braid Scotland" to produce three brothers whose united lengths shall equal that of his three sons, 18 feet 4 inches, to compete with them in the three following agricultural arts:—Ploughing, reaping, and stacking; and also in the three following manly and rational games:—Curling, quoits, and draughts.

Shoal of Herrings.—On Monday afternoon the Tweed and Berwick Bridge presented a scene of rare and striking beauty. From shore to shore tens of thousands of full grown herrings appeared sporting in the river, or for a moment glittering in the sun as numbers of them continued incessantly springing into the air. At intervals they suddenly disappeared, and the next instant they were seen rising, and playfully pursuing each other in numerous small circles. They remained but for a short time, and were not generally observed.

LITERARY NEWS.

Forty-five thousand copies have been sold of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, published, a month ago, as a Supplement to Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, and which contained the matter of an ordinary volume.

A work in two volumes octavo, under the title of "Jacobite Memoirs—illustrative of the Rebellion of 1745," will be published, in the course of a few months, by Messrs William and Robert Chambers. It consists of original narratives by the principal actors in the insurrection, the whole forming one connected view of that extraordinary campaign, together with the escape of Prince Charles, and his subsequent life. So valuable a collection of historical papers, or one calculated to afford so much entertainment to ordinary readers, has hardly ever been presented to the public.

Mr Blackwood is about to publish a work of much historical value—a "History of the Greek Revolution," by Thomas Gordon, F.R.S. The author is a gentleman of large property in Aberdeenshire; but, led by a generous enthusiasm, he left his native country some years ago, and engaged in the cause of the Greeks. His personal share in the subject of his history, and the means he enjoyed of procuring information upon all points, give reason to expect a work of first-rate interest.

A work is in preparation, and will speedily appear in a succession of numbers, under the title of "The Unknown Poets of Scotland." It will comprise accounts of many ingenious individuals in obscure circumstances, with specimens of their compositions.

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HISTORY OF BRITISH PARTIES.

A GREAT struggle took place, about two hundred years ago, between the King of Great Britain and a portion of his people, the latter being anxious that he should rule with a greater deference to the will of his Parliaments, and less of his own will. Those who befriended the King in this quarrel were chiefly country gentlemen and members of the Church of England: they were called Cavaliers. Those who took the other side were principally merchants in London, and the mercantile classes of the people at large: they got the name of Roundheads. The two parties fought a good many battles between the year 1642 and 1648; but at last the King lost the day, and was beheaded as a traitor to his people. The party which cut him off set up a republic, which did not, however, last long, as the popular general, Oliver Cromwell, very soon contrived to usurp the chief power, under the title of Protector. The people in general suffered so much in the course of a few years under this irregular authority, that, in 1660, they consented to take back the son of their late King, and submit once more to a monarchy. The fear of running into any more such scrapes as they had lately suffered from, now induced the people, or the most part of them, to be as tamely submissive as they had lately been turbulent; and accordingly the royal power became greater than ever. Charles the Second tyrannised over his subjects, doing a great deal of mischief, particularly to the Scottish part of them, for five and twenty years, and his brother, James the Second, reigned as mischievously for other four. Only a few persons in England, and a small set of persecuted Presbyterians in Scotland, dared to express any uneasiness under this system: they got the name of WHIGS, it is not exactly known for what reason. However, the government had so many means of harassing its opponents, that little was done to resist it, till James the Second began to tamper with the religion of his subjects, and attempted to restore Catholicism. This was too much. The British lion could endure it no longer. So the Whigs, with the assistance of some of the best friends of monarchy, brought about what is called the Revolution. King James was sent to France, with his infant son, who afterwards was called the Pretender. His nephew, William Prince of Orange, became King in his stead, and the Protestant religion was secured.

After the Revolution, there was less cruelty exercised upon the friends of liberty; the Presbyterian religion was established in Scotland; and things, upon the whole, were a great deal smoother than they had been. The chief effect, however, was to make the King less powerful, and the nobility more so: little was done for the people. The administrations for some years were composed entirely of Whigs. William never had any children, and so the crown came to his cousin Anne, a daughter of the monarch sent to France. In the meantime, a number of considerable persons kept up an opposition to the government, in favour of the exiled family of Stuart. They were generally flaming zealots for episcopacy, and held, as a doctrine, that kings could never, by any fault, forfeit their crowns. From the Latin name of King James, they were at first called Jacobites; but in a few years they became more generally known by the name of TORIES. Queen Anne, being a Tory in her heart, though reigning in violation of the first article of the creed, took back that party into the administration, and endeavoured by their means to pave the way for restoring her brother the Pretender. However, this was not accomplished; and so, at her death in 1714, George, Elector of Hanover, a distant branch of the family, succeeded—such having been enacted

as law some years before by a Whig Ministry. The Tories were now once more thrown into opposition, and the government, for a long time, was conducted by Whigs. Still little was done for the people. The Whigs, though professing less arbitrary principles than the Tories, were to all intents and purposes an aristocracy, and ruled, through the medium of the Houses of Parliament, simply by those means which the reform bill has at length put an end to. The Whigs, indeed, or rather the few nobles who gave the party its power, were at this period so domineering and irresistible, that the Tories, compared with them, looked like patriots, and really, perhaps, did possess more of the spirit of political freedom. Few men, we believe, have died with more of the sincere feelings of martyrdom than those of the Tory party who rebelled in 1745, and were executed as traitors. The great Whig aristocracy continued to triumph so long as there was any party in favour of a Catholic Pretender; but about the year 1760, when George the Third became King, that party was so nearly extinct, that the people did not see so much reason as before for supporting the Whigs. George the Third, therefore, thought he might resume some of that power of which the Crown had been so long deprived by the nobles. He formed a Tory administration under the Earl of Bute, a Scottish nobleman who had been his preceptor, and instilled into him, it is said, some high notions of the royal prerogative. The people had now the choice of supporting power in the King or in the Whig nobles—in the hands of one, or of a few. A great majority of the respectable classes of the community favoured the pretensions of the King.

The Tories now devoted to the Hanover sovereign all that attachment which they had previously bestowed upon the exiled Stuarts. The Whigs, on the other hand, mortified at the want of power, resumed those wild principles of civil liberty which they had trumpeted so much before the Revolution, but which they had kept so snug in their pockets all the time they had been in power since. The Earl of Chatham was their principal leader. A still more important, though less respectable one, was Mr Wilkes, a citizen of London, of great abilities, but the worst possible private character. Junius, also, the Great Unknown of the last century, wrote his bitter political letters on this side. Nevertheless, the Tory government went on, and the Crown resumed a great deal of the improper influence it had had in former times. At length, the ruling party got a dreadful shock from the American war of independence, which commenced in 1775. In asserting their grand principle of no taxes without representation, the Americans awakened in Britain those ideas of Parliamentary reform which have lately been realized. It was about this time that the people were first told, in the King's speeches, and other documents, of "our great and glorious constitution." The Whigs took the part of the Americans very warmly, opposed the war constantly in Parliament, and at length, at the close of the unhappy contest in 1782, the King was obliged to displace the Tories and admit the Whigs to his councils. The Rockingham administration, as it was called, contemplated a measure of Parliamentary reform, and that scheme of political regeneration was zealously advocated by the most brilliant orators of the day, Fox, Burke, and Pitt, the last of whom was then just entering public life. The death of the Marquis of Rockingham, at a critical period, suddenly blasted the prospects of the Whigs. Their broken bands had to coalesce with the Tories lately dismissed, and thus was formed the famous Coalition Ministry, which was

the most unnatural alliance ever known in party history. An attempt to grasp the immense power and patronage of the East India Company rendered this Ministry so unpopular, that George the Third thought he might attempt to replace his favourite Tories in full and undivided sway. He accordingly formed a strong administration of that kind under Mr Pitt, who, for the time, was content to forget Parliamentary reform. The late Ministry having still a majority in the House of Commons, the King dissolved the Parliament, and the people sent up a new one exactly to his mind. At this time the Tories were decidedly the most popular party. The Whigs only commanded small detached parts of the community. With the view of regaining their former influence, they assumed principles verging upon the democratic, and endeavoured to raise a party among the people by addressing them upon all the most exciting topics. For about ten years they went on thus, in almost hopeless opposition, till at last came the French Revolution.

This great change in France took its rise in the principles professed by America when she shook off the thrall of kings. The fever of new ideas spread to Great Britain, like a very severe disease super-added to one comparatively slight. The Whigs gave every encouragement for a time to the propagation of what were called French principles; but yet no great progress was made, and the Whigs themselves soon shrunk back in a kind of dismay from the democratic movement. The Tory party, with George the Third at its head, saw that the progress of events in France threatened every other monarchical government, and therefore proclaimed war against the French republic. The nation, with an exception hardly worth naming, went heartily into the crusade, which was accordingly carried on for many years, at an immense expense. Now-a-days, the people repent of this war, and wish to throw the blame of it upon the monarchical and aristocratic government which existed at its commencement. But this won't do. If the generality of the people had not been either favourable or indifferent, the war could not have taken place. The well-known truth is, that, under the horror of French republicanism and irreligion, the liberal party in this country found their mouths completely closed. The bulk of the people had not that keen and considerate way of looking upon political subjects which they now have; and many, perhaps, were carried away by the mere bravado of military appearances, and the ridiculous notion that the French are our natural enemies. The people should learn from this to look well to the causes and objects of a war before they engage in it, and not wait till the reckoning is handed to them, before they reflect.

From 1783, when Mr Pitt commenced his administration—throughout the whole of the French revolutionary war—and down till the death of George the Fourth in 1830 (with the exception of a few months in 1806), the Tory party remained in power, while the Whigs, successively under Mr Fox and Earl Grey, stood in the light of an Opposition. At length, as is well known, his present Majesty found it necessary, from the pressure of public feeling, to form a cabinet of the latter party, with Earl Grey at its head. By this Ministry, the great measure of Parliamentary reform, after being dormant for nearly fifty years, has been carried, and the people at large, for the first time, admitted to have a direct influence in the management of public affairs.

Latterly, there has arisen a third party, not composed, as the Whigs and Tories are, of statesmen, but of the people, and upon whom the name of RADI-

CALS has been conferred. The Radicals profess to place as little reliance upon the sincerity of the Whigs, in their measures of political improvement, as they would upon the Tories. They are not restricted by any particular veneration for ancient institutions, merely because they are ancient or already established; consequently they are not limited in their notions of reform, which they would carry to the length of putting down every specific abuse of power, no matter in what shape, and of elevating the people to a station in the commonwealth which they have never yet attained in this country. This party received a great accession of numbers during the recent ferment relative to reform, which, indeed, they take the credit of having urged to a successful conclusion.

It will be seen from the above sketch that the two principal political parties in Britain took their rise at an early period, and have long existed under different modifying circumstances, and with various fortune. The Tories have to boast, that, at various periods of our history, they prevented the monarchical principle from being too much depressed by the aristocracy, and latterly sustained it alive when threatened with utter extinction by a neighbouring democracy. The Whigs can point to the Revolution, to the Hanover succession, and to the Reform of the Commons' House of Parliament, as their great achievements. From the turn that public affairs are now taking, it is not likely that these distinctions, which essentially take their rise in an aristocratic system, will be much longer known in the country. The government will require to be conducted with such a close reference to the expression of popular opinion, that there will be no party worthy of the name, nor any rulers except those who are themselves willing to be ruled.

A WORD FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

THOMAS THE RHYMER, a sagacious Scotsman of the thirteenth century, who, like Roger Bacon, obtained from his countrymen the reputation of possessing supernatural powers, among his other prophecies, foretold that the country at some future period would be more generally cultivated than it was in his own time, but that the food of the poor would not on that account be increased in quantity; or, in his own words—

The waters shall wax, the woods shall wene,
Hill and moss will be torn in;
But the bannock will be ne'er the braider.

This vision of what was to come to pass has been at length partly realized; the country is now subjected to the best processes of a general cultivation, but there are still thousands of poor, who are as destitute as ever. While an improved system of agriculture has added manifold to the resources of the people, the wealth of the country has been prodigiously increased by the invention of different kinds of machinery. Nevertheless, the question continues to be agitated by an innumerable body of indigent workmen, "show us how all this improvement and additional wealth of the country is to do us any good." This pertinent question has been asked again and again by those suffering human beings whom machinery has thrown idle; and, somehow, the answers which they have received have been so singularly irrelevant, that they have still cause to profess their ignorance. Let us sift this matter to the bottom in a few plain sentences. When a master tradesman, who employs ten journeymen, sets up a machine which can execute the whole of his work, it follows that his ten men are thrown out of employment. We shall suppose that the wages of the workmen amounted to 20s. a-week each, or L.10 in all, and that the machine executes the same quantity of work for L.2. Here, then, is a saving of L.8 to the master. This saving is, however, more apparent than real; for other persons set up machines equally good; and as they compete in traffic, the goods produced have to be sold for less than before, so the actual saving may not be above L.3. Granting that there is a profit of L.3, we next ask what is done with that sum. On investigation, it will be found that about two-thirds of it are spent on a better style of living. More boots, hats, and clothes, are purchased; and this, of course, betters the condition, at least, of bootmakers, hatters, and clothiers. The remaining L.1 is most likely accumulated, or saved. With regard to the L.5 which is lost by selling the goods cheap, the public are here most decidedly benefited; for they can make their money go farther, or, in other words, they can live with comfort on a lower income. Further, this cheapness allows an extensive and lucrative export to foreign countries, where the people are less ingenious and wealthy than we are. By all these means the trade and commerce of the country are greatly the better for the introduction of machinery. But it will still be said by the workmen who have been thrown idle, that such a process is of no use to them. "That line of argument," say they, "is no doubt correct as regards the general good; but what is to become of us all the time? You see we make nothing by the saving—it is, in fact, a saving at our expense." Now, this is exactly the sort of question which no political economist seems willing to answer without shuffling. He seldom or never gets beyond the general good; to the poor starving workmen he says, "don't you, by these splendid inventions in machinery, get cheaper gowns for your wives? don't you get cheaper coats and umbrellas? and ought you not to be thankful that you can now buy fifty needles for a penny?" This is re-

markably fine logic for people who have plenty of work or an ordinary supply of money; but, it must be confessed, it is miserable consolation for fifty thousand artisans who have been thrown totally out of employment, and who, most probably, will never see money again all the days of their lives, except in the shape of alms. We are persuaded that the general notion on this subject is, that the individuals thus thrown idle find some other species of work, either immediately or soon after they have been paid off—an opinion certainly erroneous. Sometimes they get work at some other business; but in a much greater number of cases they either sink into the condition of day-labourers, or otherwise receive such a pittance as wages, that we are afraid they reap very little benefit from the cheap calicoes, coats, needles, and umbrellas, which the economists take so much care to trumpet. For instance, were machines to be established in every large town capable of manufacturing 10,000 pairs of shoes in the week, at 6s. per pair, it is easy to see that the trade of shoe-making would soon be as effectually destroyed as that of weaving, or any other ruined profession, and that a vast body of industrious artisans would be left in a state approaching to utter destitution. What, then, is to become of these workmen? They have learned a trade which is of no use to them now. They cannot make clothes, nor house furniture, nor any thing else. A young man bred to be a grocer could easily turn tallow-chandler; a haberdasher would make a shift to sell hats; but take the artisan from his trade, and you finish him. Granting that he can turn his hand to some other trade, he finds that every profession is already overstocked with workers. The competition which he creates, consequently, sinks the wages of others, and the evil thus cuts in two ways. Supposing that the workmen so thrown idle by the introduction of machinery do get into employment, they most likely receive a wage of 4s. 6d. instead of 15s. per week; but we fail in observing that they realize the odd 10s. 6d. by the extraordinary cheapness of food, clothing, and lodging, which we hear so much about. Such, therefore, is the unhappy condition of nine-tenths of the masses of workmen who, as things go, are yearly thrown out of employment in this country.

We have often had occasion to be astonished at the childish backwardness of the political economists in not offering to the world some species of solvent for the evils here alluded to. Why they abstain from coming to the point with regard to what is to be done with the hordes of ruined artisans who press upon the country, and whose numbers, it is perfectly obvious, are rapidly increasing, is beyond our comprehension. The case is surely worthy of deliberate investigation, and is growing daily more so. Reasoning from what we observe has already taken place, and what there is a prospect of accomplishing, it is just to infer, that in a few years machines will be invented and brought into operation which will supersede the use of many hundreds of thousands of workmen now in employment. It need, we think, no longer be denied that improvements, whether in agriculture or manufactures, have a direct tendency to *extirpate the working classes*, or, to express it more leniently, to enable the higher and middle ranks to do without the aid of the working classes. There can be no question that these improvements vastly increase the exports, general wealth, and comfort of the nation, but all this, it is lamentable to think, is at the expense of the existing generation of workmen, and a century of misery may probably be incurred, if means be not adopted to remedy the grievance. It is assuredly an unfortunate state of things, when we find a portion of society steadily advancing into a condition of great accumulated wealth, and another, and by far the more numerous portion, sinking into the lowest depths of poverty, or becoming a mere burden upon the soil. Although certain nefarious regulations have been put in diligent action to assist in bringing about this frightful calamity, and although the rescinding of these injudicious arrangements might help to retard the ultimate apotheosis of human misery, no skill could now avert the effects of discoveries in science, or restore society to its equilibrium. The improvements in agriculture and manufactures are in the act of producing a tremendous alteration in the properties and structure of British society, and the working classes might just as well try to hinder the sun from shining, as to prevent this extraordinary change taking effect. Whatever may be done to diminish the heaps which the capitalists have accumulated, it is sufficiently obvious that Great Britain is no longer a country which can hold out a prospect of permanent remunerating employment to the workmen of a variety of professions. The only remedy for the evils propagated by the influence of capital and machinery lies in *flight*, now that the legislature permits such a measure. It is quite in vain for workmen to grumble, or to combine to force the payment of particular rates of wages, which cannot be paid, or to constrain masters to give employment, when they have none to give, or to break the machinery which science and genius have invented to simplify the arts of civilized life, or to resort to any other unmanly, un-British, and foolish project, to stem a current which no human power can now effectually oppose. Patience is also of no value, for things are always growing the

worse with time. Flight, we say, is the only feasible cure for this universal distress. The only outlet for the growing superabundance of the working classes lies in emigration—emigration to a country not so far advanced in its condition as this overdone island. This process of relief will be found on trial much more efficacious than working at home for two or three shillings per week, and trusting to make up the difference by the cheapness of calicoes. We need hardly remind the industrious and well-disposed artisans of the kingdom at large, that various parts of North America are precisely in that state which requires the exercise of their moral skill and manual labours; and, at the same time, we need scarcely hint to the capitalists, who have been the winning party in the struggle, that it is expected they will legally contribute means to assist in the removal of their unfortunate countrymen. We have no doubt in our own minds, that a great and healing measure of this description will at no distant date be absolutely requisite, in order to facilitate the comfortable deportation of those masses of individuals who are no longer necessary in our commonwealth, and the country cannot be sufficiently thankful that there is placed within its reach so beneficial and simple a remedy for the miseries of an over-abundant population.

THE FUNDS.

THE Funds, as they are called, are pledges or promises of the nation to pay the debts which it has from time to time contracted. When it is said in the newspapers that government has funded so many Exchequer bills, or any other security, the meaning is, that it is issuing so many promissory notes in exchange for cash; in other words, it is contracting debts. When, on the other hand, it is said that it is purchasing Exchequer bills, or buying up so and so in the Funds, it is implied that the nation is buying back these promissory notes with cash, or reducing the amount of its debt. The term *Stocks* is only another name for the Funds. The debt of the nation is divided into various branches, with certain peculiar titles. Sometimes the money is borrowed at 3 per cent. of interest, at other times at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and so forth, according to the scarcity or value of money at the time; consequently, a new issue of promises is of one or other of these denominations, or of an entirely new denomination. By whatever name the different branches of the debt are known, it is seldom or never the case that the purchasers of the promissory notes buy them at the expressed value. For instance, if the note be marked L.100, it is perhaps sold for L.60, or as much as can be obtained; if the government rise into better credit, so also does the note; and the person who bought it for L.60 may sell it to another for perhaps L.70; but if the credit of the nation again decline, the second purchaser may not be able to get more than L.60 or L.65 for it, supposing he is inclined or compelled to sell. If he choose, he may retain it till the national credit again rise. These fluctuations in the value of stock are called the rising and falling of the government securities or Funds; and the transactions connected with them are described as buying into, or selling out of, the Funds. It is generally considered that the purchasing of stock is nearly as profitable a way of investing spare capital as any other connected with commercial enterprise. Although 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. may nominally be given as interest of the money laid out, in point of fact the lender gets 5 per cent., or thereabouts, because the interest is counted on the L.100, or expressed value of the share, and not on the L.60 or L.65 paid for it. Money laid out on stock is also considered to be as secure from absolute loss as if laid out on any species of property, for the national good faith is pledged to pay the debts incurred by the executive government, and because a national bankruptcy would lead to the dissolution of not only almost every institution, but, most likely, put a stop to the payment of every private debt throughout the country. As all, or nearly all, would thus be involved in the calamity of a national failure, every reflecting person is inclined to sustain the national good faith, and, consequently, those who lay out their money in stock feel a tolerable assurance that they will come to no decided loss.

In remote periods of English history, the kings were accustomed to contract debts to carry on wars, but the sums borrowed were regulated in their amount by the existing revenue, and were in their nature only anticipations for a few years of its collection; while, in modern times, finance ministers have contented themselves with providing, by fresh imposts, for the regular payment of the interest or annuity, without much thought or expectation of its extinction through the repayment of the principal money borrowed. The funding system, properly speaking, commenced in England shortly after the Revolution, in the year 1688. The expensive foreign wars in which this country was then engaged, joined to the unsettled aspect of political affairs at home, rendered it difficult to raise the necessary supplies within the year. For a few years following the accession of William and Mary, sums were borrowed for short periods, and partially repaid, so that the first transaction which assumed the character of a permanent loan was when, at the establishment of the Bank of England in 1693, its capital, amounting to L.1,200,000, was advanced to the government at an interest of 8 per cent. The first loans obtained on the credit of Parliament were con-

* Ten or twelve years since, there was a law in existence to prevent the emigration of the working classes.

tracted for in the year 1690. In the years immediately following, the public exigencies called for still further advances, and sums were borrowed upon annuities for lives, and for terms of years; the produce of various duties or taxes being mortgaged for the annual payments, but without any view to the redemption of the principal sums borrowed, the legislature resting satisfied with the certainty of the extinction of the debts at the periods fixed, or at the falling in of the nominated lives. In 1706 the national debt amounted to 16 millions. In 1714 it had risen to 54 millions; but in three years later it was reduced to within 48½ millions. In 1717 the first funding of Exchequer bills was effected by the conversion of their amount into perpetual 5 per cent. annuities. The year 1720 is memorable in the annals of British finance, for the passing of the South Sea Act, by which means it was sought to reduce all the public debts under one head of account, at a uniform rate of interest. This scheme, termed the South Sea bubble, and from which no good was derived, may form the subject of a separate article. In the year 1748, at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the national debt was increased to 78 millions. But the nation was now in excellent credit; and the interest it paid was reduced in 1757 to 3 per cent.; and thus commenced the account of stock, which has since been continued under the head of 3 per cent. reduced annuities, or 3 per cent. Red. An., as the newspapers contract the term. The termination of the seven years' war in 1763 found the national debt increased to 139 millions. During the continuation of the war with the American colonies, loans were contracted, which added £97,400,000 to the funded debt; so large a floating debt remained unliquidated, that, on the 5th of January 1786, the whole obligations of the government were found to amount to 268 millions, the annual interest of which was £9,512,232.

In the month of March 1786, Mr Pitt brought forward his celebrated plan for the gradual extinction of the national debt by the establishment of a sinking fund. This project turned out a fallacy, for it came to pass that the debt was not bought up by an overplus of taxes, or by additional taxes, but by borrowing money at as dear a rate, if not dearer, than the interest of those sums which were paid off. It was as if a merchant were to try to pay off his debts by discounting fictitious bills, instead of reducing his expenditure. This absurdity in the project of the sinking fund was ultimately discovered, and the scheme in a great measure altered and abandoned. The contest with France during a space of ten years, till the peace of Amiens, added more than 360 millions to the debt, while, during the same period, the sinking fund had re-purchased not quite 50 millions of the capital. Nothing could be effected towards the reduction of this enormous burthen during the short interval of repose, and the scale of expense on which the renewed war was conducted, during thirteen years, occasioned loans to be contracted, and Exchequer bills to be funded, to an amount that added 420 millions of capital to the debt, which, after deducting the sums redeemed by the sinking fund, but including the amount of Exchequer bills outstanding, still amounted to 865 millions, causing an annual charge upon the nation of more than thirty millions. Since 1815, a reduction has been made in the national debt, chiefly, we believe, from allowing a diminished rate of interest. The total amount of capital, funded and unfunded, of the national debt, on the 5th of January 1831, was £840,814,022, the total annual charge in respect of which was £28,349,754.

Foreign News.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

THE Convention between France and Great Britain, which we stated to have been so promptly formed at the end of October, has since been published. It proceeds upon the necessity of forcing, by military measures, the accomplishment of the mediatory arrangements dictated by the Five Powers for the separation of Holland and Belgium. Regretting that Russia, Austria, and Prussia, are not prepared to concur with them in these measures, the two Sovereigns agree to the following articles:—

Art. 1. His Majesty the King of the French, and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, will notify to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, respectively, that their intention is to proceed immediately to the execution of the treaty of the 15th of November 1831, conformably to engagements which they have contracted; and, as a first step towards the accomplishment of this end, their said Majesties will require his Majesty the King of the Netherlands to enter into an engagement by the 2d of November, at the latest, to withdraw, on the 12th of the said month, all his troops from the territories which, by the first and second articles of the said treaty, ought to form the kingdom of Belgium, of which the contracting parties to that treaty have guaranteed the independence and neutrality.

And their said Majesties will also require his Majesty the King of the Belgians to enter into an engagement on the 2d of November of the present year, at the latest, to withdraw, on or before the 12th of the said month of November, his troops from the territories of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands; so that, after the 12th instant, there shall be no Netherland troops within the limits of the kingdom of Belgium, nor any Belgian troops in the territory of the King of the Netherlands. And their Majesties the King of the French and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland declare,

at the same time, to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and to his Majesty the King of the Belgians, respectively, that if this requisition to their Majesties is not complied with, they shall proceed, without any farther notice or delay, to the measures which shall appear to them necessary to compel the execution of it.

Art. 2. If the King of the Netherlands refuses to agree to the engagement mentioned in the preceding article, their Majesties the King of the French, and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, will order an embargo to be immediately put on all the Netherland vessels in the ports of their respective dominions; and they will also order their respective cruisers to stop and bring into their ports all the Netherland vessels which they may meet with at sea; and a French and English squadron combined will be stationed on the coasts of Holland for the more efficacious execution of this measure.

Art. 3. If, on the 15th of November, the Netherland troops shall be still in the Belgian territory, a French corps shall enter Belgium for the purpose of compelling the Netherland troops to evacuate the said territory, it being well understood that the King of the Belgians shall have previously expressed his wish for the entrance of the French troops upon his territory for the purpose above stated.

Art. 4. If the measure pointed out in the preceding article becomes necessary, its object shall be limited to the expulsion of the Netherland troops from the citadel of Antwerp, and the forts and places dependent upon it, and his Majesty the King of the French, in his lively solicitude for the independence of Belgium, as for that of all established governments, expressly undertakes not to occupy any of the fortified places of Belgium by the French troops which shall be employed in the above service; and when the citadel of Antwerp, the forts and places dependent upon it, shall have been evacuated by the Netherland troops, they will be immediately delivered up to the military authorities of the King of the Belgians, and the French troops will immediately retire upon the French territory.

Art. 5. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London within eight days, or sooner if possible.

The Convention is dated October 22.

In terms of this treaty, the two governments, on the 29th October, intimated to the King of Holland that he must evacuate the citadel of Antwerp by November 12th, or that a French and English force would be sent against it. The King of Holland returned an answer on November 2d, refusing to comply with the demand, on the ground that he was not bound to evacuate it till the treaty was ratified—he himself refusing the ratification on the ground that he might obtain better terms from Belgium by keeping the citadel in his own hands. This answer is quite in accordance with the circumstances under which Holland has all along professed to stand regarding the Conference and regarding Belgium. She has never yet allowed the right of the Five Powers, or any two of them, to dictate an arrangement for her separation from Belgium, though always professing herself willing to separate upon terms which shall be satisfactory to herself.

Some days previous to the receipt of the King of Holland's answer, a powerful fleet, composed of French and British vessels, had arrived at Spithead, to be ready to proceed to the Scheldt, in order to enforce the resolution of the two governments. The following is a list of the vessels:—

Donegal	74 guns	Vice-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm.
Talavera	74 guns	Captain Fanshawe.
Rover	18 guns	Captain T. Brown.
Satellite	18 guns	Commander Sir W. Young.
Snake	18 guns	Commander Smart.
Suffren	90 guns	Rear-Admiral Ducrest de Villeneuve.
Melpomene	60 guns	Captain Kendrain.
Medee	44 guns	Captain Rabaudy.
L'Ariane	32 guns	Captain Troude.
Creole	24 guns	Captain Le Roy.
		Captain Dubreuil.

It was also understood that the following additional vessels would speedily join the combined fleet:—The *Castor*, 36; *Vernon*, 50; *Southampton*, 52; the *Larne*, 18 guns, Captain Sidney Smith; the *Conway*, 28 guns, Captain Eden; the *Volage*, 28 guns, Lord Colchester; the *Revenge*, 76 guns, Captain Mackay; and the French frigates *Calypso*, 56; and *Resolu*, 44.

The fleets arrived on the 9th at Deal, after having been temporarily separated by a gale.

On the 6th, it was resolved by his Majesty in Council, that the first step for the coercion of Holland should be an embargo on all Dutch vessels in British ports, or which might be found any where by British vessels. The following is the order to that effect, which appeared in a Supplement to the Gazette of that day:—

At the Court at St James's, the 6th day of November 1832, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council:

It is this day ordered by his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the dominions of the King of the Netherlands, until further orders:

And his Majesty is further pleased to order, that a general embargo or stop be made of all ships and vessels whatsoever belonging to the subjects of the King of the Netherlands, now within, or which shall hereafter come into, any of the ports, harbours, or roads within any part of his Majesty's dominions, together with all persons and

effects on board such ships and vessels; and that the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war do detain and bring into port all merchant ships and vessels bearing the flag of the Netherlands; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships and vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained; and the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war are hereby instructed to detain and bring into port every ship and vessel accordingly:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. C. GREVILLE.

Though this measure is not one of the severest that could be taken for bringing matters to a speedy issue, it contrasts unfortunately with an almost contemporaneous resolution of the Dutch court to put no stoppage upon French and British vessels in the ports of Holland. It is given out as having been the opinion of the King of Holland, "that it would be unjust to retaliate on private individuals the consequence of state quarrels; and that, as an army on land would respect private property, so should combatants in naval warfare carry on their operations with a similar equitable regard to the property of individuals."

The following is the arrangement of the French army, as finally settled to march upon Antwerp on the 15th:—

Advanced guard—the Duke of Orleans—2d light, 1st hussars, 3d lancers.

1st division—Lieutenant-General Sebastiani; 1st brigade—General Harlet, 11th light, 5th of the line. 2d brigade—General Rumigny, 8th and 19th of the line.

2d division—Lieutenant-General Achart; 1st brigade—General Castellane, 8th light and 12th of the line. 2d brigade—General Woïrol, 22d and 39th of the line.

3d division—Lieutenant-General Jamin; 1st brigade—General Gœpfel, 19th light, 18th of the line. 2d brigade—General Georges, 52d and 58th of the line.

4th division—Lieutenant-General Fabre; 1st brigade—General Rapatal, 7th and 25th of the line. 2d brigade—General Dhencourt, 61st and 65th of the line.

Division of General Dejean—1st brigade—General de Rigny, 2d hussars, 1st light infantry. 2d brigade—General Latour Maubourg, 5th and 10th dragoons.

Brigade of General Laurestin—7th and 8th light infantry.

Brigade of General Simonet—4th light infantry, 3d hussars.

Cavalry of Reserve—Division of Lieutenant-General Gentil Saint Alphonse, 1st brigade—General Pellate, 1st cuirassiers. 2d brigade—General Gusler, 9th and 10th cuirassiers.

The 17 regiments of infantry have each three battalions, the 51 battalions amounting to 40,800 men: the 14 cavalry regiments have each four squadrons, the 56 squadrons making 7000 men. Thus, without reckoning the artillery and train, the army of the north amounts to 50,800 fighting men.

The answer of the Plenipotentiaries of Russia to the official communication of the Convention between France and Great Britain, was published in a Tory newspaper of November 2d, and is as follows:—

"The Plenipotentiaries of Russia act in conformity with the express directions of the Emperor, their master, in making the following declaration. The adoption of measures of coercion, which France and Great Britain have resolved to take against Holland, brings the circumstances of the case to that position in which the Plenipotentiaries of Russia, in virtue of the instructions with which they are furnished, and with the tenor of which the Plenipotentiaries of the allied cabinets are not unacquainted, find themselves under the necessity of retiring from the Conference. They will transmit immediately to their court a statement of the important circumstances, which, in altering the character of the pacific mediation in which they were invited to take part, permit them no longer to associate themselves in the labours of their colleagues. In suspending their participation in the Conference, the Plenipotentiaries of Russia await the ulterior determination of their court, founded on the important circumstances which have made this declaration imperative upon them."

The notice taken of the Convention by Prussia is of a still more remarkable nature. A declaration of the King himself has appeared in the Prussian State Gazette, and, after noticing the determination of England and France in respect of Holland, proceeds to say:—

"His Majesty the King, conformably to the declarations that he has made on every occasion, and in concert with Austria and Russia, has caused notice to be given to the governments of England and France that he must refuse to these coercive measures, not only all kind of co-operation, but also his assent; and that, on the contrary, he has resolved to place a corps of observation on the Maese, in order to be ready, on the entrance of a French army into Belgium, to avert the eventual consequences which the intended military operations might have with respect to the tranquillity of Germany and of his Majesty's dominions, and to the general peace."

The Belgian Chambers were opened on Tuesday the 13th ult. by King Leopold, who, after announcing the recognition of Belgium by most of the Powers of Europe, and his recent marriage with the daughter of the King of the French, thus proceeded:—

"After long delays, which, however, have been less prejudicial to the interests of the country than might have been expected, the moment has at length arrived when I have the happiness of responding to the wishes of the Chamber and the nation, by inducing the powers who guarantee the treaty of the 15th of November to assure its execution. The powers were convinced, that if they longer abstained from having recourse to coercive measures, they would place Belgium in the imminent necessity of doing justice to herself; and they did not wish to incur that risk of a general war. Bound by a formal convention, two of them are pledged to commence the immediate evacuation of our territory. The united fleets of France and England restrain the commerce of Holland; and, if these means of coercion be not sufficient, in two days a French army will come, without disturbing the peace of Europe, to prove that the pledges given were not vain words."

On the 20th, the French army, under Marshal Gerard, made its appearance in front of Antwerp, and commenced preparations for the siege. The final summons was to take place on the 27th, of the result

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of which we will be able to give an account in our next number.

In the meantime, the resolution of the King and people of Holland to hold out against the coercive measures of France and Britain, continues unabated. The dogged enthusiasm of the Dutch nation seems to be in its highest possible energy on the occasion, reminding the historical observer of the days when this extraordinary nation asserted its independence, and maintained its position, against the most powerful states of Europe. The King, in addition to the excellent regular army already in the field, has called out the *arriere ban*—that is, he has summoned the whole of the men capable of bearing arms to come forth in military array. The following is the order of the day issued by General Chassé, commander of the garrison of Antwerp, in expectation of the appearance of the French army before the citadel. It only breathes the spirit which seems to pervade the whole nation :—

“ Brave brethren in arms!—The moment when old Dutch courage and loyalty are to be put to a new test approaches. Within a few days a French army will appear before these ramparts, in order to compel us, if possible, by force of arms, to surrender this fortress and its dependent forts.

“ Full of confidence in the justice of your cause, and relying upon your well-tryed courage and loyalty for your King and your country, we shall intrepidly await this army.

“ Brethren in arms!—All Netherlands, and even Europe, have their eyes fixed upon you. Let you, collectively and individually, prove that the confidence which our beloved King has reposed in us has not been bestowed on the unworthy; and let us take the unalterable resolution to defend ourselves with manly courage to the last extremity.

(Signed) “ The General Commander-in-chief of the citadel of Antwerp, of its dependent forts, and of his Majesty's navy on the Scheldt,
“ BARON CHASSÉ.”

In this emergency, the city of Antwerp has been completely deserted by its inhabitants, their most valuable furniture deposited in cellars, and firemen prepared to act as well as they can, in extinguishing any conflagration that may arise from the operations of the siege.

The combined fleet of France and Britain arrived off the Dutch coast on the 23d.

FRANCE.

AFTER a series of adventures, which can be likened to nothing but those of Prince Charles Stuart after the battle of Culloden, the Duchess of Berri was seized, on the 7th November, at Nantes. Her capture is understood to have occasioned great embarrassment to the French government. By a law passed some time ago, she or any other member of the Bourbon family found in France may be tried for high treason. As a conviction, however, would place the King in an odious position respecting his kinswoman, he has simply issued a royal ordinance, directing that a draft of a law for disposing of the Duchess of Berri be submitted to the Chambers in the approaching session. The project consists of a resolution that the Duchess shall, without undergoing any form of trial, be banished for life, that her property be confiscated, and that her return to France, or any other member of the dethroned family, be punished with death. Her banker, M. Jauge, was arrested on Thursday at the Bourse of Paris; and M. de Charilles, an ex-prefect, has also been arrested in consequence of some discoveries made in letters found on the Duchess's person.

The manner in which the Duchess's retreat was discovered was quite accidental. She was found concealed in a small closet behind a chimney, the back of which was a large plate of iron which turned round on a pivot, and formed a double but small entrance into the closet. There were only a few feet space in that closet, and it had no window. According to information received by the authorities at Nantes, there were strong reasons to suspect that the Duchess was in the house, where she was in fact found. A strong military force of 1200 men, with double that number of national guards, accompanied by divers gendarmes and policemen, therefore, proceeded at six o'clock in the evening of the 7th Nov., to stop up all the avenues leading to, and approaches of, the house in question. The Mayor of Nantes, and two commissioners of the police, obtained entrance into the house after a good deal of delay, and threats of having its gates forced open. Search was made in every hole and corner of the premises, but, though indications were met at every step that the Duchess was not far off, she was nowhere to be found. Three gendarmes, however, were stationed in each room for the night, and every precaution taken to prevent escape until morning, when a more minute inspection was to be made. The gendarmes in one of the upper rooms, finding the weather extremely cold, procured some wood, and lighted a large fire in the very fire-place which was in front of the closet in which the Duchess and three of her followers were concealed. For eight hours they resisted the heat to the utmost of their power; but, finding themselves at last in danger of being suffocated, they called to the gendarmes to put out the fire immediately; and on this being done, the back of the chimney was opened, and they all crawled out, one after the other, more dead than alive, after the horrid torture they had endured all night. The Duchess immediately declared who she was, and desired one of the gendarmes to go in quest of General d'Erlon, the commander-in-chief of the garrison of Nantes, to whom alone, she said, she would surrender. The General soon came, accompanied by the Prefect, the Mayor, and other functionaries, and the Duchess and

her three companions, viz. Mademoiselle Kersabiec, and Messrs de Menars and Guibours, surrendered as prisoners. At ten o'clock on the same morning, they were conveyed to the fortress of Nantes, and their capture was made known by proclamation in that city, at the same time that it was communicated to the French government by telegraph.

The sufferings of the Duchess and her three companions, during the time they were shut up in their hiding-place behind the chimney, must have been extreme. They remained there fourteen hours in a standing posture, during several of which the fire was lighted, and made their situation dreadful. They managed, however, to endure the heat, suffocating as it must have been; but towards morning the smoke began to work into their closet, and this they found impossible to stand for any length of time. They were, therefore, literally smoked out of their hole. The Duchess declared, after coming out, that a part of her person, which had been necessarily made to press against the iron door forming the back part of the fire-place, was absolutely baked.

The object of the Duchess in going to Nantes was to make preparations for the purpose of proceeding to Toulon, where she flattered herself that the great majority of inhabitants were in her interest, and would enable her to become mistress of the place. It was her intention to make a strong position of Toulon, as Don Pedro has done at Oporto; and she had been induced to believe that the whole of Provence, and indeed of the south of France, would speedily declare in favour of her son.

The Duchess has been transferred from the castle of Nantes to the castle of Blaye, near Bordeaux, which had been previously prepared for her reception. Every attention seems to be paid to her convenience and her feelings. The people of Nantes appear to have betrayed no vindictive or revengeful feeling on the occasion of her arrest; and the provincial journals, even of the liberal side, speak with commiseration of her sufferings, and with respect for her courage and rank.

The papers found at the capture of the Duchess of Berri will be most interesting documents. Among them are letters from the Duke of Nassau, the Prince Royal of Prussia, the King of Bavaria, Prince Augustus of Prussia, the King of Saxony, the Duke of Mecklenburgh, and the Elector of Hesse Cassel.

The French journals give the following account of the person—a German Jew named Deutz—who is said to have betrayed the Duchess of Berri to the government, for a bribe of 300,000 francs :—

“ He is aged thirty-one years, and a native of Cologne, where he was educated in the Jewish religion. In 1826 he resided at Rome with his uncle, the celebrated Deutz, Rabbi of that religion. He afterwards became a Catholic, rose to high favour with the heads of the church, and lived a long time upon the pecuniary supplies granted him by Cardinal Albani. In 1831 an individual named Drak, brother-in-law to Deutz, was introduced into the family of Charles the Tenth, as an attendant of the Duke of Bordeaux, and thus afforded Deutz the means of introducing himself to the Duchess of Berri. He soon gained the confidence of the Duchess, who amply rewarded him, and sent him on several delicate missions to foreign courts.”

The King of the French opened the Chambers on the 19th, with a speech containing no announcement or sentiment of particular importance. As his Majesty was proceeding to the Chambers, a pistol was fired at him by an individual of the name of Girovix de St Geniez, who is stated to be a member of one of the Political Unions. The aim of the intending assassin was marred by a young lady, who stood beside him, named Mademoiselle Boury. After firing, he escaped, and has not since been apprehended. It is therefore suspected that the whole affair was a project of the government, to increase the affection of the people towards the King.

SPAIN.

For some years this has been one of the countries in which absolute monarchical rule seemed most triumphant, and most likely to continue so. A few years ago, an attempt was made by a patriotic part of the nation to introduce an admixture of popular government; but the Constitutionalists, as they are called, were put down by the assistance of an army sent by Louis the Eighteenth of France, and, since 1823, the most of them have remained in hopeless exile in Britain and other countries, while Ferdinand the Seventh ruled without control of any kind, except that fatal kind which is sometimes held by a bigoted priesthood.

Of late, however, the King has found reason to become disgusted with his clerical advisers. He has been blessed with no child but a daughter, whom he naturally wishes to become his successor. By the former law of Spain, no female could succeed to the throne, and therefore his heir presumptive was to have been his brother Don Carlos. But the King caused a law to be passed, before his daughter was born, decreeing that females might succeed, and he therefore looks upon the infant princess as his successor. This has not satisfied Don Carlos, who, it seems, is a favourite with the priesthood. He has been intriguing deeply with those old friends of the King to have his right maintained, and for that purpose is supposed to have promised all that they could wish, or that he, being King, could bestow. All this was discovered on the late occasion of the King's illness; and he has accordingly found it necessary, for the security of his daughter's succession, to make friends of all who are not friends of the priests. His wife—a very spirited

woman—who for some time has acted as Regent, enters fully and boldly into these views; and the Spanish court has all at once assumed an appearance of the utmost liberality.

The first step was to throw open the universities, for the encouragement of learning, and in order to diffuse that general intelligence, in which the safety of a constitutional government mainly resides. The Queen Regent next (October 15) published an act of pardon towards all the Constitutionalists who had to go into exile nine years ago. None are excepted but a certain number of the members of Cortes who, on a particular emergency, voted the temporary cessation of the King's royal functions, and those who headed armed forces against his sovereignty. This has diffused great joy in Spain, and throughout the liberal party in Europe generally: it promises that Spain will henceforth be the ally of English and French liberalism against the despotic governments of the east, and it cannot fail to take away some of Don Pedro's difficulties in liberalising the government of Portugal. The effort made by the Queen is of such a nature that she must be not only sincere in her resolutions, but prepared to follow them up in a very decisive manner. Already the royal guard has been disbanded, and a national guard appointed. The ministers, and many of the inferior agents of government, have been changed. These measures have encountered strong opposition from the Carlist party, but seem too popular to be resisted. The King and Queen returned from St Ildefonso, where he lay ill, to Madrid, on the 18th of October, and were received in the most affectionate manner. There is some talk of an union between the heiress apparent and the Duke de Montpensier, one of the sons of Louis Philip; an alliance which would certainly tend much to the permanency of a liberal policy in Spain. On the 8th of November, an insurrection of the Carlists was projected to have taken place, but it was discovered, and completely prevented.

PORTUGAL.

It was expected by the army of Don Pedro at Oporto, that the troops of Don Miguel would make an attack on the 26th October, the birth-day of their master. The day, however, passed off without any further hostilities than the throwing of a few shells into the town, by which some women and children were killed. On the 24th, the troops of the reigning Prince made another attack upon the Serra Convent, a very strong post of Don Pedro, in the immediate neighbourhood of Oporto. Their intention having been previously made known to the garrison, through the agency of an old woman who overheard the conversation of two Miguelite officers, and who had a son in the Serra, the whole plan miscarried. It is stated that a party of Miguel's troops came up with arms reversed, as if deserting from their own army, but in reality intending to surprise the garrison, and make room for a larger detachment, when, their secret being betrayed, they were fired on with deadly effect, and put to the rout. The Constitutionalists—so Don Pedro's troops are called—have lately been increasing very fast, in consequence of the large shipments of recruits from Britain: within the last month, at least four thousand must have been added to their number. It appears, however, that they are not in general a very select description of men. Many of them are poor raw lads, totally ignorant at once of the cause in which they are to fight, and of the art of fighting. Others are very vicious characters, the off-scourings of the streets of London and other large cities.

About the beginning of November, the Constitutionalists performed a daring and serviceable exploit, in carrying off 1000 pipes of wine from Villa Nova, which is in possession of Miguel's forces. A fortunate change has been made in the command of the Constitutionalists. The Count Villa Flor, a man of little capacity, has been displaced from the chief command, which has been assumed by Don Pedro himself. The British merchants who reside and carry on their business in Oporto have made several attempts to procure a piece of neutral ground in the neighbourhood, where they and their property may be secure from the hostile proceedings of both parties; but it seems that Don Miguel's troops cannot find any place which they may not themselves require in the course of their operations. It is in the meantime apparent, from the orders given previous to the attack of 29th September, that Don Miguel is resolved, in the event of gaining possession of Oporto, to respect the property of foreigners, however he may dispose of the houses belonging to the Constitutionalists.

On the 8th November, Don Miguel succeeded in putting the mouth of the Douro under blockade, which would seem to indicate that his fleet has the decided superiority of Don Pedro's. No vessel under any flag was thenceforward to be permitted to enter or sail from the Douro, so that Don Pedro's forces must now be considered as closed up in Oporto, without the possibility of receiving any more reinforcements, or the means of escape, in case of that termination of the enterprise being resolved on. On the 14th, a party of the constitutional forces, under Colonel Schwalbach, made a spirited and successful attack upon Villa Nova, silenced a battery, and took about two hundred prisoners, with a loss to themselves of forty-six killed and wounded. As a balance, however, to this victory, very serious discontents have broken out in the army of Don Pedro. Colonel Hodges, who was

at the head of the British part of the troops, has resigned, and returned to England, on account of the neglect and calumny with which he found his own efforts and those of his men had been treated. Major Shaw and three other officers were put under arrest on the 12th, probably for the freedom they would naturally assume in speaking of this matter, and were not liberated till the 16th, when Major Shaw was again placed in his command. Upon the whole, though this enterprise cannot be described as desperate, its first and fairest hopes must be said to have entirely failed.

TURKEY.

In consequence of the triumphant and irresistible advance of Mohammed Ali upon Constantinople, the Sultan has been obliged to sue for peace, which, it is expected, will be settled without difficulty.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 20th October contains the following firman, published by Ibrahim Pacha on taking possession of Jerusalem:—"Jerusalem possesses ancient monuments, which are visited by Christians and Jews from all countries. But these pilgrims have cause to complain of the heavy impositions laid upon them on the road. As I am desirous of putting an end to this abuse, I command all Mussulmans of the pachalics of Saide, as well as of the districts of Jerusalem, Tripoli, and all the provinces bordering on the Mediterranean, to suppress all impositions on every road and every place without exception. I also command that the Christian priests attached to the churches in which the gospel is taught, shall in future be exempt from the arbitrary charges to which they have been subject.

We hear from Switzerland that the city of Basle still continues to defy the authority of the Diet, and shows an inclination to involve the whole Canton, and even the whole Confederation, in something very like a civil war.

It is mentioned in accounts from Stockholm, that an obelisk, sixty feet high, has been ordered, and is about to be transported to Upsala, to be erected in honour of Gustavus Adolphus the Great.

A universal famine has for some time prevailed in that once truly delightful and fertile group, the Cape de Verde Islands. Three years have now elapsed since they have been visited with rains in any considerable quantities. The land in the meantime has become parched and unfit for cultivation. The trees and all kinds of vegetation are withering and passing away. Most of the animals on the islands have died from starvation, and it would be difficult to present to the reader an adequate idea of the horrid condition in which the inhabitants are placed.

Accounts from the East Indies state, that at Madras, at the end of June, the market continued abundantly supplied with both French and English goods, and that sales by entire invoices were completely impracticable of every description of articles. Large arrivals of brandy since the previous accounts had rendered both the price lower and the demand less.

The empire of China has been convulsed during the summer by a formidable rebellion among the mountain tribes in the centre of the country. The Honan general had been killed by the rebels, who had taken the city of Keanghwa. The troops sent against them by the Canton government had been surrounded, and attacked at such disadvantage that they were compelled to surrender, and the officers were instantly murdered. The deputy-governor of the province was taken prisoner. The rebels were not expected to proceed farther into the Canton province, but would direct their course northward to Peking. The Viceroy of Canton was collecting his force to proceed against them in person.

Church Dissent in France.—A remarkable incident has taken place in the history of Roman Catholicism. A schism has broken out in the church of France—if there be such an institution—through the active exertions of a priest styled Abbé Chatel, formerly a chaplain in a regiment of guards, and who now draws immense crowds to hear his sermons. The Abbé has taken a bold start, and landed somewhere betwixt the Catholic and Protestant doctrines and practices. The following are the leading tenets of his new religion:—An utter denial of the infallibility of the Pope, or of Bishops in counsel assembled, and an entire separation between spiritual and temporal power—the clergy being at all times subservient to the government *de facto*. The temporal government is to protect the spiritual authorities, who, independent in their own affairs, are submissive to the "powers that be" in all that relates to their civil duties. Marriages are valid when performed before the civil magistrate, but the nuptial benediction is considered as a Christian duty. All Papal dispensations within the forbidden degrees of relationship are scouted, and the priests are desired to pronounce the benediction, on evidence of the performance of the civil contract being exhibited. The Bible is admitted as the only rule of faith. The seven sacraments are recognised, and the celibacy of the clergy is denounced as "contrary to religion, good morals, and civilization." Fast days and abstinence are abolished—confession is voluntary; and mass is performed, and the sacraments administered in the vulgar tongue. The veneration of saints is kept within bounds; preaching is prescribed to the clergy; and a hierarchy is established, with the Abbé Chatel as primate, and a series of bishops, priests, and deacons under him. The new eglise, or church, has already censured the present government for having permitted the French bishops to wait for the Pope's sanction to pray for Louis Philippe!

Chair of Columbus.—The Philadelphia Gazette says, "There is a curiosity now in port, on board the brig Georgina, which is well worthy the attention of patriots and antiquarians: it is an arm chair which is said to have belonged to Christopher Columbus. It is confidently asserted by the present owner, who obtained it in a very

singular manner, to have been possessed by the great discoverer. The chair bears the most conclusive evidence of antiquity; it is curiously fashioned; the bottom and back are of most venerable-looking leather, fantastically tattooed in circles and sprigs, and divers flowery devices. The wood-work also is antique and odd, and the whole appearance of the article bespeaks its transmission from other ages."

ENGLAND.

MOVEMENTS AGAINST THE DUTCH WAR.

WITH the exception of an address from the inhabitants of Rochdale, on the 3d of November, there was no external symptom of dissatisfaction in Britain with the course pursued by Ministers respecting Holland, till the 13th, when a meeting of merchants and others, to the amount of 2000 persons, and in the highest degree respectable, was held in London. This assemblage took place in the City of London Tavern, and the chair was assumed by T. Wilson, Esq. late M. P. for the city. The object of the meeting having been stated by the chairman, Mr T. Baring, in moving the first resolution proposing the address to the King, said the present policy would inflict total ruin upon our trade; and other gentlemen explained the manner in which our manufacturing towns and their population would suffer by these first steps to a war, whose end it is impossible to divine. It was maintained that a trade which annually employed 380,000 tons of shipping ought not to be risked at this juncture, independently of the condition of the revenue, and the ancient alliance between the houses of Brunswick and Nassau; and, as was observed, it was painful to witness two flags, which have waved in political defiance of each other, united in a crusade that might involve this country in irretrievable ruin. Mr Baring adverted to the excuse which was sometimes put forward for Earl Grey, that the negotiation about Belgium was commenced by the Duke of Wellington, and said it ought to be recollected that Earl Grey was brought into power to correct rather than to follow out the errors of the Duke of Wellington. The resolutions were to the effect—1. Expressive of concern at the appointment of a squadron of British ships intended to co-operate with the French force against Holland, and of the embargo laid on Dutch shipping. 2. That the hostilities were unprovoked and unjustifiable. 3. Deprecating war without sufficient motive or justification. And, 4. That such war would be seriously injurious to our shipping, commercial, and manufacturing interest. The 5th resolution was to embody the foregoing in an address to his Majesty to prevent a rupture with Holland as highly prejudicial to the interests of the country.—The meeting was generally considered in the city to have been got up by the Conservative party for the purpose of embarrassing Ministers.

A meeting, composed of similar materials to the above, took place at Edinburgh on the 22d, Mr Trotter, late Lord Provost, in the chair. Most, but not all of the speakers, were Tories. The principal was Mr P. Robertson, advocate, who quoted the following passage of a speech delivered by the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, immediately before the end of his administration, to shew that the present warlike measures were by no means contemplated or prepared for by him:—

"There is no doubt whatever that these Five Powers, with whom this treaty was made, and who all signed it with the King of the Netherlands, have claimed to give an opinion upon the future disposition of the country in question. England cannot alone attempt to pacify the parties; nor can France alone, nor, indeed, any other Power in Europe. Whatever is done must be done by the Five Powers in concert with the King of the Netherlands. That concert we have endeavoured to establish with France, and we hope it will peaceably settle all difficulties. I am convinced the noble Lords see that there can be no intention on our part, nor on the part of any Power, to interfere in this arrangement by arms. Our desire is to settle it, if possible, by negotiation, and by negotiation alone. I hope that the negotiations between the different Powers will effect arrangements, as stated in the speech, which will be compatible with the welfare of both parties, in the kingdom of the Netherlands, and conducive to the general safety of Europe."

The following address to the King was carried unanimously, and has since been extensively signed:—

"We, the undersigned bankers, merchants, and others, inhabitants of Edinburgh, Leith, and the vicinity, humbly beg leave to approach your Majesty with feelings of the warmest loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's royal person and house.

"We beg leave humbly to express to your Majesty our deep conviction of the importance of preserving peace in the present state of the country and its finances, and we deem it to be our duty most respectfully, but most earnestly, to deprecate any war not called for by some injury to the interests, insult to the honour, or danger to the independence of the British empire.

"Influenced by these feelings, we view with concern and alarm the commencement of hostilities, undertaken by your Majesty's government, in conjunction with France, against the states of Holland, our ancient and much-valued Protestant ally, as not justified by any apparent cause, and as recognising a principle of armed interference with the affairs of foreign states, inconsistent with the true policy and interest of Great Britain.

"We cannot but consider the hostile measures which have been adopted, and the suspension of our extensive intercourse with Holland, and the great markets of the Rhine, as peculiarly injurious, in their immediate effects, to the commercial, manufacturing, and shipping interests of Great Britain, and as tending to involve this country in the dreadful calamity of a general European war."

After the address had been proposed and carried, Mr Johnston of Straiton, M. P. for the Stirling district of burghs, and who, though a zealous liberal, professes an entire independence on the Ministry, rose up and expressed his cordial concurrence in the object of the meeting. Upon the strength of this solitary circumstance, and in the hope that it may alienate from him the affections of his constituents, a new candidate, Lord Dalmeay, immediately started for that district of burghs.

Meetings entirely similar to the above have taken place in Leeds, Huddersfield, Bristol, Hull, Nottingham, Dudley, and East Kent. In the two first places the object was negated by an overwhelming majority, who passed resolutions approving of the Ministerial measures. It may also be mentioned, that the thanks of the Rotterdam merchants have been transmitted to the gentlemen who met at the City of London Tavern for the purpose of discountenancing the war.

THE ELECTIONS.

WE regret that neither in this nor in the preceding paper, we have been enabled to give any prospective intelligence regarding the coming elections. As the Parliament, however, is expected to be dissolved on the 3d of December, and the elections will take place soon after, we hope to be able to give a succinct view of this subject in our number for January. Meanwhile, the most remarkable canvasses in England are those for the county of Middlesex and the city of Westminster. In the former, Mr Hume, the present (Radical) member, is opposed by Lord Henley, an adherent of the Ministry; and it seems to be fully expected by one party, and dreaded by the other, that the ultra-liberal will lose his election. In Westminster, hitherto represented by Sir Francis Burdett and Sir J. C. Hobhouse, a party of the constituents (who altogether are 18,000 in number) have invited Colonel De Lacy Evans, an independent and ultra-liberal gentleman, to oppose the latter candidate, who, they say, is unfitted any longer to hold his place, by his refusal to pledge himself to the objects they wish, and his being bound up in general by his Ministerial character as Secretary at War. On the other hand, Sir Francis Burdett has announced that he will rather go out with Hobhouse than remain with Evans; and, as the electors have a high esteem for this gentleman, who was an early advocate of liberal measures, there is some doubt whether they may not give way to his desires, and rather take Hobhouse, with all his alleged disadvantages, than please themselves by choosing Evans.

FALLING OF HOUSES.

THE London newspapers of the past month record the accidental falling of a house in Westminster, by which several persons lost their lives. It seems that certain alterations had been making on the building, and that, for want of proper care, the calamity happened. The metropolitan press is loud in lamentation of this misfortune, more especially as it appears to be one which frequently occurs, and, according to *The Examiner*, is the cause of a serious "waste of human life." It is mentioned that the only functionaries who are immediately called upon to institute inquiries into the state of old buildings, with a view to the public safety, are the churchwardens, and in some cases what is called an annoyance jury, between which bodies the public, it is said, "regularly come to the ground." The editors of more than one London paper which has been indulging in remarks on this great topic of the day are Scotsmen, yet it is curious that not one of them has thought it worth while, or been able, to enlighten the English public as to the manner in which these matters are arranged north of the Tweed. We may mention, that accidents like that under notice seldom or never happen in Scotland. The public safety is most completely and satisfactorily guarded by an institution existing in every royal burgh, called the *Guildry*, a body composed of nearly all the master masons, carpenters, and other handicraftsmen in the place, presided over by an officer with the title of *Dean of Guild*. This body has the power of making investigations into the condition of all kinds of buildings within the town, encroachments on thoroughfares, nuisances from common sewers, weights and measures, &c. Before any species of alteration can be made in the exterior walls, or in the internal partitions of any dwelling, before so much as a new window or door can be broken out, this body must be warned of the circumstance; and, having examined the nature of the proposed change by actual observation, a warrant is either given to proceed, or an order to stop, as the case may be. By these means the public generally, and the coterminal proprietors in particular, are effectually secured against damage. These guildries are supported at no expense whatever to the community; they have neither the arrogance nor the indolence of royal commissions; they are themselves the public working solely for the public good; and so useful are they as a branch of the civic establishments of our burghs, that they might with great advantage be copied in every large town in the empire.

SUNDAY TRADING.

A SOCIETY has been formed, under highly respectable auspices, for the prevention of trading on Sunday, which, it seems, has gradually been advancing to a great height in the metropolis, inasmuch as to threaten the extinction of all observance of that day in certain classes of society. It were vain, at this time, if it were desirable, to attempt any thing like a restoration of the puritanical observance of the Sunday: we cannot suppose that any such object is contemplated by the present Society. Some good, however, may surely be done, though the design fall far short of such an object. The simple fact is, that a large proportion of the shops in the outskirts of London and other places are kept open all the earlier part of Sunday, in order to supply the working classes with necessaries, including not only food, but dress. This, in our humble opinion, is a secular evil, and endangers the interest of no class so much as the industrious classes themselves.

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selves. The Sunday is the poor man's own day—the single breathing-space he has in the midst of his toils—the only time when he is permitted to seek the health of either body or soul. If he had not that, his life would be a ceaseless and uninterrupted routine of hard work, with probably no higher wages for his seven days than he formerly had for his six. Now, if traders are to be permitted to keep open shop on Sunday, it is but one step further to permit operatives to work! And we can entertain no doubt, seeing to what a height competition is carried in this country, that, let but a few begin, and all the rest would speedily be obliged to follow.

We, therefore, feel disposed to approve very highly of the object of this Society. It has been said by some who think otherwise, Why prevent humble traders from supplying the necessities of the working classes, and permit all kinds of labour which tend to the comforts of the wealthy, such as the operations of cooks, bakers, and domestic servants? But, supposing that labour of this kind cannot well be put down, is that a reason why other kinds, which can be put down, should not be so? The preparation of food, and the yoking of coaches to convey wealthy people to church, are, from their necessity, by no means such infractions of the Sunday as commercial dealings and exchange of money. Moreover, they tend to the very enjoyments which those who differ from us on this point would wish to become more general on Sunday. They should be considered in the same light as the entertainments of tea-gardens, &c., to which the Society, so far as we are aware, has no objection, and which are chiefly enjoyed by the classes beneath those termed wealthy. All Sunday employments whatsoever, which tend to innocent enjoyments and the relaxation of a hard-wrought people, might be preserved, and yet a great deal of Sunday trading might be put down.

The most effectual way to do this is to pay the wages of workmen on Friday. The Sunday is trenchant upon, because the wages are received too late on Saturday to be properly spent that night. Let workmen, however, get their wages on Friday, and their wives would have a whole secular day to spend them, and might do so, also, to far better purpose. They would be able to attend the markets generally held on Saturdays, and buy much country produce at the wholesale instead of the retail prices. [At present they must buy at a certain disadvantage.] The custom, moreover, of spending one jolly evening in the week would probably be broken up by the change of day, and, as the money would be far more at the disposal of the female part of the family, it would, we have no doubt, be upon the whole disposed of to much greater advantage.

Extract of a letter from Mr Richard Lander, dated Isle de Loz, coast of Africa, September 6, 1832, on board the Quorra steamer:—"I write merely to inform you that we arrived here on the 3d instant, all well, and leave for Cape Coast this evening. All the vessels have behaved very well; we have had several tornadoes; the lightning was felt more on board the Quorra than the iron steamer; it remained on our decks, but it merely struck the sides of the latter, and glided off into the water. This will give you an idea that an iron vessel is even safer than one built of wood. On board the Quorra we suffer much from the smell of bilge water, while the iron boat has not made one inch of water since she sailed from Liverpool, and she is never warmer than the water she floats in. The most important part of my work will soon begin, when I hope to send you some very favourable news."

Acquittal of the ex-Mayor of Bristol.—After a trial which lasted seven days, the jury found a verdict of acquittal for Mr Pinney, in the following terms:—"We unanimously find Charles Pinney, late Mayor of the city of Bristol, not guilty. We are also unanimously of opinion, that, circumstanced as he was, menaced and opposed by an infuriated and reckless mob, unsupported by a sufficient force, civil or military—deserted in those quarters in which he might reasonably have expected assistance—the late Mayor of Bristol acted to the best of his judgment with zeal and personal courage." The remaining trials have of course been abandoned.

Lady Caroline Barham, in crossing Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, on Wednesday, October 31, was knocked down and run over by a cabriolet. She died next Saturday, of the consequences of the injuries she had sustained from the accident. On examination of the body, it was found, that besides severe bruises, three of the ribs had been broken. The Inquest Jury found a verdict of manslaughter against the driver—a boy under fifteen years of age—and gave a deodand of £50 against the horse and cabriolet, to mark their sense of the gross impropriety of the owner in having intrusted the vehicle to so young and inexperienced a person. Lady Caroline Barham was only sister to the present and two last Earls of Thanet, and daughter of Sackville, eighth Earl, by Mary, only daughter of Lord John Sackville. She was in her 62d year, and has left three sons and two daughters. Her Ladyship was generally regarded as one of the leaders of the *beau monde*, and her house in Queen Anne Street was every season the scene of a brilliant succession of entertainments.

A weekly meeting of the creditors of the Duke of York was held on Wednesday, 7th November, at the Thatched House Tavern, at which it was resolved that a memorial should be presented to his Majesty, signed by all the creditors, stating the nature and character of their respective claims, and the manner in which the affairs of his late Royal Highness had been mismanaged.

Lords Stanley and Uxbridge, the Marquis of Tavistock, and Lord Grey, of Groby, the son of the Earl of Stamford, are to be created Peers.

Death of Lord Tenterden.—Lord Tenterden, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, died on Sunday morning, November 4, at his house in Russell Square. His Lordship was in the seventy-first year of his age, and the proximate cause of his death was inflammation in the bowels. The chief law seat in England, thus vacated by a zealous Tory, has been filled by Sir Thomas Denman, late Attorney-General, who has appointed his son, Mr Thomas Denman, his Associate and Marshal. The salary of this great law officer is to be reduced from £10,000 to £8,000 a-year.

Sir W. Horne has been appointed Attorney-General, in room of Sir Thomas Denman; and Mr John Campbell has been nominated Solicitor-General, in room of Sir W. Horne, thus promoted.

Penny Tribute to Ministers.—On Tuesday, November 6, Earl Grey, Lord Althorp, and Lord John Russell, were severally presented, at their respective apartments in Downing Street, by a deputation of forty gentlemen, headed by the Lord Mayor, with a gold cup, the produce of a penny subscription among the people. Upwards of 300,000 persons had contributed to the purchase of these cups, each of which weighs 85 ounces, and holds five pints of wine.

The defence of the Reverend Edward Irving was laid before the Presbytery of Annan on the 7th instant. He avows himself the author of the publications complained of by the Scotch church. The Presbytery have therefore proceeded to put the instructions of the General Assembly of the church in force.

Lord Mayor's Day.—Friday, November 9, being the day for the new Lord Mayor to commence the duties of his office, and for the old one to go out, the morning, according to ancient custom, was ushered in by as gloomy an atmosphere as ever tempted a discontented citizen to fling himself over Blackfriars' Bridge. Nevertheless, there was the usual throng from all parts of the metropolis. The procession was, like all former processions on similar occasions, most gorgeous. The ceremony of swearing in was performed in the Court of Exchequer with the customary forms, after which all returned as they came, the procession being joined in its way back by the Lady Mayoress and several of the invited guests. Guildhall was of course splendidly illuminated, and among the guests were—Earl Grey, Lords Milton, Althorp, Palmerston, John Russell, Henley, &c. The dinner was abundant, but the attendance bad; and a good deal of confusion was observable. The toasts were according to precedent, commencing with "The King and Queen," and proceeding with "Prosperity to the City of London, and its Trade," "The Lord Mayor," who announced that he was "a free-born Briton," and was determined to belong to no party, but to do all that he could to avoid giving offence to man, woman, or child. The health of the late Lord Mayor came next in succession, and this was followed by "His Majesty's Ministers," &c. &c. The festivities in the hall were followed by dancing in the Council Chamber, and nothing was omitted to keep up the charter of civic hospitality.—The gentleman who has thus been installed in the office of Lord Mayor is Sir Peter Lawrie, a Scotsman by birth, and, we believe, a companion in early life of the late Sir Richard Birnie.

Their Majesties went on Saturday, Nov. 10, to Brighton, where they were not merely well, but rapturously received. The Queen has repeatedly walked out since her arrival, and the same heartiness of feeling that welcomed has invariably attended her.

The following list of anticipated English county members has been handed about in the highest quarters. It is calculated up to the 26th October, and supposed to be very nearly if not absolutely correct:—Whigs, 99; Radicals, 5; Tories, 25; Waverers, 15. Ministerial majority on the whole counties, 54. Scotland will, it is believed, furnish 43 Whigs, 2 Radicals, and 8 Tories, being a majority for Ministers of 33. Of Ireland no estimate can yet be made; and the English boroughs are also uncertain, though very few of them will return Tories, and still fewer Waverers.—*Spectator.*—The same paper states that the number of Conservatives (about a third of them at least may be considered as Ministerialists) that will be chosen into the new Parliament is estimated at 150; the Ministerial list gives only 136. The extreme Radical members will be very few; the independent reformers very many. For all purposes of "the bill" the Ministers will have an overwhelming majority—the greatest, perhaps, that any Ministry ever enjoyed.

IRELAND.

The resistance presented in this country to the payment of tithes has received a severe legal blow in the convictions of various persons for attending anti-tithe meetings. At the Cork assizes, on the 29th October, Mr Hodnett, convicted of such an offence, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, a fine of £100, and to find securities, himself in £500, and two others in £100 each, to keep the peace for seven years.—On the same day, the indictments against two defendants, Kelleher and Quinn, were quashed, because of the prosecutor having sat on the grand jury when the bills were found. In the case of Mr Twiss, a third defendant, the plea of not guilty was withdrawn, on the advice of Mr O'Connell, who, after being long and earnestly longed for, had arrived that day; and a general plea of guilty was entered. The same plea was entered on behalf of Messrs Ronayne, O'Lomasny, and Sheehan.—At Clonmel, on the 2d November, Lord Galmoy, the Rev. Edward Brennan, Catholic curate, Messrs Doheny, John Hackett, proprietor of *The Tipperary Free Press*, Laffan, Mulcahy, Butler, O'Brien, and Larkin, were arraigned for attending an anti-tithe meeting. The usual interrogatories having been put by the Crown, all the persons accused withdrew their pleas, except the Rev. Mr. Brennan, and Messrs Doheny, Laffan, and Mulcahy. A jury having been sworn, the three last-named individuals were put on their trial, and pleaded not guilty. The Solicitor-General intimated by the court that there was no evidence against the Rev. Mr. Brennan. Mr Sheil defended the other traversers, who were convicted, after a short

consultation by the jury.—It is not intended to proceed against Lord Galmoy or the others who have pleaded not guilty, as their acknowledgment of the illegality of their conduct is considered to be sufficient. The government must thus be considered as having gained a temporary and partial victory over the Catholic party in Ireland.

After an investigation of the Carrigeen affair, which took up eleven days, the inquest was on Friday, November 2, brought to a close. The jury brought in the following verdict:—"We find a verdict of wilful murder against Captain Burke, and a party of police under his command, for killing Catherine Foley and Joseph Sinnott, on the 8th of October, about the hour of twelve o'clock, on the lands of Liquidstown, in the parish of Portnascully, barony of Iverk, and county Kilkenny."

In addition to the above triumph, the Catholics have gained another of equal importance, and which has tended to console them so far for their defeat on the anti-tithe question. At the Cork assizes, November 2, Sir George Bingham was tried on a charge of assault and false imprisonment, preferred by Mr Hodnett. Sir George, it appeared, had obstructed the accuser on his way to an anti-tithe meeting, and afterwards put him into prison. The Baronet was found guilty, to the great delight of the multitude, who could not restrain their cheers even in the solemn presence of the judge.

SCOTLAND.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN LESLIE.

This distinguished individual died at his seat of Coates, in Fife, on the 3d ultimo: he had attained the 67th year of his age. Sir John Leslie was a native of Largo, in Fife. He was educated at the University of St Andrews, and had many struggles before reaching the eminent situation he latterly held. He acted at one time as travelling tutor to the sons of Mr Wedgewood, the celebrated potter, and enjoyed a pension of £300 a-year on that account as long as he lived. In 1805, after a severe conflict with the clerical powers of the city, by whom he was objected to on a charge of infidelity, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh. Here he distinguished himself by some important discoveries, particularly the process of artificial congelation. He was, however, a man of immense general information and high literary powers, in addition to all his acquirements as a philosopher. In 1820, he succeeded the celebrated Playfair as Professor of Natural Philosophy, and some time in the present year he received from his Majesty the honour of a knighthood of the Guelphic order. By an unvarying prudence of conduct, Sir John Leslie is believed to have accumulated about £20,000.

The vacant chair, the emoluments of which are about £700 a-year, has since been offered to Sir J. F. Herschell, but declined. It is generally believed that Sir David Brewster will be next in the choice of the patrons, who are the Magistrates of Edinburgh. The class is in the meantime taught by Mr — Russell, a young but highly promising individual.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

A MEETING of the creditors of the late Sir Walter Scott was held at Edinburgh on Monday the 29th of October, when an offer was made by the family of our illustrious countryman, to pay to the claimants, on the 2d of February next, a sum which, in addition to the funds in the hands of the trustees, and the amount to arise from life insurances, will give nine shillings per pound to all, and this for a discharge. The whole amount to be thus distributed will be about £53,000, which, with former payments to nearly the same extent, and dividends received from other quarters, is equal to the capital sum of the whole ranking against Sir Walter Scott in 1826. The meeting was very numerously attended, and the proposal was adopted without a dissentient voice. And in addition to the resolution accepting the offer, and directing the trustees to see the same carried into effect, the following was moved and carried with a like unanimity:—

"And while the meeting state their anxious wish that every creditor who is not present may adopt the same resolution, they think it a tribute justly due to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, to express, in the strongest manner, their deep sense of his most honourable conduct, and of the unparalleled benefits which they have derived from the extraordinary exertion of his unrivalled talents under misfortunes and difficulties which would have paralysed the exertions of any one else, but in him only further proved the greatness of mind which enabled him to rise superior to them."

In communicating this intelligence to our readers (says the editor of *The Courier*), we cannot help expressing our gratification, in which we are sure that all will heartily sympathize, that this matter has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The conduct of Sir Walter Scott, under the heavy and unexpected trials to which he was exposed, is above all praise, and has been, indeed, a subject of universal admiration. The honourable feelings by which he was actuated in his incessant efforts to pay his debts, could not fail to be duly appreciated by his creditors; and their ready acceptance of the present offer, as a final settlement, is a further proof of their favourable disposition towards him, who, from his exalted genius, as well as his sterling moral worth, has left behind him a name—"Above all Greek, above all Roman fame."

In London, a great association has been formed, including almost all persons distinguished in literature, and the patronage of literature, in the country, for the purpose of devising measures to preserve Ab-

Abbotsford House, as the best monument of the genius of Sir Walter Scott. A committee of this association met on the 9th November, at Bridgewater House, the seat of Lord L. L. Gower, and came to the following resolutions:—

"That a subscription be forthwith entered into for the purpose not only preserving Abbotsford, but of securing its proper maintenance in the family of Sir Walter Scott; that books be prepared for the collection of subscriptions, and sent not only throughout the British dominions, but into every part of the world where one of the books can be lodged; that the books be so prepared as to contain the name, description, &c. of the subscriber; that they be of one uniform size; and that, when the subscription shall be closed, the said books be gathered together, bound up, and deposited amongst the most honourable of the archives of Abbotsford."

A spirited subscription is now in progress in the neighbourhood of Melrose and Abbotsford, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. It is proposed to build the monument on the top of the Eildon Hills (the *Trimontium* of the ancients). From the conical peak, 1330 feet above the level of the sea, one of the most picturesque and commanding in the south of Scotland, it will be seen from thirteen counties. A more appropriate site could not be selected, situated in the same parish, and skirting the estate of Abbotsford. From this point the scenery of the Abbot, Monastery, Bride of Lammermoor, St Ronan's Well, Black Dwarf, Guy Mannering, Redgauntlet, and the numerous skirmishes immortalized in the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, can be distinctly traced.

County of Selkirk.—The Justices of the Peace and Clergy of the county of Selkirk, at a meeting recently held, at which Lord Napier presided, agreed to give some suitable mark of respect to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, and nominated a most respectable committee to consider and report whether a pillar, statue, or portrait, would be most appropriate.—Sir Walter, independent of his general claims to admiration and regard, acted for upwards of thirty-two years as Sheriff of the county.

The King has been pleased to express his cordial concurrence in the plan of raising a monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, in Edinburgh, and has ordered that his name may be put down for the sum of three hundred pounds. His Majesty has also granted a pension of two hundred a-year to Miss Anne Scott, Sir Walter's unmarried daughter.

Desecration of the Sabbath.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, with the view of concurring in the measures expected to be adopted by Parliament for putting a stop to the desecration of the Sabbath, was held at St Andrew's Church, on Tuesday the 27th, when certain appropriate resolutions were adopted, embracing a petition to Parliament, and an earnest and respectful commendation to the ministers of all denominations throughout the country to impress on their congregations the importance of similar petitions. This meeting was numerous, and its objects praiseworthy; but we again regret, that paying the wages of workmen on Fridays would do more to cure the evil than the exertions of the whole of the clergy in Great Britain, and the Three Estates of the kingdom to boot, especially if accompanied with a rigorous enactment against selling spirituous liquors on Sunday. In the large towns in Scotland, the number of public houses is absolutely disgraceful, and, as they are licensed at a low rate, with the view to raise a revenue to the state, it may be justly said that the legislature in reality sanctions the desecration of the Sabbath.

A Case of Religious Importance.—A matter of dispute as for some time been before the inferior church courts of Edinburgh, relative to the power which any individual metropolitan clergyman, with concurrence of his kirk-session, has of dispensing the sacrament of the Lord's Supper at periods not appointed by the Presbytery, or of uniform with the practice of the other churches in the city. The case of the Rev. Henry Grey and his kirk-session, for dispensing the sacrament four times instead of twice in the year, at the request of a large body of communicants, came before the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, on Tuesday the 13th ultimo, when, after a fair debate, the sentence of the Presbytery, condemnatory of the innovation, was reversed by 20 to 12; but Dr Lee, Dr Inglis, and Mr Simpson, protested in name of the Presbytery, and appealed to the ensuing General Assembly. Should the General Assembly affirm the reversal of the Presbytery's decree, a very important victory will be achieved by the evangelical over the moderate party in the church, serviceable to the interests of genuine piety; for it is obvious that the celebration of one of the most holy ordinances which distinguishes our beneficent faith ought, in every instance, to depend on the frame of mind of the recipients, and not on the opinion of any church court, or any inveterate usage whatsoever.

Dr McCrie on Church Establishments.—At a meeting of the Anti-Patrons Society, held at Aberdeen on Tuesday evening, October 30, a letter from the Rev. Dr McCrie of Edinburgh was read on the subjects of patronage and ecclesiastical establishments, from which it appeared that that reverend gentleman was a warm friend of the system of an established church, and only desired the correction of evils in the present Kirk of Scotland, not its overthrow. The Doctor concludes his letter in words similar to those we used in an article on the subject of church establishments in our first number:—"It is now nearly thirty years (says he) since those with whom I was in immediate religious fellowship gave warning of the coming agitation, and I am sorry to say that it was but little regarded by those whom it most nearly concerned. No defence of establishments, how able so ever it may be, will be effective on the public mind, in opposition to felt grievances and undeniable corruptions." (How many thousands of friends to church establishments will cordially assent to this sensible remark!)

Popular Education.—While the education of artisans is advancing in every part of the country, it is gratifying to find that the dissemination of useful knowledge among

the middle classes, by means of lectures on scientific subjects, is not neglected. Several gentlemen in Edinburgh have commenced courses of popular lectures on useful and entertaining science, which, being delivered in the evenings, many of the respectable middle classes have an opportunity of attending. The first lecture was given by Mr Combe, on phrenology, in the Clyde Street Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 6th ultimo; and the second lecture, by Dr Murray, on chemistry, in the Waterloo Rooms, on Thursday evening following. On both nights the rooms were crowded to excess, and the lectures gave great satisfaction. The course on geology commenced on the following Wednesday, and it is gratifying to learn that the support met with has exceeded all expectations, tickets having been already sold to the amount of upwards of L.120.—In addition to these useful lectures, Mr Rhind has commenced a course of lectures on natural history, which it is anticipated will prove equally instructive.

Mechanics' Institution.—One of these exceedingly useful institutions has been opened in the town of Peebles, under promising auspices. Several excellent and appropriate lectures on scientific subjects have already been delivered to attentive audiences.

Constitutional Volunteering.—About 600 young men in Glasgow have enrolled themselves into a regiment, under the title of "The Glasgow Constitutional Volunteers," to assist in forwarding the constitutional cause in Portugal. They sailed a few days ago for Oporto.—In London there has been a similar movement relative to the cause of Portugal. The last detachment of a cavalry regiment, composed entirely of English, Irish, and Scotch, discharged cavalry men, amounting to 500 men, have left the city to embark at Woolwich on board a steamer, which proceeded, on Tuesday the 6th ultimo, for Oporto. This regiment is allowed to be as well disciplined as any under the British Crown.

Burgh Reform.—At a meeting of the magistrates of Leith, on Tuesday October 30, a report from a committee, appointed to wait upon the law officers of the Crown on the subject of burgh reform, was read, from which it appears that a general measure of burgh reform will, at an early period, be brought before Parliament, and the law officers of the Crown are in the meantime willing to receive any suggestions or information on the subject from places having peculiar cases to bring forward.

In the course of the past month of November, there has been a good deal of foggy disagreeable weather in different parts of the country, particularly at Glasgow and Edinburgh. On Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th, the navigation of the river between Glasgow and Greenock was obstructed by a dense fog, which so completely obscured the atmosphere that several accidents took place among the steam-vessels navigating the river.

At Leith and Edinburgh placards have made their appearance on the walls, advertising that recruits are wanted for the naval service.

The Speaker.—As Mr Manners Sutton was travelling through Haddington, on a visit to his relative Mrs Nisbett, at Beil, a crowd of people mistook him for Mr Fergusson of Raith, the reformer; they immediately took the post-horses out of the carriage, and pulled him through the town, notwithstanding the expostulations of Mr Sutton, and his telling them he was "no reformer!"

On Wednesday the 21st ultimo, the house of Avoch, Ross-shire, belonging to the Dowager Lady Mackenzie (widow of the celebrated traveller in North America), but then occupied on lease by another family, was burnt to the ground, part of the furniture alone being saved.

CITY OF EDINBURGH.

The annual account of the finances of the city of Edinburgh has been published in the newspapers, from which it appears that the expenditure, as usual, has been very considerably above the income for the past year. The total payments from October 1831 till October 1832 have been L.64,805, 6s. 10d., while the total receipts have amounted to L.51,143, 5s. 4d., leaving an excess of expenditure of L.13,662, 1s. 5d. At a meeting of the Town Council, held subsequent to the publication of this account, it was stated by the Lord Provost that the assets of the city were much more than equal to pay the debt of the corporation, but that to prevent embarrassment, by creditors demanding payment of the sums they had lent, it was expedient to raise money by selling the feu-duties belonging to the town. This is a fatal announcement. The feu-duties, which amount to about L.9000 annually, are almost the only species of available property which the city possesses to meet an acknowledged debt of L.260,353, 15s. 7d.; besides L.72,000 borrowed on the ale and beer duty, which requires to be paid up in five years, when the duty ceases; as also a large encumbrance on the Leith docks. The feu-duties are likewise nearly all that the life annuitants on the town have to look to for payment of their incomes. The Lord Provost's announcement is nearly equivalent to a declaration of insolvency of the burgh, and appears to be esteemed as such throughout the metropolis.

CHOLERA.

It has pleased Divine Providence to remove so much of the severity of this pestilence during the past month, that we deem it unnecessary to enter into its details.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Dr Dewar, of the Tron Church and parish, Glasgow, has been appointed Principal of the Marischal College, Aberdeen, and has resigned his parochial charge.

On Sunday the 11th ult. the Rev. Robert Morehead, D.D., minister in the Scottish Episcopal Church, preached his farewell sermon in St Paul's Chapel, York Place, Edinburgh, previous to his leaving Scotland to take possession of the living to which he has been recently appointed.

The Kirk Session of Arbroath have elected the Rev. John Cooper, late assistant in the parish of Clackmannan, to the assistantship of the parish of Arbroath, vacant by the translation of the Rev. Mr Doig to Torryburn.

The Earl of Hopetoun has presented the Rev. John Ramsay, A.M. minister of Ormiston, to the church and parish of Gladsuir, vacant by the death of Dr Hamilton, and has also nominated Mr James Bannerman, preacher of the Gospel, to be minister of Ormiston.

The Marquis of Queensberry has been pleased to present the Rev. Robert Gillies, A.M., presently assistant in Brechin, to the church and parish of Caerlaverock.

Mr David Thorburn, preacher, has been presented to the second charge of the parish of South Leith, vacant by the death of the late Dr Robertson.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

During the past month, the accounts from various manufacturing districts have been of the most gratifying description. In various branches of manufacture the trade is increasing in briskness as the winter advances, while the abundance in the land, from the late

excellent harvest, has the effect of lowering the price of food both for man and beast. In the manufacture of various woollen fabrics, as stockings, flannels, cloths, and tartan shawls, trade is particularly brisk both in England and Scotland. With regard to tartan shawls, several large orders have been received by Glasgow houses for the supply of the London market, but so great is the home consumption, that they have only been partially executed, although the manufacturers have been employed all summer in preparing for the winter sales. It is said that these articles have found their way into several of the foreign markets, and it is anticipated that large orders will be received from the Continent. The tartan shawl weavers are earning at present from twenty to thirty shillings per week. At Hawick, the manufacturers of goods from lambs' wool are busy. The Sheffield newspapers have reported that the trade of that industrious town is also improving, particularly in the export of goods to America. The country trade, they state, is likewise improving, and that money is more plentiful, and the orders larger. We can with confidence state that almost never was the manufacture of paper for printing so brisk as at this moment among the mills in Mid-Lothian. This branch of manufacture is comparatively new in Scotland, but none has made such rapid advances within these few years. The printing papers made by machinery on the Esks are now esteemed superior to most of those made by English houses. Paper-making is one of the most promising trades in Scotland.

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

The abundance of rural produce now in the country has tended to keep up the value of stock during the past month.

The winter cattle fair at Langhorne took place on the 6th. The weather was favourable, and the show of cattle considerable, especially of stirks and cows; purchasers from Annandale and England were numerous, and the sale brisk. Feeding cows brought good prices.

Paisley Martinmas fair, which took place on Thursday the 8th, was uncommonly well attended, but the show of cattle was inconsiderable.—At Rothbury fair, held on the same day, there was an excellent show of cattle, which met with an unusually brisk sale, at an advance upon Newcastle fair prices. A great many horses were shown, most of which met with purchasers. Upon the whole, it was an excellent fair, a great deal of business having been done at improving prices.

All-Hallow Fair.—This great annual Edinburgh fair commenced on Tuesday the 13th ult., in a field on the west side of the Dean, near Ravelston, about a mile from the city. The weather this year was singularly favourable, and in the afternoon of the day there was a respectable turn-out of the citizens. Business was also pretty brisk. There was, it is reported, a short-coming of cattle, compared to last year, of one-third, principally in large cattle, and the demand for this description did not seem to be so brisk as for that of small and inferior sorts. The former advanced in price about 15 per cent. from that of last year, and the small cattle, from L.3 to L.6, were from 30 to 35 per cent. above the last year's prices, with a very quick demand. The whole was nearly sold off on the first day, a very rare occurrence, for the fair generally lasts three days, and, when a dull market, for the space of a whole week. Fat beasts were not plenty, and those that did appear brought high prices. Indeed, the show of this description of stock was very miserable both in point of quantity and quality, and has been for a long time past, and will continue so until they come off turnips. Coarse and inferior sorts were also in good demand, and sold readily at from 5s. to 6s. 6d. per stone. There was a short supply of sheep in the Grassmarket on Wednesday, and prices on the advance, about 2s. a-head above last market day.

It is proposed to establish a regular weekly market for agricultural produce of all kinds—horses, cattle, sheep, grain, &c.—at Blairgowrie, the increasing trade and importance of which place will greatly favour the proposed institution.

CRIMES.

The criminal prosecution for some time carried on against the person who entitled himself the Honourable Adolphus Frederick Ponsbury, under which high sounding name he had the address to impose on a number of respectable shopkeepers and others in Edinburgh, last year, has been abandoned by the Lord Advocate. The trading classes of Edinburgh have for many years been subject to a regular invasion of individuals of this stamp, at the rate of about once for every twelve months. It is not long ago since a pretended prince, apparently on a northern classic tour, imposed upon the credulity and liberality of a number of the shopkeepers.

The High Court of Justiciary met at Edinburgh on Thursday the 8th, for the first time after the vacation, and was occupied with the trial of several cases of theft, in all of which verdicts of guilty were found, and the prisoners sentenced to various periods of transportation. On Friday several cases of the same nature were gone through, and like punishments awarded. On Monday following, a trial of some interest took place, for an assault made by three colliers on an individual of their own profession in the parish of Monkland, Lanarkshire. Two of the prisoners were sentenced to transportation for life, and the third for fourteen years. On Monday the 19th, the Court sentenced Alex. Hutton, a boy, for shop-breaking, to seven years' transportation.—Thomas Earl Pearce, lately clerk to Edward Curtis & Company, clothiers, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, for theft, breach of trust, and embezzlement, to twelve months' imprisonment.—And David Scott, groom, and George Sinclair, shoemaker, for uttering base coin, to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour. On Monday the 26th, the Court sentenced William Neilson, charged with picking a poor woman's pocket, aggravated by his being habit and reputed a thief, to fourteen years' transportation; and Margaret McGillivray, accused of stealing a man's hat off his head, and picking his pocket, to seven years' transportation.

Execution at Perth.—John Chisholm, in pursuance of the sentence passed upon him at the late Circuit Court of Justiciary, was on Wednesday, October 31, executed on a scaffold erected outside the wall of the jail, opposite the Greyfriars' burying-ground. Chisholm asserted his innocence of the murder to the last, declaring that he never could bring himself to do so, and had no inducement to commit it. The religious exercises having been gone through, he prayed silently for some minutes; the drop then fell, and he died without a struggle. After remaining suspended the usual time, the body was lowered into the coffin, which had been placed below the scaffold, and immediately interred in the north-west corner of the criminal jail. The multitude assembled to witness the execution was very great, such a spectacle not having been exhibited in Perth since the same day fifteen years ago. Chisholm was a native of Inverness-shire, but for the last forty years has carried on business as a grocer in South Street, Perth. After his first wife's death, he married the unfortunate woman for the murder of whom he has now forfeited his life. He maintained the character of a respectable citizen, but by his neighbours was generally regarded as a man of a harsh and stubborn disposition, possessed of no great share of the milk of human kindness. He was about 76 years of age, and his late wife was much about the same time of life. He has left several members of his family, whose characters are highly respectable.

Execution at Glasgow.—On Wednesday, the 6th ultimo, George Doffy, an Irishman, convicted at the late Circuit Court of the murder of his wife, was executed, in terms of his sentence, in front of the jail at Glasgow. Since his condemnation, Doffy, who was a Roman Catholic, was attended by the clergy of that persuasion. He continued during his confinement to deny having committed the barbarous deed for which he suffered, alleging that his wife had fallen into the fire in a state of intoxication; but he fully confessed his ill usage towards her, and admitted that that might have been remotely the cause of her death. His body was interred in the north court-yard of the prison.

The police establishment of Edinburgh, in its criminal department, is now on so efficient a footing, that there are few depredations on the public in comparison to what was the case some time since. At present the number of prisoners in Bridewell is comparatively small. Nothing perhaps would be of such public service as the institution of a horse night patrol for the roads in the neighbourhood, these being still haunted by rogues and vagabonds, who occasionally waylay and rob the passengers.

It is mentioned in *The Birmingham Journal*, that there never was a period when Birmingham exhibited fewer instances of the commission of even ordinary crime. For some days the jail was absolutely tenantless.

Daring and Ingenious Robbery.—On Monday the 5th ultimo, Mr John Jennings, a respectable cattle-dealer from Cumberland, who was on his way to Doune market, took up his lodgings for the night in Mrs Brock's inn, Dennyloanhead, where three notorious Irish characters called the same night for a similar purpose, and were accommodated with an apartment on the same floor with that of our traveller. Previous to his going to bed, Mr Jennings carefully deposited his money into his breeches pocket, which he placed under his pillow. During the night the three light-fingered gentry contrived to effect an entrance into Mr Jennings's bedroom, whom they found so closely locked in the arms of Morpheus, that they found no difficulty in securing the prize, leaving the unconscious cattle-dealer minus £165, the whole in £5 notes of a Glasgow bank. Having so well effected their purpose, the next consideration of the thieves was how to get off. The legal mode of egress was denied till it should be ascertained whether or not there was any thing wrong; an altercation ensued, during which one of the party made his way up stairs, and leaped from a window, carrying with him no less than £150 of the booty. The remainder of the money was found on the floor of the bedroom. The other two less fortunate associates were secured and conveyed to Stirling, where they underwent an examination by the Sheriff, and were thereupon committed to jail. They are well known to be regular attenders of all markets, being notorious thimble-men and chain-droppers.

Forged notes of the Greenock Bank have lately been making their appearance at Aberdeen, the style of engraving and appearance being dexterously copied.—A person called James Raney has been seized and committed for trial for issuing forged notes of the Glasgow and Greenock Bank, in Renfrewshire.

BIRTHS.

- Oct. 25. At Twickenham Park, Middlesex, the lady of Thomas Todd, Esq., a son.
27. At Ardgowan, Lady Shaw Stewart; a daughter.
29. At Ruthven Manse, Mrs Gardner; a son.
30. At Castlemilk, the lady of James Hotchkiss, Esq.; a son.—At Bickerton House, the Viscountess Chetwynd; a daughter.—At Douglas Street, Glasgow, Mrs Robert Knox; a daughter.
31. At Cadzow Bank, the wife of the Rev. W. Meek; a son.
Nov. 1. At Newcastle, Mrs Alexander George Grey; a son.
3. At Dunnikier House, the lady of Sir John Oswald; a son.—At 13, Annandale Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Drysdale; a son.—At 14, Stafford Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Anthony Murray; a daughter.
5. At Dalkeith Palace, the Duchess of Buccleuch; a son.
8. At 40, Charlotte Street, Leith, Mrs Combe; a daughter.
At 7, St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, Mrs M'Kean; a son.
11. At Hamilton Place, London, the Countess Gower; a son.—The lady of John M'Kinlay, Esq. collector of the customs, Anstruther; a son.
At West Maitland Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Bryce; a son.—At Dingwall, the lady of Hugh Innes Cameron, Esq.; a daughter.
15. At Peebles, Mrs Gordon of Erie; a son.
17. At Friars, Jedburgh, Mrs Elliot; a son.
19. At Glendevon, Mrs C. Aytoun; a son.
20. At Edinburgh, the lady of Alexander Crawford, Esq.; a daughter.—At Charlotte Street, Leith, Mrs Jones; twin daughters.—At the Manse of Montrose, Mrs Smith; a son.
22. At 8, Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, Mrs William Pitt Dundas; a son.
23. The lady of William Forbes Mackenzie, Esq. of Portmore; a daughter.
24. At 27, Windsor Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Leslie; a daughter.
27. At 5, Howe Street, Edinburgh, Mrs M'Arthur; a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Oct. 1. At the Palace, Valetta, Robert Anstruther, Esq. of Third-part, Fife, major in the 73d regiment, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart. of Ore Place, Sussex.—At Quebec, the Rev. Thomas Clark Wilson of New Perth, to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr Robert M'Donald, Glasgow.
25. At Glasgow, Mr Thomas Herbertson, builder, to Helen, eldest daughter of Mr William Black, merchant.—At Liverpool, the Rev. George Hill of St John's Chapel, Warrington, to Cecilia, daughter of the Rev. John Stewart, D.D., Liverpool.
30. At Edinburgh, Robert Cumming, Esq. Kilmarnock, to Helen, daughter of Mr Samuel Halket.
31. At 25, York Place, Edinburgh, the Rev. Robert Canning, A.M., of the Edinburgh Institution, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Jeffrey, Esq.—At Inches House, John Baillie Rose, second son of the late Colonel Hugh Rose of Kelravock, to Ellen Phillips Pattinson, youngest daughter of the late Richard Pattinson, Esq. of Sandwick, Upper Canada.
Nov. 1. At Fort-George, E. Bush, Esq. surgeon 33d Highlanders, to Isabella Agnes Manford, daughter of William Manford, Esq. barrack-master of Fort-George.
6. At Edinburgh, George Johnston, Esq. junior, East Wemyss, to Jane, third surviving daughter of the deceased William Sibbald, Esq. senior.
8. At Lauriston Castle, William Charles Henry, Esq. of Manchester, M.D. to Margaret, daughter of Thomas Allan, Esq. of Lauriston.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. James Craik, minister of Save, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Walter Grieve, Esq. 31, Gilmore Place.
10. At 11, West Maitland Street, Edinburgh, Mr James Paterson Cumie, farmer, Addinston, Berwickshire, to Jane Cross Irvine, daughter of William Irvine, Esq. Brechin.
13. At Kelso, Archibald Horne, Esq. accountant, Edinburgh, to Agnes, daughter of the late James Darling, Esq. agent for the Bank of Scotland.—At Edinburgh, William Dickson Haggart, Esq. to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Hugh Walker, Esq. of Carron Hall, St Mary's, Jamaica.
14. At London, J. Grant, Esq. of Banffshire, to Cecilia Margaret, daughter of the late Sir H. Leslie, Bart. of Fendrassie and Wardis, Morayshire.—At Edinburgh, Mr James Marshall, jeweller, to Margaret Landreth, second daughter of John Patterson, Esq. 15, Carlton Place.
15. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr David Scott, minister of Corstorphine, to Miss Helen Hough, daughter of the late John Hough of Gartcows, Esq.—At Leith Hall, Major Mitchell of Ashgrove, to Mary, eldest surviving daughter of General Hay of Raimes.
19. At Whitburn, Mr Alexander Mitchell Dick, merchant, Edinburgh, to Isabella, youngest daughter of John Dick, Esq. of Craig-angall, Stirling.
20. At Kirkcaldy, John Reid, Esq. writer, to Isabella, youngest daughter of James Hendry, Esq.—At Leith Links, Lockhart Gordon, Esq. to Sarah Ogilvy, eldest daughter of John Hay, Esq. shipowner.
26. At Swanston House, Charles M'Dowall, Esq. W.S. to Jane Margaret, daughter of John Farnie, Esq. of Swanston.
27. At Hamilton Palace, Lord Lincoln, eldest son of the Duke of Newcastle, to Lady Susan Hamilton, daughter of the Duke of Hamilton.

DEATHS.

- Sept. 14. At Toulouse, in France, Donald Cameron, Esq. of Lochiel.
Oct. 2. At Baltimore, North America, James Burn, Esq. eldest son of the late William Burn, Esq. merchant, Edinburgh.
13. At Fort William, Mrs Cameron, aged 93, and, on the 24th, Mr Alexander Cameron, aged 95. This venerable couple had lived together in the married state for the very long period of 75 years.
19. At Brechin, in his 80th year, Mr William Linton, preacher of the gospel, and rector of the grammar school of Brechin.—At the manse of Lswalt, Mrs Isabella M'Lean, wife of the Rev. Andrew M'Cubbin.
21. At 17, Duke Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Barbara Kermock, relict of Mr Charles Kermock, feuar in Ceres, Fifeshire.
22. At Liverpool, Margaret Steel, wife of the Rev. David Thom.—At Brechin, Lieutenant Alexander Young, late of the 21st regiment of Royal North British Fusiliers.
23. At the Burn, John Ramsay, Esq. of Barra.
26. At Haddington, Margaret, infant child of Andrew Pringle, tanner and wool-merchant, and, on the 29th, Catherine Pringle, his wife.—At Inverness, Mr Alexander Fraser, wood-merchant.—At Edinburgh, Mrs Duthie, widow of the late James Duthie, Esq. Stirling.—At Leith, Miss Margaret Goodlet, daughter of the late Mr Alexander Goodlet.—At Pathhead, Fife, David Miller, Esq. of Cameron Bridge.—At Pentland, Mr Alexander Thomson, farmer.

27. At Portsmouth, Lieutenant Henry Wemyss, 21st regiment, youngest son of the late Colonel James Balfour Wemyss, of Wemyss Hall, Fifeshire.—At Haddington, Mrs Margaret Aitken, relict of Mr Thomas Nichol, late merchant there.
28. At London Row, Leith, Margaret Reid, spouse of Captain Alexander M'Vicar, royal navy.

29. At Glasgow, Mr Richard Griffen, bookseller.—At Edinburgh, Mr William Miller, of the Bank of Scotland.—At Woodlands, parish of Terregles, James Walker, Esq. of Crawfordtown.

30. At Edinburgh, Mr John Shillinglaw, in his 67th year.—At Blandford, in the county of Dorset, in his 62d year, the Hon. Archibald Stewart, the only and twin-brother of the Earl of Moray.—At Thurso, Miss Alexandra Brodie, daughter of the late Alexander Brodie, Esq. of Hopeville.

31. At Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Watson, daughter of the deceased James Watson, Esq. of Saughton.—At Moffat, Mr Thomas Harkness, senior, writer, Dumfries.—At Aberdeen, George Hogarth, Esq. of Marlatmoads.—At Ladyfield Place, Edinburgh, John Edin, Esq. late accountant of Exchequer.

Nov. 1. At 1, Lauriston Lane, Edinburgh, Mrs John Ferguson.—At Rachen Cottage, Peebleshire, Lady Raeburn, relict of the late Sir Henry Raeburn.—At Glasgow, in his 74th year, Mr Patrick Macfarlane, so justly famed for his unwearied zeal and eminent success in the translation of many excellent works of poetry into Gaelic.—At Leith, Mrs Catherine Heldreth, relict of the late Captain William Nisbett.

2. At Naples, Lord Berwick, of Attingham House, Shropshire.—At Elderslie House, Archibald Spiers, Esq. of Elderslie.—At Whithorn, in his 30th year, the Rev. Gavin Rowatt, pastor of the Reformed congregation.—At Mansfield, aged 41, Mr James Boardman, a dwarf about three feet in height, who travelled in a caravan, as a spectacle for the curious, and was exhibited at Mansfield station. The body was very respectably interred in the churchyard, by the proprietor of the caravan, and his place on the earth would have soon been forgotten, had not the sexton discovered that the grave in which they had laid him had been disturbed. An investigation took place, and the coffin was found empty, except containing the shirt in which he had been buried.

3. At Edinburgh, Ann, eldest daughter of the late John Auchterlony, Esq. of Gwynd.—Mr John Laing, surveyor of taxes, Edinburgh.—At Stornoway, Mrs Barbara Reid, relict of John Reid, Esq. late collector of his Majesty's customs.—At the manse of Caerlaverock, the Rev. Dr William MacMorine.—At Grandola, near Nice, Dame Catherine Maxwell, wife of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Bart.

4. At Ravelston, Sir Alexander Keith of Dunottar, Knight Marischall of Scotland.—At Viewforth, Edinburgh, Jane, daughter and only child of Mr William Tullis.—At Inveresk, Miss Margaret Hay, second daughter of the late Major George Hay.—At Selkirk, Elizabeth Young, wife of Mr James Cameron.—At Greenlaw, the Rev. John Inglis, pastor of the original congregation of Burghers.
5. At Edinburgh, Andrew Steele, Esq. of Crosswoodhill, writer to the signet.—At Kirkcaldy, Mr James Fortune, deacon of the incorporation of bakers.—At London, Helenora, widow of Claud Alexander, Esq. of Ballochmyle.—At Bo'ness, Mrs Mary Fisher, wife of the Rev. Archibald Harper, minister of the United Secession church there.—At Dermisdale, the Rev. George Munro, minister of South Uist.

6. At Vanburgh Place, Leith, Mrs Margaret Robertson, relict of Mr John Thomson, merchant.

7. At Loretto House, Musselburgh, Elizabeth Rowland, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Langhorne.—At Linlithgow, James Rae, Esq. sheriff-substitute of Linlithgowshire.—At Gort, county of Galway, Ireland, Captain Adam Duncan Boyes, 64th regiment.—At Kinghorn, James Meldrum, late tenant at Craigton.

9. At Minigaff manse, the wife of the Rev. John Garlies Maitland.

10. At Meadow Place, Edinburgh, Captain James Lunn, late of the 86th regiment.—At Merville, near Dublin, James Alexander Hope Maitland, eldest son of the late Colonel James Maitland.

11. At 5, Howe Street, Helena Strathy, wife of Mr James M'Arthur.—At Dale Park, near Arundel, the Dowager Marchioness of Bute.—At Dumfries, Miss Susan Copland, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Copland, Esq. of Colleston.

12. At Roxburgh Place, Edinburgh, Mr John M'Laren, spirit merchant.

13. At Edinburgh, the Rev. John Stark, preacher of the gospel, much regretted by all who knew him.—At Dregthorn, Mr David Gillies, in his 85th year. This patriarch was the father of thirteen children, by one mother; had fifty-five grandchildren, and thirty great-grandchildren, making in all ninety-eight of an offspring.

14. At 7, Teviot Row, Edinburgh, Alexander, son of Mr Thomas Leburn, solicitor supreme courts.

15. At Gilmore Place, Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Witherspoon, wife of Thomas Ireland, junr. bookseller.—The Right Rev. Dr Burke, Bishop of Waterford.—At Edinburgh, Mr George Gillespie, builder.

16. At Oak Bank, the Countess of Aboyne.—At London, Edward Hanson, youngest son of Colonel Colquhoun, Esq.—At Tranent, Miss Jane Mercer, daughter of the deceased James Mercer, Esq. merchant, Edinburgh.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Turnbull, relict of the late Mr Alexander Turnbull, house-painter, Peebles.

18. At Blacket Place, Edinburgh, Janet Weddell Turnbull, daughter of the Rev. James Turnbull.—At 8, Tay Street, Dundee, Miss Webster.—At Edinburgh, Mungo Ponton Brown, Esq. advocate.

22. At Edinburgh, Mr Andrew Miller, keeper of the imperial standard weights and measures for the county.—At Nelson Street, Edinburgh, Lady Fairfax, relict of Vice-Admiral Sir William George Fairfax.—At Moray Place, Edinburgh, Richard Brooke Riddell, second son of Sir James Milles Riddell, Bart.

25. At Tranent, Mr James Murray, baker.

SCOTTISH BANKRUPTS.

Oct. 31. M'Donald, Son, and Co. Turkey-red dyers, printers, and merchants, Glasgow, and John M'Donald, William M'Donald, Alexander M'Donald, and John Matheson, Turkey-red dyers, printers, and merchants there, the partners of said company, as individuals.—Nov. 2. Milne and Co. fashers, cattle-dealers, Dundee, and Alexander Milne, cattle-dealer there, John Milne, fashier there, and Thomas Muckarsie, residing in Edinburgh, the partners of said company, as individuals.—3. James Kay, book-seller, Blenheim Place, Edinburgh.—20. James Mabon, wright, Glasgow.—22. William Miller, wood-merchant, Leith Walk.—27. William Ross, coach-proprietor and inn-keeper, Portobello; Thomas Herbertson, wright and builder, Glasgow.

PRICES OF SCOTTISH STOCKS—NOV. 26, 1832.

	Shares.	Paid up.	Price.
Royal Bank of Scotland	£100 0 0	£100 0 0	£152 a 154
Bank of Scotland	83 6 8	23 6 8	£150 a 152
Com. Banking Co. of Scot.	600 0 0	100 0 0	£162 a 164
British Linen Co.	100 0 0	100 0 0	£235 a 237
National Bank	100 0 0	50 0 0	£13 10s a 13 15s
Glasgow Union Bank	250 0 0	50 0 0	£54 a 56
Caledonian Fire Ins. Co.	100 0 0	10 0 0	£12
Hercules Insurance Co.	100 0 0	10 0 0	£10
North British Insurance Co.	200 0 0	10 0 0	£7
Insurance Co. of Scot., Fire	10 0 0	10 0 0	£15
Standard Life Insurance	50 0 0	1 0 0	£1 a 1 1s
Scottish Union Ins. Co.	20 0 0	1 0 0	13s 6d.
Edinr. Life Ins. Co.	100 0 0	10 0 0	£11
Coal Gas Co.	25 0 0	25 0 0	£53 a 55
Water Co.	25 0 0	25 0 0	£34
Dalkeith Railway	50 0 0	50 0 0	£25
Glas. Un. Canal Co.	96 0 0	96 0 0	£55
Glasgow Gas Co.	25 0 0	25 0 0	£54 a 56
Garnkirk Railway	50 0 0	50 0 0	£50
Monkland & Kirkintillochdo.	25 0 0	25 0 0	£28 a 30
Leith Gas Co.	20 0 0	20 0 0	£25 a 27
Forth and Clyde Canal	400 16 0	400 16 0	£530 a 540
Australian Co.	100 0 0	50 0 0	No sales
Carron Iron Co.	250 0 0	250 0 0	£1 30s
Short's Iron Foundry Co.	50 0 0	38 0 0	£14 a 15
Edinr. & Leith Glass Co.	20 0 0	16 0 0	£3 10s
Alloa Glass Co.	20 0 0	20 0 0	No sales
Equitable Loan Co. of Scot.	25 0 0	10 0 0	£9 a 10

Sporting Intelligence.

Archery.—The St Roman's Bowmen of the Border met on the banks of the Tweed, in the neighbourhood of Innerleithen, on Friday the 26th of October, to compete for a prize bow given by the club. The competitors were rather numerous, and, after a very keen and anxious contest, the honour of the day was declared in favour of the Ettrick Shepherd, who beat Mr Stewart of Glenomston by a single shot. A sweepstakes was afterwards shot for, which was also gained in beautiful style by the Old Shepherd. At five o'clock, the bowmen, together with their friends, sat down to an excellent dinner, in Cameron's inn, Innerleithen. During the evening many of Mr Hogg's beautiful songs were sung in excellent style.

The autumn meeting of the Strathearn Coursing Club was held on the 1st and 2d ult. The coursing took place on the usual ground, near the Bridge of Forvie, of the property of A. H. M. Belcher, Esq. of Invermay. The weather being fine on the first day, the club was honoured with the presence of almost all the ladies of the neighbourhood.

The Northern Coursing Club met on the 6th ultimo at Skelbo, Sutherlandshire. Twelve couples of dogs were entered to run for a cup given to the meeting by Mr Dempster of Skibo. The weather was very favourable, and the field mustered numerously. The hares were found strong, ran well, and afforded excellent sport.

We are informed that there has been some excellent hunting this season in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Many old foxes and their cubs have been killed in first rate style.

A match at golf was played on Burntsfield Links on Tuesday the 6th ult., between five Lowlanders and five Highlanders, all known crack golfers. The match, which was to play 75 holes, was gained by the Highlanders who numbered no fewer than 29 holes a-head of their antagonists.

Melton Mowbray.—The arrivals at this fashionable place of winter resort include Sir Harry Goodricke, Mr an Lady Elizabeth Norman, Mr Gilmour, Sir James Musgrave, Lord Rokeby, Lord Gardiner, Mr Mahre, the Earl of Harborough, &c. &c. Sir Harry, as usual, takes the lead with his admirable dinner parties, which comprise all that the sportsman or man of taste can desire.

Canine Fancy.—The admirers of canine sports have been all on the alert, and highly amused by their favourite pastime, at Roche's pit. On Monday the 5th, Nere attended by Roche, fought and conquered the Shadwell "Lion," to the astonishment of the spectators. And on Thursday "Old Rumbow" bore off the laurels from "Ratler," after a battle which lasted one hour and twenty minutes. The combatants weighed 17½ lbs. each.

Pitchford Chase.—The Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria have been regaled with a spectacle which highly delighted them. The Shropshire fox-hounds, under the direction of Sir Edward Smythe, Bart., assembled at Pitchford Hall, and such a field of sportsmen accompanied them as has rarely been seen in Shropshire.

At present that inexhaustible record of English sports, *Bell's Life in London*, abounds in notices of hunting appointments at places all over the country. Merry time they are for fox-hounds, harriers, and "curs of low degree."

Postscript.

The preparations of the French army for besieging Antwerp are upon a very extensive scale, and promise, in particular, the employment of a vast quantity of shells, and even some new and more destructive engines of the mortar kind, against the citadel. The King of the Netherlands, it is stated, looks with perfect confidence to Russia and Prussia for support, and the latter power is said to contemplate the occupation of Hanover, as a preliminary step towards a general war. The King of Prussia is at present in an insecure state of health, and it is anticipated that, in the event of the Prince Royal speedily acceding, measures against France and England would be more unscrupulously adopted.—The King of the Netherlands has ordered a general fast of his subjects for the 2d of December, being the nineteenth anniversary of his return to his dominions.

M. Dupin has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, which is a triumph for the *Doctrinaires*, or, Ministerial party, who have also succeeded in carrying the selection of seven of their own adherents, and two of M. Dupin's party, to form the committee of nine, which is to prepare the answer to the King's speech. Nothing further has been done respecting the attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe.

It is rumoured that Viscount Goderich, present Secretary for the Colonies, is about to retire from office, and that he is to be succeeded by Mr Stanley, whose place of Secretary for Ireland will then be conferred upon Sir John Cam Hobhouse.

Price of Consols on Tuesday, November 27, 83½.

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No. 3.

JANUARY 3, 1832.

PRICE THREE HALFPENCE.

POSITION OF PARTIES.

Since our last publication went forth to the world, a great historical event has taken place. The last Parliament of the old kind—the kind which has assembled in this country for many centuries—has been dissolved; and the first of the reformed order, according to the acts passed in summer, has been chosen by the people. Such a change, it may safely be said, has never before taken place in our constitution, nor one which has so thoroughly awakened the mind of the nation.

At such a period as this, it may be proper in a historical newspaper to attempt something like a delineation of the state of the public mind. If large bodies of men were perfectly stable in their views, the subject might be left, perhaps, to its own best chronicle. But every thing changes, and nothing so quickly, or with such minutely-shaded and almost imperceptible degrees of alteration, as the political sentiments of a nation. It is therefore proper that an attempt should be made to fix down in print, for the use of readers at after times, or, say, for the use of the nation itself next year, the present aspect of general feeling and opinion. Were the nation confronted every now and then with a picture of what was their general mood at the distance of a brief period, they would, in almost every instance, be much surprised: in one case, perhaps, they would wonder at the unaccountable fervour in which they were two years ago; in another, they would be astonished to think that they could have at any time been so servilely tame, or so sluggishly indifferent.

Were a Tory of the right stamp left to describe the state of his party at the present time, he would probably give a very flattering account of it. The true and zealous Tory never desponds: he sees the means of consummate triumph in every little accidental circumstance that is in the remotest degree favourable to his views. He believes, like Charles the First, that his own cause is right, and that it therefore will not be permitted to sink; he never thinks, like King William, that there is a chance in favour of the fullest battalions and the best-directed bullets. Even if he be reluctantly compelled to own that his cause is for the present unprosperous, he plants himself, like a becalmed fisherman, on the gunnel of his boat, and whistles on the wind of reaction, with a fondness of hope, or a patience of despair, that says much, at least, for his constancy of mind. The thorough Tory is, in fact, an enthusiast so liable to the deception of his own best feelings, that he never could have become the subject of such general suspicion and dislike among the people as he now is, but for the unfortunate position in which he was placed by the reform bill, being then compelled, by his abstract theories as to the danger of innovation, and what he thought the proper balance of the three branches of the constitution, to stand up as the defender of all kinds of abuses and anomalies, which the common sense of the people at large had utterly condemned, and which he himself, perhaps, wished anywhere but where they were. In reality, the Tory party are a band of politicians who have no chance at an ordinary time. As forming a government of defence against anarchy, when the public mind is disposed accordingly, they may be said to find their proper position. But when the people are in no fear of anarchy, and a Ministry of a liberal complexion is at the head of affairs, with the Monarch going fully along with it, the Tories, as a band of statesmen, cannot be expected to have any extended influence among the King's subjects: their system is, for the time,

in the condition of an exploded dogma in philosophy. Such is the present condition of a party, which, in more favourable circumstances, has been in the highest degree popular, though, with the proverbial inconstancy of state affairs, it has now hardly a friend among the people to take its part. It is all in vain that they contend against these disadvantages. When the people are seen to be so spited against them, as even to approve of what they would not otherwise, perhaps, approve of, in their opponents, merely to prevent the Tories from having the least grain of triumph; when they are seen to reject the highest statesman-like qualifications, if accompanied by the unfortunate stigma of opposition to the reform bill, and adopt, in preference, for their representatives, men who have as yet shown no merit but a favour for that measure; when they are further seen, in some cases, to forget entirely the gratitude of 1829, for the concession of the Catholic claims and other liberal acts, in favour of the gratitude of 1832, for a measure larger in degree, but hardly superior in character; all of the party who have any reflection ought to abandon the cause as hopeless, and only to be made worse by all efforts to the contrary. The Tory party are, for the time, completely prostrated—hardly left with a representation in the House of Commons—possessing only the shadow of power in any other quarter—held, in short, in as much odium and disgrace as if they were a set of dethroned tyrants, and not (what they are in fact) a party of which, less than three years ago, one large portion were in a more conceding position than even the present Whigs, while the other, and the smaller, acted as an opposition, and were, finally, by alliance with a more natural kind of opponents, the cause of their overthrow. Time alone, and the changes which time produces, can be expected to efface, in any considerable degree, the marks of public disapprobation which have been so emphatically fixed upon every thing bearing the name of Toryism.

On the other hand, the party of statesmen termed Whigs must be considered as at the very height of the political wheel of fortune. Their constancy of principle during a long period, when liberal principle was more laudable, abstractly, than it was practically safe, and their having ultimately carried their principles, and especially the measure of Parliamentary reform, into practice, have obtained for them a meed of grateful feeling from the people, sufficient, and more than sufficient, to atone for all their former depression and despair. The natural disposition of the people to give their suffrages to those men who enabled them to have suffrages to give, along with a pretty general feeling of favour, among the middle classes, for the *juste milieu* or moderate liberalism which the Ministry profess, has sent them a House of Commons, which, it is to be feared, has too little admixture of any thing like an Opposition. All this is so unlike any thing that ever before took place, that it is hardly possible to foretell what may be the result. The Tories have all along believed that the Whigs would be obliged, by a reformed House of Commons, to go on reforming and reforming, till they plunged the country into ruin. But this evidently proceeds upon mistaken views. The Tories, in forming such a supposition, have strangely overlooked their favourite principle of reaction. It is already probable from the elections, that, though further minor reforms will be considered and adjusted, there can hardly be such an impulse of liberalism behind as to push the Parliament into any extreme or dangerous measures. The Radicals have acquired very little more representation in the new Parliament than they had in the old.

The people, in general, that is, the middle classes, who are almost every where the electors, have chosen men, no doubt, of liberal views, and who were friendly to the reform bill, but not men who have habitually less fear, as the Radicals have, of the elision of an abuse, than of its being permitted to continue. The system of pledges, it may be remarked, has in very few cases been enforced—though it seems to be beyond dispute, that, if the electors contemplate any measure which has been long argued, and is generally understood, they are rationally and constitutionally entitled to take their representative bound under a general promise on the subject; it being something like mockery to say of certain questions, that they must still further be considered. Now, if the class which the reform bill has satisfied, thus use their power of nomination, there seems little chance of the class who remain dissatisfied producing anything like that influence upon Parliament which the mass of an unrepresented people brought to bear on the last. The best of that strength, by which we mean the middle ranks of the community, has been placed in a state of contentment and indifference, leaving the lowest and least influential class in a state approaching to impotency; the Parliament has seven clear years of existence, or the tenure of the King's will or life, to hold by, and is not likely to be very subservient even to the body of its electors, far less to those who have nothing to say. The Radicals, therefore, however just or well-argued their views, however good their intentions, are likely to be placed very soon, if they are not so already, in much the same state of discontent with the Tories; and though there may still be a very general wish to see certain matters of church and state put upon a better footing, still we apprehend, judging from the way the elections have gone, that there will be a sufficient mass of conservative feeling, taking every man's portion into account, to give all subsequent reforms a very cautious and gentle character.

Upon the whole, the estimate which we have been enabled to make of the present state of parties, is justified by what is generally observed in life. Nothing that is vehement, or rapid, or ardent, ever long continues so. The natural state of things seems to be moderation. There may be many vacillations between the two extremes, but the pendulum always settles at last. The Radicals, who are perhaps the sincerest and most straight-forward of all politicians, exclaim, "Why moderation?—would you be moderate in desiring a cure for a severe disorder?—would you think it safest to be only cured to a certain extent?" But if mankind in general be so disposed, all argument of that kind will be unavailing. Now, we think it quite obvious, that the great bulk of the people, including almost all who have any thing to lose, are naturally moderate and cautious, many even being so to such an extent that they would be almost afraid to want the evils they feel most directly pressing upon them. The very existence of such Ministries as those of France and England is a proof of the general timidity of those liberal nations; a timidity, moreover, only apt to be increased by any extra urgency which the more zealous reformers might exemplify. In a country where there is so much knowledge, so much private virtue, so much mutual kindness among men, as in Great Britain, it is not likely that a dangerous policy, or one likely to lead to civil convulsion, can ever receive encouragement; and though the Radical party may be most unjustly suspected of a tendency to such conclusions, the suspicion alone—the bare apprehension—is enough to keep them down, and to cause a proportionate degree of conservative feeling to arise.

THE CURRENCY.

WE proceed to follow up this subject, by an account of the Principles of Exchange, or the Premium for Transfer of Money.

It is not because money is abundant here, or scarce in France, that there is a premium or reward for transmitting to France, but because at that particular time, more money is required to be paid in France from England, than from France to England; nor is it because money is more valuable in England, that there is a premium for transmitting to it, from almost every other country, but because more money is required to be paid in ENGLAND by those countries, than from England to them. It is, therefore, in general agreeable, rather to have the exchange in favour of a country than against it, because the flowing in of money indicates the liberal purchase of labour or property; but it has no reference to the plenty or scarcity of money in either country, or to the value of their circulation. A country may have occasion to export money, when it is by no means abundant, or consequently depreciated, but, on the contrary, scarce and valuable for every purpose; for it may have to export for debts (rents or interests, for example), or for goods, or articles of subsistence, or even of luxury. The first is the situation of many poor countries in reference to us; and the second may be our situation, if we borrow largely, encourage our citizens to reside in great numbers abroad, or allow the free admission of foreign industry.

Thus, the exchange with England is always against Scotland; not because circulation is more abundant in Scotland than in England, or of less value, but because Scotland, for rents and taxes, and many species of goods, has constantly more to pay in England than to receive from it; in short, is materially nourishing it. Ireland is in the same situation. It must send to England the pigs and cows that should feed its people, to pay for rents and manufactures; and the exchange will be more against it, in proportion as it is less active in manufactures than Scotland is. In like manner, the exchange between England and the Brazils, and South America generally, is constantly against those countries and in favour of England; not because their circulation is excessive or low in value—for it is the reverse—but because they are deeply indebted to England, and constantly requiring to send to it more than they have to send.

Precisely, also, in the same manner, the exchange is almost always in favour of Great Britain with every country, because Great Britain is the most industrious of states; and from being the entrepôt of the produce of its colonies, has the greatest variety of products to offer of any country in the world. These are evidences, therefore, that it is not a scarce and enhanced circulation that turns the exchange in favour of a country, but the simple fact, that more money is required to be paid to that country than from it.

In consequence of this very simple, and, it would seem, obvious fact, the exchange may be in favour of a country with ninety-nine states, and greatly against it with the hundredth, if from that hundredth it requires, or fancies it requires, to purchase more than is purchased from it. Should we determine, for example, to take our silks exclusively from France, and, above all, import corn from Poland, instead of manufacturing both at home, we should speedily find the exchange against us with those countries, with whatever other countries they might be in our favour. This is a true difference of exchange, and from distinct causes—what our ancestors, properly, termed the Balance of Trade. But it is ridiculous to say that the effect thus produced is to be attributed to the fullness of our circulation, or to be cured by restricting it. That, on the contrary, only cramps our industry, and aggravates our misery.

We see, therefore, that circulation, though most indispensable to all the functions of the body politic, as it is to the natural body, is yet *not strength*, but the means of strength; and as blood, which is the circulation of the natural body, can be formed from various substances, so, and precisely with the same effect, can the circulation of the body politic; and it further happens, that in the one as well as the other, it may better be made from substances that are unexpensive, than from those that are expensive.

Some people would insist that bankers should be the mere custodians of gold; but in that case the banker must be paid for his trouble. If he must keep gold beside him to answer all demands, though he might make a living, he could only have *half interest* for his capital, for he must always have a supply beside him to accommodate the public, and nothing to indemnify him; and if every one had gold and silver for his purposes, then gold and silver would soon become of little value. The use of a bank is, to economize capital, by receiving any surplus from any hand, and lending it out where wanted. It in this manner not only economizes capital, by making almost every particle available, but wonderfully sustains its value, by keeping down its amount. If credit is added to capital, through a circulation in paper, the economy is increased, and the power of sustaining its value is perfected. By introducing a cheap and native substitute for the foreign and expensive articles of gold and silver, by occasionally adding credit to capital, and, the purpose being served, again absorbing the temporary increase, banking, as it is known in Scotland, has given to the circulating medium and power of ex-

change, a faculty of expanding or contracting with occasion, and, consequently, of retaining a mean value, in the last degree important in an active and accumulating state; and all consistent, or capable of being made consistent, with the most perfect safety. It has rendered the credit of the country, proceeding on fixed and floating property, equal to actual currency; and so has not only increased prodigiously the power of enterprise, without occasioning a sacrifice of property in the first instance to obtain the means, but also without swelling the mass of the circulation, so as to destroy its value in the end. Every one considering the subject must see, that these are great, and almost inestimable powers; and that, properly regulated, they are capable of leading to the greatest wealth, without producing any of the bad effects of great wealth, namely, depreciating the abounding subjects; for while the banker's obligation remains in the field while wanted, and, though put there for little, performs all the purposes of gold and silver, the moment it is not wanted it ceases to exist; it cannot overabound; it returns to its source; and neither depreciates the currency of which, while wanted, it made part, nor occasions any loss when it retires, for it embodied no actual value; it only represented value. In short, by bringing all the surplus circulation of a state in common, and by adding, on occasion, or substituting generally, credit for actual currency, and, by the facility of contraction inherent in that species of currency, banking, as it is now known, has not only given to currency the utmost economy and the utmost power, but it has corrected a defect inseparable from the exclusive use of a metallic currency, that of losing power, exactly as it increases in amount. To return us, therefore, to ACTUAL CURRENCY, as it is termed, that is, a circulation wholly consisting of the precious metals, would not only be impracticable, but even the attempt would be the most powerful measure that could be devised for retarding, embarrassing, and permanently impoverishing the state.

This, therefore, is the conclusion: With undoubted security for banks, a circulation of paper is as sure as if in gold, and certainly much more economical and convenient. We should never propose, that, after a very large quantity of coin has been provided, at much expense to the country, and with many sacrifices to individuals, that coin should be unnecessarily relinquished, and the country again exposed to the consequences of those frenzied panics for which it is equally impossible to account or to find excuse. Confidence is of the utmost consequence in a country; and it would be improper to relinquish the grounds of confidence that have been purchased so dearly. But we cannot but say, in consistency with truth, that the large importations of bullion that have latterly been called for, and its conversion into coin, are equally unphilosophical and useless, and, in connection with the sudden cessation of the demand for the necessities of war, have led to all the difficulties that have long afflicted this country.

Foreign News.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

In our last paper, we left the French army making preparations for the siege of Antwerp, and the Belgian Chamber of Deputies commencing its sittings, after having heard King Leopold's speech.

The first remarkable incident in the progress of events in Belgium, was a defeat sustained by the Ministers of Leopold, on the motion for the address to the Crown. The debate terminated on the 26th November, when an amendment was carried, on an amendment which conveyed a direct censure on the Ministers. The amendment which was carried implied a censure for their having complied with the demand of the Conference to deliver up Venloo, Limburg, and part of Luxemburg, to Holland, on condition that Holland should deliver up the citadel of Antwerp. It was only by a majority of 2, in a house of 86 (the majority including 3 Ministers, moreover), that even this gentler censure was substituted for the more severe. The consequence was, that the Ministers immediately tendered their resignation, which, however, was not accepted by his Majesty. This conduct on the part of the Belgians arises from exactly the same feelings as that which is so generally reprehended in the Dutch; and the liberal papers in this country have been so indignant at it, as to call in question the right of the Deputies to interfere with the Executive—one of the most fundamental principles, it is superfluous to remark, in the constitution of a liberalised state.

This conduct on the part of the Belgians—for it must be considered as indicating the spirit of the nation at large—is supposed to have arisen in some measure from a jealousy of the French army which had come to put them in possession of Antwerp. A difficulty of a very important character arose at the very commencement of operations before that fortress. The French wished to enter the town, and make use of the batteries which had been erected there by the Belgians, by which they would have been able to reduce the citadel in a few days, with little loss of men. But, as Chassé, in that event, would have fired upon and destroyed the city, the Belgians desired that the French should attack the fort from the side towards the country, by which there would be no excuse left for injuring the city. After some hesitation, and a

communication on the subject with Paris, Marshal Gerard agreed to expose his army on the open field and commence what could not fail to be a comparatively protracted siege. His summons was sent in the fort, November 30, and was as follows:—

Summons made in the name of France and England, Marshal Gerard, Commander-in-Chief of the French army, to General Chassé, Commander of the Citadel of Antwerp.

“Head-Quarters of Borgenhout, under Antwerp November 30, 1832.

“Arrived before the citadel of Antwerp, at the head of the French army, with instructions from my government to reclaim the execution of the treaty of the 11th of November 1831, which guaranteed to his Majesty the King of the Belgians the possession of this fortress, well as the forts dependent on it, on both sides of the Scheldt—I hope to find you disposed to acknowledge the justice of this demand. If, contrary to my expectations, it should be otherwise, I am commanded to inform you that I must employ those means which are at my disposal to occupy the said citadel.

“The operations of the siege will be directed to the exterior fronts of the citadel; and, notwithstanding the weakness of the fortifications on the side of the city, as the shelter afforded me by the houses, offer every advantage for the attack, I shall not profit by it. I have therefore, every right to hope, conformable to the laws of war, and to customs constantly observed, that you will abstain from all kinds of hostilities against the city. I shall cause to be occupied a portion of it, from the motive of being prepared for anything that may expose it to the fire of your artillery. A bombardment would be an act of useless barbarity, and a calamity for the commerce of all nations.

“If, notwithstanding these considerations, you should fire on the city, France and England will exact an equivalent indemnity for the damages caused by the fire from the citadel and its forts, as well as from the ships of war. It is impossible for you not to foresee that in this case you will be personally responsible for the violation of custom respected by all civilized nations, and the disasters which may result from it. I await your answer, and am persuaded that you will see the propriety of immediately entering into negotiations with me, for the purpose of putting the citadel of Antwerp, and its dependent fort into my possession.

“Receive, Monsieur le General, I pray you, the assurances of my consideration.

(Signed) “COUNT GERARD,

“Commander of the Army of the North

Answer of General Chassé to the Summons of Marshal Gerard.

“Citadel of Antwerp, Nov. 30.

“M. LE MARSHAL.—In reply to your summons, which I have just received, I have to inform you, M. le Marshal, that I shall not yield the citadel of Antwerp until I have exhausted all the means of defence within my reach.

“I consider the city of Antwerp as neuter as long as the exterior works depending thereon, the fire of which can be directed against the citadel and the Tete de Flakkers, comprising therein the forts of Burcht, Zwynendrecht and Austreweel, as well as the flotilla stationed in the Scheldt before Antwerp. It is of itself understood, that the free communication of the Scheldt with Holland, that has taken place up to the present, is not to be interrupted. I learn with surprise, that while your Excellency opens negotiations, there has been a commencement of hostilities by works of attack to the southward, under the fire of our cannons, as to which I have the honour to inform you, that if at mid-day there be not a stop put to those works, I shall find myself under the necessity of preventing them by force.

“Accept, I beg you, M. le Marshal, the assurance of my high consideration.

“The General of Infantry,
“BARON CHASSÉ.”

Another interchange of correspondence took place on the same day between Gerard and Chassé, relating to the free communication of the Scheldt, which the former objected to as equivalent to “besieging without a blockade,” and to certain hostilities which he already commenced between the besiegers and the besieged. The French had begun, on the evening of the 29th, to open trenches, and Chassé, in conformity with his threat, fired next morning at the men who were working at them. Dropping shots continued to be fired during the day, by which a few individuals suffered, but which did not in any degree impede the progress of the besieging force. A battery was speedily completed in a garden between Fort Montebello and the Lunette St Laurent, the latter being a point in the citadel against which the besiegers had resolved to direct a considerable portion of their force. Seven thousand men were set to work on the batteries, and the dint of great exertion, nineteen were nearly completed on the 3d of December. The labour was of the severest and most disagreeable kind, many of the men working up to their knees in water; but, to the surprise, very little annoyance was experienced from the citadel, the protectors of which seemed inclined to wait till all should be ready on the part of the enemy before commencing the operations of defence. During the nights of the 30th Nov., and 1st and 2d Dec., the garrison fired shells at the rate of about thirty a hour. There was a sortie of a few troops on the morning of Sunday, December 2d, chiefly for the purpose of taking a peep at the besiegers' works. It was driven back at the point of the bayonet, the muskets of the French being so wet that they would not fire. A Dutch sergeant and ten men, who had been wounded, were made prisoners, and twelve men were killed. The French lost three men; and five were wounded.

JANUARY, 1833.

and two made prisoners. A second sortie, which led to nothing, took place at night. On Tuesday, December 4th, every preparation being at length completed, the French commenced firing from thirteen out of their sixteen batteries, nine of them being mounted with guns, and four with mortars. The fire was, it may be supposed, from the vivacious impatience of the people, and from their skill and discipline, of a muchelier kind than had up to that time been displayed by the enemy, and it was proportionally effective. The tire number of guns and mortars which were in action on the 4th and 5th, was estimated at eighty-six, sixty of the former and twenty-two of the latter; other account made the numbers eighty-seven guns and forty-four mortars. On the latter day, the firing from the citadel became a good deal more brisk than before.

On Thursday, the 6th, the French had pushed their works close to the covered way of Fort St Laurent, the guns of which were then dismounted, and a very severe firing was carried on all that day between the two parties, the French shells repeatedly setting fire to the buildings within the citadel. The firing was continued with equal vivacity on both sides during the 7th and 8th, by which time the French were stated to have had only 100 men put *hors-de-combat* (killed, wounded, and sick), notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the exposure of the army on the bare ground, where many have to pass the night without either couch or covering.

On Saturday, the 8th, seven Dutch soldiers on a hidden issued from the citadel, with a view to signalise themselves by exchanging shots with their opponents. The whole of the little party instantly fell by the French fire. Six were killed on the spot, and the seventh died before he could be removed to the hospital.

The first parallel had been formed, at the commencement of operations, within four hundred and fifty yards of the citadel, and a zig-zag pushed forward from it within musket-range. A third parallel towards the bastion Toledo was now commenced, for the purpose of erecting breaching batteries. In these new operations, the besiegers were much galled by musketry from the garrison. The King of the Belgians, who had come to Antwerp some days before, visited the whole of the works on the 9th, and seeing a poor wapper carried away wounded, spoke to him, and concluded by giving him a cross of merit from his own breast. The Duke of Orleans, eldest son of the King of the French, visiting the trenches about the same time, observed a soldier stoop to avoid some balls which he heard whistling past him: the Duke immediately advanced into the midst of the men, saying, "Make yourselves easy, my friends; the Dutch are too high—you see I am taller than you, and their balls do not touch me."

According to a calculation, of which we have no means of testing the accuracy, the number of balls discharged by the besiegers between the 4th and 8th December, was as follows:—

From the 4th to the 5th,	1149 bullets of 24lb.
	630 ditto of 16lb.
	950 howitzers and 766 bombs.
5th to the 6th,	1235 bullets of 24lb.
	626 ditto of 16lb.
	969 howitzers and 723 bombs.
6th to the 7th,	1515 bullets of 24lb.
	752 ditto of 16lb.
	1043 howitzers and 835 bombs.
7th to the 8th,	574 bullets of 24lb.
	511 ditto of 16lb.
	655 howitzers and 536 bombs.
In the whole,	4473 shot of 24lb., 2519 of 16lb., 3617 howitzers, and 2860 bombs; making, in actual weight of metal, above 477,000lb.

On the 12th, after an almost incessant bombardment of nine days, the citadel was inspected from a distance by a correspondent of one of the London papers, who thus described it:—

"The appearance of the citadel, at which I gazed during an hour and a half this evening, is hideous—its buildings in ruins; its parapets and embrasures torn; its fire nearly extinct; not a creature passing within it, while the French bombs continued to shower upon it. The defence, which was hitherto so decided, seemed to relax. Scarcely a cannon was fired off in it, but a considerable fusillade was kept up from the right flank of the bastion Fernando. Judging from the direction of this musketry, it would appear that the works of the French approach near to the counterscarp of the left flank of the demilune, between the bastions Toledo and Pacietto. The French bombardment from Fort Montebello, and one or two batteries near it, was incessant. This continual fire, which is now as resolute as ever, is, as it appears, one of the proceedings of a regular siege; and has for its object to prevent the besieged from all attempts at new constructions in the citadel, and also to protect the workmen in the trenches. The French engineers are amused with the siege, which they say is but an easy practical lesson, in which they can take their own time."

On the evening of the 12th, a French miner, who worked in the trenches, met his death in a frightful manner. A howitzer discharged from the citadel fell in the parallel. The workmen immediately fell on their faces, to avoid its effects as much as possible. One of the soldiers, however, wishing to prevent the loss which he saw must follow its bursting, threw himself down upon it to extinguish the fusee, but was too late! The shell burst at the instant, and tore him to atoms; but he alone was the victim of this act of courage and humanity.

By far the most remarkable event in the siege was the taking of Fort St Laurent, which took place on the morning of the 14th. The mode determined on for accomplishing this object, was to place a mine in the flank of the lunette.

On the 10th, a raft was constructed under the blindage near the fosse. During the night, fourteen workmen of the engineers, led by an officer, crossed the fosse, and, fastening themselves to the left flank of the fort near the saillant, they remained there five hours, during which every means that art could suggest produced no other effect than that of removing two bricks. Though almost despairing of this plan, they renewed the attempt next evening at six o'clock, still unobserved by the besieged, who, however, could not direct their fire at this part of the works, and whose attention was distracted by the designedly brisk fire of the besiegers, who, on this evening, it is said, expended 77,000 cartridges. After working hard for several hours, and employing petards, or small exploding shells, to facilitate their operations, the men at length succeeded in destroying a coating of brick and a thick layer of cement, which enabled the miners to commence the necessary excavation. It was not till the 13th that a large enough chamber was formed for containing the powder; and all this time the besieged continued in ignorance of what was going on—unless it be true that the officer commanding in the lunette sent to General Chassé to communicate his suspicions, and was answered that he must be mistaken. As already mentioned, the explosion took place on the morning of the 14th. A quarter of an hour after, three companies of the flower of the 69th regiment, destined for the honourable duty of mounting the breach, approached the *place d'armée* of the lunette. At the same moment, the 29th grenadiers and a company of voltigeurs, destined to assault the gorge of the lunette, advanced—the first for the right, the second for the left side of this work. The grenadiers, after having passed the fosse on the fascines which had been laid for them, formed a platoon at the foot of the breach, and, at the same instant, commenced the escalade in the most intrepid manner, advancing with fixed bayonets. Having reached the parapet, they found the garrison in order of battle on the bastion of the lunette. At the sight of the grenadiers, the Dutch lost all confidence, and, without striking a blow, or offering even the slightest resistance, threw down their arms. The officer who commanded them then advanced towards M. Richepaise, commander of the staff-battalion, which headed the first grenadiers that mounted the breach, and addressed him in these words—"Sir, do with me as you think proper; but, pray, pardon my men." A cry was instantly heard from the French—"We bear not arms against those who surrender themselves." The officer sent his sword to the garrison, and was made prisoner. The garrison had been composed of 108 men, with a first and second lieutenant; but 47 of these had retired before the first explosion. Of the French force, only two men are said to have fallen in the operation of storming this important outwork.

The besiegers lost no time in converting the ruined fort into a battery; and it was expected that it would be of material service in facilitating the operations directed against the bastion of Toledo, which now became the principal object of attack. The lunette, however, did not prove of so much value as was expected. On the 18th, the French, being elated over much by their success, General Haxo found it necessary, in order to prevent discontent among his men, to make an assault upon the half-moon covering the bastion of Toledo, by throwing a bridge of fascines across the ditch. The attempt was repelled, with the loss of forty-six men. Immediate operations, however, were commenced to fortify and erect breaching batteries in the captured fort, with the view of battering the opposing bastion, which was justly reckoned a point of much importance, as it communicated both with the only other bastion which the besiegers could operate against, and with the citadel itself. Nothing was done, however, till the forenoon of the 21st, when, General Chassé having rejected another summons to surrender, the batteries began to play, but were responded to with such tremendous energy, that they were soon silenced, and were unable to renew their breaching fire till next morning. On that day (Saturday the 22d) the contest was renewed with redoubled vigour, and the besiegers and besieged seemed both aware that the crisis of the strife was now approaching. An immense piece of ordnance, denominated the "Monster-mortar," and calculated, it is said, to throw 1000 lb. weight of metal at once, was this day brought into play by the French, being erected behind the Fort Montebello. It was found, however, more likely to prove destructive to its workers than their foes, and it was laid aside. The battering guns, however, did immense execution (the outer walls of the bastion being found of much softer materials than was anticipated), although with heavy loss of lives to the besiegers—a major of artillery, and three officers of the line, being amongst the slain.

SURRENDER OF THE CITADEL.

Sunday, Dec. 23.—The final and impending result of the siege now became so apparent, and further resistance so useless, that General Chassé, in order to save the further waste of life (or, as some reports say, in consequence of private instructions from his monarch), resolved to capitulate; and on Sunday

noon (the 23d) two field-officers proceeded with a flag of truce from the citadel to Marshal Gerard's head-quarters at Berchem, with instructions to negotiate terms of surrender. As one of Chassé's propositions, however, was, that himself and garrison should leave the fortress with all the honours of war, and be allowed to take the *matériel* of the garrison with them, they were at once rejected. A second and third mission was despatched with equal effect, the batteries all the while continuing to play on the citadel, until the evening, when Chassé agreed to surrender at discretion; and, at half-past nine, a French battalion took possession of the stronghold. The greatest sympathy, it is said, prevails in the French army towards the Dutch, whose bravery has excited their warmest admiration. There may be a little affectation in this, however. It is no bad policy (though somewhat hackneyed) to extol the prowess of a fallen foe. There has been some pretty severe skirmishing, during the siege, between the troops of Sebastiani and the Dutch gun-boats, the latter of which were burnt by their commanders, to prevent their capture. Marshal Gerard, it seems, has intimated his determination of holding Chassé and his troops as prisoners of war, until the dependent forts of Lillo and Liefkenshoek be also surrendered, which, it is said, King William has expressed his determination not to do. These forts are situated on opposite sides, and command the navigation of the Scheldt. They are very strong, owing to the facility of laying every approach to them deeply under water. The accounts of the loss of lives on both sides are of the most contradictory description. According to the Dutch journals, upwards of 5000 of the besiegers have perished. The Belgian and Parisian papers, again, estimate the total of killed and wounded as under 600! Probably the truth may lie about mid-way between the two. The loss on the part of the citadel appears to have been very trifling, notwithstanding the shattered and dilapidated state in which it was found when taken. The amount of the ammunition expended must be immense.

A correspondence has been published in the London journals, which passed between Earl Grey and Baron Van Zuylen de Nyevelt, the Dutch Minister, previous to the commencement of the siege, by which it would appear, that at a very early period of the protracted London Conference, England and France separated their policy towards Holland, from the other mediatory powers. The correspondence relates to various overtures by the court of Prussia, to effect an equitable adjustment of the disputes between Holland and Belgium, and to obviate the necessity for hostilities. All these, however, Earl Grey pointedly refused to entertain, designating them as mere quibbles to procrastinate a settlement. In his last reply, the Dutch Minister states, "that he did not expect such evasive objections from the Prime Minister of William the Fourth. He had been taught from his childhood to revere the honour and the justice of England; he had been reared in the belief that English principles were based upon humanity and liberality, and that any terms offered even at the last hour, having for their object the prevention of the calamities of war, would gladly be entertained by an English Minister. He regretted to say, that his opinions of British magnanimity had undergone a serious change. He could no longer look upon the government of England as the ardent friends and the ancient and faithful allies of Holland."

The French army, it is said, has received orders immediately to evacuate the Belgian territory—an order which, we doubt not, will prove most agreeable news to the Belgian yeomen, who have been complaining grievously of the levies exacted from them for the maintenance of their allies.

Looking to the whole conduct of the King of Holland, since the first-threatened coercive measures on the part of France and England, it seems beyond a doubt, that, however unfounded the expectation might be, he fully reckoned upon the friendly aid, or at least interference in his behalf, of one or other, or all, of the three despotic governments of Europe. Nor is it unlikely, that, knowing the natural alarm entertained by our English merchants and manufacturers at the prospect of so profitable a mart of commerce as Holland being shut against them, he has been misled, by the exaggerated statements of our violent anti-ministerial prints, into an over-sanguine hope of the resistance likely to be offered by the nation to the hostile measures of government. In such a view of the case, King William may claim credit, not less as a politic prince, grasping at all chances for the interests of his people, than as a brave and resolute man. Now, however, that all prospect of assistance from either of these quarters has vanished, his persisting in exhibiting a hostile attitude, which he knows well he cannot maintain, and which can only occasion a farther bootless effusion of human blood, must be considered as little creditable to his feelings as a man, or his judgment as a monarch.

FRANCE.

It was expected, when the French Ministry was lately appointed, that they would have no support in the Chambers, on account of their being chiefly *Doctrinaires*, that is, liberals of too superficial a character. Whether owing in part to the attempt, or supposed attempt, at assassinating the king, we cannot say; but the result has turned out quite different from what was anticipated. The Ministry possess immense

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strength in the Chamber of Deputies. The address in reply to the royal speech—which is always considered a test of the ministerial influence—was voted, without amendment, on the 3d of December, by a majority of 233 against 114—fully two for one. The *juste milieu*, or moderate system of liberalism, seems thus completely established in France, forming the best possible assurance of the permanence of the same system in England.

The Chamber afterwards voted 900,000 francs, or 36,000 pounds of our money, to erect a column in honour of the Three Days.

It is stated upon good authority, that, upon the remonstrance of the English government, the French army is immediately to be reduced by the amount of 150,000 men, upon a positive assurance from England, that in case any of the continental powers shall attempt to disturb the peace of Europe, she will then enter into a treaty, offensive and defensive, with France.

The Duchess of Berri, in her captivity, is watched with unceasing vigilance. A few evenings ago, a boat, in which were some workmen returning from their daily labour, attempted to cross the river upon which her prison stands, after the evening gun had been fired; but the vessel was seized, and its cargo sent to prison. In other respects she is allowed every reasonable indulgence. She enjoys perfect liberty in the interior. Whenever the state of the weather permits, she takes her walks on the ramparts. Kiosks are to be erected on various parts of the citadel, to enable the Duchess to draw landscapes of the environs. The Duchess has been indisposed for some days with a slight inflammation in the chest, which it is expected will soon be removed by the physician who has been called in to attend her.—*French paper.*

PORTUGAL.

WE left Don Pedro and his army in a state of blockade within the city of Oporto, Don Miguel's batteries permitting no vessel to go in to his assistance, though as many as please to leave him are allowed to do so. A sortie of 1500 men took place on the 17th November; but the little good which it did in destroying batteries, &c., was too dearly bought by the loss of 136 men. On the 16th, there was a meeting among the English, two hundred of whom marched up to the palace, with bayonets fixed, to demand the arrears due to them, and full clothing and bedding. It was with difficulty they were appeased.

For some weeks after these events, Don Miguel's batteries continued to bombard the city, and did much mischief, by means of shells. In one night, no fewer than twenty-one persons were wounded by these engines of war. On the 7th December, four vessels trying to go into the harbour, three of them were sunk by the batteries, and only one got in. On the 13th, a very heavy bombardment took place, which did considerable damage. All these details sink in some measure into insignificance before a disaster which took place in connection with this unhappy expedition. The vessel *Rivals*, which left the Clyde in November with about 450 recruits, was lost on her passage off the coast of Galway, on the night of the 5th of December, and not a soul survived to tell the tale.

Lisbon Gazettes of the 30th Nov. contain an official letter from Viscount Santarem to the Conde de Lourenço, stating that Admiral Parker had made a formal complaint of the insult to the British flag by firing on the *Raven*, and that orders had been issued by Don Miguel for trying by a court-martial the officer who had been guilty of this act of aggression. There is also another official notice relative to a complaint made by Admiral Parker, of some musket shot having been fired from an eminence upon the English ship *Orestes*, and respecting which orders are given to institute an inquiry.

AMERICA.

AN excitement has for some time prevailed in the Southern States of the American Union, and more especially in the state of South Carolina, on the subject of the tariff acts, which have been denounced as unconstitutional and oppressive, inasmuch as they throw a heavy tax upon the population of the south, in order to foster and encourage the manufactures of the Northern States. Unavailing remonstrances have long been made in Congress against those measures, and threats have been held out of a determination to refuse obedience to the tariff laws, under the new coined word "nullification." It now appears, that, despairing of all other measures, the people of South Carolina are about to determine, and probably have determined, by their delegates, in full assemblage at Charleston, to dissolve their connection with the other states, and resist them by force of arms if necessary. Should Virginia, and the states south of that, make common cause with South Carolina—and these are all equally affected by these obnoxious tariff laws—it may be hard to say what effect the dispute will have upon the future fortunes of the great American republic.

Mr Charles Carrol, of Carrollton, the last survivor of those who signed the American declaration of independence, July 4, 1776, died in November, aged 96. To his honour, the President of the United States ordered the government offices to be closed for a day. Great sickness prevailed about the beginning of November, in New Orleans. Cholera, yellow fever, and cold plague, were at once prevalent, and in one day there took place 177 interments.

The Queen of Spain has issued a manifesto, declaring her hostility to all innovations, religious or political, and

a determination to observe neutrality in the struggle now going on in Portugal. There is reason, however, to suppose that this is only a measure of temporary caution.

Mr Stultz, the well-known tailor, who retired to France a few years ago, and was created Baron Stultz, died on the 17th of November, at his estate called Aires, in the south of France, after an illness of nine days. This estate cost him upwards of L.100,000 (we believe L.103,000). He had another large estate near Baden-on-the-Rhine. About a year ago the Baron sent the Emperor of Austria a present of L.40,000, to do with it what he pleased, for which present he received in return the Order of Maria Theresa, and the patent as Count Gothenburg. The Baron had great wealth in the bank at Vienna (Rothschild's). His property, besides these estates, exceeded L.400,000.

A violent eruption of Mount Etna, which took place on the 17th and 18th November, destroyed Bronte, a town situated nine leagues from Catania, and containing a population of 10,000 persons.

The Emperor Nicholas has issued orders for the transplantation of five thousand families of Polish gentlemen from the province of Podolia to the Steppes on the line of the Caucasus. The order is dated November 21st. The men are to be sent in the first instance—their families are to be sent after them. The selection of individuals is to be regulated by the share which they took in the late disturbances, and by the supposed danger to the state from their mode of living and their general conduct. The University of Warsaw, except the faculties of Medicine and Theology, is abolished. The library and collection of medals are ordered to be transported to St Petersburg. By a second ukase, trials of the first class of criminals are to go on, but no new matter is to be gone into. Criminals of the third class are to be pardoned; criminals of the second class are to be given over to the military governors of Minsk. The sentences may be commuted or remitted, on representation to the Emperor by the local authorities.

Letters from Alexandria to the 16th October contain intelligence of a new victory gained by Ibrahim Pacha over the Turkish force between Adanat and Koniet. The Turks lost two pieces of cannon; and Ibrahim, we are informed, was to establish his winter quarters in Mesopotamia, where he was fortifying himself in defensive positions.

Accounts from Jamaica to the 31st October are highly favourable. The colony is recovering from the devastating disorders which had lately prevailed throughout the island. The address of Lord Mulgrave to the House of Assembly was hailed as a manifestation of the adoption of a more enlightened system of emancipation on the part of the government. From the address it appears that the obnoxious Order in Council of November 2, 1831, is withdrawn, and that the Colonial Office intends to proceed on the judicious resolutions of Mr Canning, agreed to by the House of Commons in 1823.

The accounts from the Leeward Islands announce that the beautiful town of Paramaribo, in Surinam, had been nearly destroyed by fire, fifty-eight houses having been entirely consumed. The greater part of these consisted of stores and magazines. No lives were lost.

ENGLAND.

WE have this month to record the remarkable circumstance of an ambassador from the Sultan of Constantinople arriving at the court of Great Britain, to induce England, if possible, to avert the destruction of the Ottoman empire, now apparently about to take place by the warlike operations of the Pacha of Egypt. Russia, we are informed, has already shown considerable desire to prevent this catastrophe, by aiding the Sultan in divers ways; but whatever may be the true cause for this anomalous interposition, we sincerely hope that our government will show more good sense than follow its example. At present, Great Britain has its hands sufficiently full of employment, both at home and abroad; and to embroil us with the barbarous powers in the Mediterranean and Levant, would be seriously injurious, as well as altogether preposterous on the common ground of humanity. In the opinion of all sensible persons, it is fully time that the savage sway of the Turks in Europe, Syria, and Egypt, was fairly finished, and something better established in its place. Perhaps Mohamed Pacha is not so enlightened or so liberal in his policy as could be wished; but he seems to have arisen, as an instrument in the hand of Providence, to modify the despotism and ignorance of the Mahomedans, to whom he himself belongs, and to prepare the way for the full introduction of civilized usages from Christendom. He has already done much to civilize the modern Egyptians; and if his power be permanently secured in Syria, we shall at once have the whole of Palestine—a country upon which no Christian can look unmoved—laid open to the free settlement of Europeans. An effective police will be immediately established in Judea, so that travelling to Jerusalem, or any other place in the Holy Land, will be of as easy accomplishment as is now the case with any continental territory. The good which may be effected for mankind by this change alone, is altogether incalculable. Let us, therefore, hope that Great Britain will not now, on any pretext, become the protector of a nation of barbarians and robbers, as the Turks undoubtedly are, and have always been. Independent of the present source of disquietude to the Sultan, it is evident that the time is fast approaching when the Turkish government must fall in pieces, from the mere decay of its parts; and it would be equally idle and disastrous for Great Britain, or any other state in Western Europe, to interfere to prevent so desirable a termination to its ignorant and brutal career. For a history of the rise, progress, and decline of the Turkish

power, we refer to an article of popular information in the 48th number of our *Journal*, published on the 29th ultimo.

ASSESSED TAXES.

On Wednesday, November 28, a general meeting of the metropolitan and Middlesex population, with both their present representatives and candidates for future representation, was held in the City of London Tavern, to deliberate on petitioning Parliament, and memorialising the Treasury, for a repeal of the house and window taxes. Mr Hume, who acted as chairman, after deprecating the notion that the meeting was held with any view of embarrassing Ministers expressed a conviction that either these taxes, amounting to two and a half millions, might be dispensed with, or that the deficiency might be easily made up by something else. The old Parliament taxed industry, not capital and wealth: he would wish to see a legacy tax on landed property, instead of personal property, which came most severely on the poor; and such a tax, he was sure, would supply the place, if necessary, of that proposed to be repealed. Mr J. Nicholson, who proposed the first resolution of the meeting, mentioned the following facts illustrative of the inequality with which the house-tax pressed on individuals of different ranks. "The Marquis of Hertford," said Mr Nicholson, "who sent six members to the old Parliament, took with his family, the Seymours, L.20,000 out of the taxes. What amount of house-tax did the meeting suppose he paid? He had a mansion in Suffolk which was supposed to be worth L.200,000, for which he paid a house-duty of L.14, 3s. 4d. only. How was this to be accounted for? The Marquis being one of the governors, or rather one of the kings of this country, appointed commissioners, who in their turn appointed surveyors and collectors, who swore to make faithful returns of the value of every house; and those gentlemen had sworn that the noble Marquis's house was worth only L.100 a-year. Proceedings had been instituted against Mr Nicholson by the King's Attorney-General, on a charge of having defrauded the revenue of 2d. in the payment of the house-tax; but if the public had their Attorney-General, would not the Marquis of Hertford be brought into the Exchequer for the amount which he had defrauded the public of during the last thirty years? The Duke of Grafton had a mansion in Suffolk. His family received only L.15,000 a-year out of the taxes, but the amount of house-duty paid by him was exactly the same as in the former case—namely, L.14, 3s. 4d. The Duke of Northumberland with his family, got only L.14,000 a-year out of the taxes; but he had not found the surveyors and collectors so pliant as his noble friends had, and he was therefore taxed comparatively high. His mansion, which was calculated to have cost half a million of money, was rated at L.200 a-year, and he paid in duty L.28, 6s. 8d. The Duke of Marlborough paid L.44 a-year house-duty for Blenheim House, which was a large sum for an aristocrat. At Hereford, the Bishop's palace was rated at L.60 a-year, and paid L.5 duty."—Mr Chas. Pearson showed, that of the house-tax, five-eighths was paid by London alone, and of the window-tax, two-thirds, though the population of the metropolis was only a seventh of the whole.—Mr Babbage, candidate for Finsbury, and one of the most distinguished scientific men in the empire, said, "the principles on which I would reduce taxation are these: I would first remove the taxes on knowledge; I would then remove those on prudence, such as that on insurance against fire; I would then take off those which press upon the productive industry of the country. If the taxes on houses and windows cannot be removed, they ought certainly to be regulated so as to remove their unequal pressure. Much as I object to what has just been called a 'tax on the light of heaven,' I object more to a tax on the light of knowledge."—It was in conclusion agreed, that the resolutions should be submitted to Earl Grey by Mr Hume and a deputation from the different metropolitan districts, and also that petitions founded on them should be prepared for signature, in order to be presented to Parliament as soon as it met.

Another meeting, for the same purpose, consisting of deputations from the parishes of Westminster, was held on the preceding day, when similar resolutions were agreed to. A deputation from the meeting, accompanied by Sir Francis Burdett and Sir J. C. Hobhouse, waited upon Lord Althorp on the 29th, to learn his Lordship's sentiments respecting the probability of these taxes being repealed. Lord Althorp said that his business was to look to the public creditor; the revenue was going on well enough at present; but if these taxes should be repealed, as well as some others he had been applied to to have repealed—the taxes on knowledge—some others would be required.

[To judge by their ideas respecting taxes, it would appear that governments in general have very little acquaintance with the feelings and necessities of domestic life throughout the country. Both the late and the present Ministry have made considerable reductions of taxes; but the effect has been in a great measure lost, from an infelicity in selecting the taxes to be reduced. One has thought it good to take a penny a pair off shoes; another has expected universal gratitude for making tobacco more accessible. No one has ever seen that the assessed taxes—the taxes payable in actual money—are the only *real* taxes. We know it is the opinion of some political thinkers that

these taxes should be retained, because, while the poorest class is altogether exempted from them, they all most heavily upon the higher orders of society; but, even overlooking the strange statements made by Mr Nicholson, we think it must be evident that the house and window duties produce difficulty, distress, and misery, almost universally throughout the middle and industrious parts of the community, and are the only tax that directly do so. We are convinced that the repeal of these odious imposts would tend more to make a government popular than almost any other measure now contemplated.]

THE DUTCH WAR.

At a meeting of the county of Hertford, on the 1st December, called for the purpose of censuring Ministers respecting the Dutch war, the original resolutions were defeated by an amendment declaring the inexpediency of an interference with one of his Majesty's prerogatives at the present time.

Earl Grey, in his reply to the Huddersfield address, called to mind the original principles on which the Ministers took office, one of which was "peace;" and declared their inflexible determination to pursue the course they had then tracked out. At the same time, he adverted to the peculiar circumstances in which they had found the Belgian question, and expressed a hope that all will yet conclude in peace. The reading of this document, in a popular assembly, was followed by deafening cheers.

The Gazette of the 4th December contained a proclamation, directing the immediate release of all Dutch vessels having on board perishable cargoes.

A public meeting, limited by advertisement to those who disapproved of the warlike proceedings of the Ministry, was held on the 28th November. An attempt was made on this occasion, by a party of gentlemen friendly to the Ministers, to gain admittance; but it was resisted by sheer force. The resolutions adopted by the meeting, and the address founded on them, strongly deprecated the war as both unjust and dangerous. The address subsequently received two thousand signatures. On the 1st of December, the ministers held a public meeting without limitation as to the opinions of those who should attend it, and which was most respectfully attended, at which it was agreed to form an address, expressing confidence in the Ministers, and disapproving of "the attempts of a party, always the advocates of war against liberty, and the determined enemies of reform, to embarrass his Majesty's Ministers on the eve of an election, by a line of conduct more likely to produce than to avert the war which they profess to deprecate."

[The misunderstanding which very generally prevailed at Glasgow on this occasion, between the two parties, as to the right of any party to call an exclusive meeting, points out the necessity of some standard being arrived at, by which parties may act amicably under such circumstances. It is clear that a minority should have liberty to meet and express their sentiments, as well as a majority, upon any public question; but some formula of advertisement should be fixed upon, to obviate the possibility of the sentiments of the minority being represented or understood as the sentiments of the public at large. With some such guard as this, we conceive that even six people, dissenting from as many hundreds of thousands, could meet without disturbance, and address their sovereign or the two houses of Parliament, to any effect they pleased.]

Sir Stratford Canning proceeded early in the month to Madrid, on a mission referring, it is presumed, to the present contest in Portugal.

The Board of Control, as at present constructed, contains five Scottish gentlemen, viz. Mr Charles Grant, the President; and Messrs Robert Gordon, Stewart Mackenzie, Robert Grant, and Holt Mackenzie, Commissioners. Mr C. Grant and Mr S. Mackenzie are candidates for the representation of Scotch counties. Mr Macaulay, the Secretary to the Board, and the newly-elected M.P. for Leeds, gains an increase of salary to the amount of £600 per annum, by his translation from a Commissionership of the Board to the office of Secretary.—*M. Herald.*

The British army consists at present—of Field-Marshal, 6; Generals, 90; Lieutenant-Generals, 197; Major-Generals, 219; Colonels, 292; Lieutenant-Colonels, 582—Total, 1386; and the Majors are nearly as numerous; making an aggregate of upwards of fifteen hundred Generals and Field-Officers actually receiving pay from the British government. The whole of the national force hardly exceeds one hundred thousand.

We believe we may venture to say, that the projected ministerial plan of church reform has already made considerable progress. There are to be, it is understood, two bills on the subject; one to prevent future causes of complaint in the disposal of benefices, with a view to the complete abolition of pluralities and non-residence; the other for a more appropriate (also future) equalization of the revenues of the church, from whatever source arising. The outline of the plan has been drawn up by the Lord Chancellor, and approved of generally by his colleagues.—*Court Journal.*

A single Vote.—The number of important questions that have been decided by the majority of a single voice is not a little extraordinary. The great General Washington owed his seat as President of America to that majority; Ireland preserved her Parliament by that majority; it is well known what the House of Brunswick owes to that majority; the fortifications in 1786 were overthrown by that majority; the East India Company gained their great question relative to sending four regiments to India, by that majority! Tottenham in his boots saved the keeping

of the public money raised in Ireland, in the Bank at Dublin, by that majority; the Catholic question was once lost in the House of Commons by that majority; the Duke of Cumberland lost £5000 a-year by that majority!

It appears from the December number of the "Herald," a periodical conducted by the committee of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, that the number of persons members of Temperance Societies in England is 40,047.

Important to Shipowners and Sailors.—An order has lately been issued from the Treasury, for the purpose of relieving the shipping interest, by allowing the duty to be returned on the following articles, when consumed at sea, viz. beer, ale, porter, tea, soap, refined sugar, British-manufactured tobacco and vinegar, and other goods to be shipped from the bonding warehouses free from duty.

GENERAL ELECTION.

In a Supplement to the London Gazette of December 3, appeared the proclamation dissolving the late and calling a new Parliament, the writs to be returnable on Tuesday the 29th of January. The following is a list of very nearly the whole of the returns, distinguishing those who are reformers from those who opposed that measure:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

R. Reformer, or Ministerial.—A. Anti-reformer, or Conservative.

Abingdon—Mr Duffield A.
Andover—Mr H. Fellowes R, Mr R. Etwall R.
Anglesea—Sir K. B. Bulkeley R
Arundel—Lord D. C. Stuart R.
Ashburton—Mr Poyntz R.
Ashton—Colonel Williams R
Aylesbury—Mr Rickford R, Colonel Hanmer A.
Banbury—Mr H. W. Tancred R.
Barnstaple—Mr Chichester R, Major Fancourt R.
Bath—General Palmer R, Mr Roebuck R.
Beaumaris—Mr F. Paget R.
Bedford—Mr Whitbread R, Mr Crawley R.
Bedfordshire—Lord C. J. F. Russell R, Mr Stuart A.
Berkshire—Mr Palmer A, Mr Throckmorton R, Mr Walter R.
Berwick—Sir R. Donkin R, Sir F. Blake R.
Beverley—Mr Langdale R, Mr Burton R.
Bewdley—Sir T. Winnington R
Birmingham—Mr Attwood R, Mr Scholefield R.
Blackburn—Mr W. Fielden R, Mr W. Turner R.
Bodmin—Mr Petre R, Mr Spry R.
Bolton—Colonel Torrens R, Mr Bolling A.
Boston—Mr J. Wilkes R, Major Handley R.]]
Bradford—Mr Lester R, Mr Hardy R.
Bregon—Colonel Wood A.
Brecon B.—Mr L. V. Watkins R.
Bridgenorth—Mr Pigot A, Mr T. Whitmore A.
Bridport—Mr H. Warburton R, Mr J. Romilly R.
Bridgewater—Mr Tynte R, Mr Tayleure R.
Brighton—Mr Wigney R, Mr Faithful R.
Bristol—Sir R. Vyvyan A, Mr Baillie A.
Buckingham b.—Sir H. Verney A, Sir T. Fremantle A.
Bucks—Marquis of Chandos A, Mr J. Smith R.
Bury, L.—Mr Walker R.
Bury St Edmunds—Earl Jermyn A, Ld. C. Fitzroy R.
Calne—Earl of Kerry R.
Cambridge B.—Mr Pryme R, Mr Rice R.
Cambridge U.—Mr Goulburn A, Mr M. Sutton A.
Cambridgeshire—Mr Yorke A, Mr Townley R, Mr Childers A.
Canterbury—Lord Fordwich R, Mr Watson R.
Cardiff—Mr J. Nicholl A.
Cardigan—Mr Pryce Pryce A.
Cardigan C.—Mr W. E. Powell R.
Carlisle—Mr P. Howard R, Mr James R.
Carmarthen C.—Colonel Trevor A, Mr Adams R.
Carmarthen—Hon. Mr Yelverton R.
Carnarvon—Sir C. Paget R.
Carnarvon C.—Mr T. A. Smith A.
Chatham—Lieutenant-Colonel Maberley R.
Cheltenham—Captain F. Berkeley R.
Cheshire—Earl Grosvenor R, Mr Wilbraham R.
Cheshire N.—Mr W. Egerton R, Mr E. J. Stanley R.
Chester—Lord R. Grosvenor R, Mr Jarvis R.
Chichester—Lord A. Lennox R, Mr J. A. Smith R.
Chippenhams—Mr Neeld A, Mr H. F. Talbot R.
Christchurch—Mr G. W. Tapps R.
Cirencester—Mr Cripps R, Lord Apsley A.
Clitheroe—Mr Fort R.
Colchester—Mr Sanderson A, Mr W. Harvey R.
Cockermouth—Mr Dykes R, Mr Aglionby R.
Cornwall E.—Sir W. Molesworth R, Mr Trelawny R.
Cornwall (East)—Mr Pendarves R, Sir C. Lemon R.
Coventry—Mr Ellice R, Mr H. L. Bulwer R.
Cricklade—Mr Calley R, Mr Gordon R.
Cumberland—Lord Lowther (doubtful) A, Mr E. Stanley A.
Cumberland (East)—Sir J. Graham R, Mr Blamire R.
Dartmouth—Colonel Seale R.
Denbigh—Sir W. W. Wynne A, Mr Biddulph R.
Denbigh b.—Mr J. Maddocks.
Derby—Mr Strutt R, Mr Cavendish R.
Derby N.—Lord Cavendish R, Mr Gisborne R.
Derbyshire (South)—Mr Vernon R, Ld. Waterpark R.
Devon (North)—Hon. N. Fellowes R, Vis. Ebrington R.
Devon S.—Lord J. Russell R, Mr Buluel R.
Devonport—Sir George Grey R, Sir E. Codrington R.
Devizes—Mr Locke R, Mr Gore R.
Dorchester—Mr R. Williams A, Mr A. Cooper A.
Dorsetshire—Lord Ashley A, Mr W. Bankes A, Mr W. Ponsonby R.
Dover—Mr Thomson R, Sir J. R. Reid A.
Droitwich—Mr J. H. Foley R.

Dudley—Sir J. Campbell R.
Durham—Mr Harland R, Col. Chaytor R.
Durham (N.)—Mr Lambton R, Sir H. Williamson R.
Durham S.—Mr Joseph Pease R, Mr Bowes R.
Essex N.—Sir J. T. Tyrell A. Mr Baring (doubt.) A.
Essex (South)—Mr Dare A, Sir T. Lennard R.
Evesham—Sir C. Cockerell R, Mr Hudson R.
Exeter—Mr Buller R, Mr Divett R.
Eye—Sir E. Kerrison A.
Finsbury—Mr R. Grant R, Sergeant Spankie A.
Flint—Sir S. Glynne R.
Flint C.—Hon. E. Mostyn R.
Frome—Mr Shephard R.
Gateshead—Mr Rippon R.
Glamorgan C.—Mr Talbot R, Mr L. W. Dillwyn R.
Gloucester—Captain Berkeley R, Mr Phillpotts R.
Gloucester, W.—Hon. G. Berkeley R, Hon. A. Moreton R.
Gloucestershire (East)—Sir W. Guise R, Mr H. Moreton R.
Grantham—Adm. Tollemache A, Mr Welby A.
Greenwich—Capt. Dundas R, Mr Barnard R.
Grimsby—Mr Maxfield R.
Guilford—Mr Mangles R, Mr Wall A.
Haifa—Mr Wood R, Mr Briggs R.
Hampshire (North)—Mr S. Lefevre R, Mr Scott, R.
Hampshire (South)—Lord Palmerston R, Sir G. Staunton R.
Harwich—Mr Herries A, Mr Tower R.
Hastings—Mr North R, Mr Warre R.
Haverford—Sir R. B. Phillips R.
Helstone—Mr Fox A.
Hereford—Mr Biddulph R, Mr Clive R.
Hereford C.—Sir R. Price R, Mr K. Hoskins R, Mr E. T. Foley A.
Hertford—Lord Ingestrie A, Lord Mahon A.
Hertfordshire—Sir J. Sebright R, Mr Calvert R, Lord Grimston A.
Honiton—Lord Villiers A, Mr Todd A.
Horsham—Mr Hurst R.
Huddersfield—Mr Fenton R.
Hull—Mr Hill R, Mr Hutt R.
Huntingdon—Colonel Peel A, Mr Pollock A.
Huntingdon C.—Lord Mandeville A, Mr J. B. Roo-per, R.
Hythe—Mr Marjoribanks R.
Ipswich—Mr Morrison R, Mr Wason R.
Kendal—Mr J. Brougham R.
Kent E.—Mr Plumtre R, Sir E. Knatchbull A.
Kent (West)—Mr Hodges R, Mr Rider R.
Kidderminster—Mr Godson R.
King's Lynn—Ld. G. Bentinck R, Ld. W. Lennox R.
Knarborough—Mr Richards R, Mr Rotch A.
Lambeth—Mr Tennyson R, Mr Hawes R.
Lancashire (North)—Mr W. Patten R, Mr Stanley R.
Lancashire S.—Lord Molyneux R, Mr G. Wood R.
Lancaster—Mr Greene R, Mr Stewart R.
Launceston—Sir H. Hardinge A.
Leeds—Mr Marshall R, Mr Macaulay R.
Leicester—Mr Evans R, Mr W. Ellice R.
Leicester (N.)—Lord R. Manners A, Mr C. M. Phillips R.
Leicester (S.)—Mr E. Dawson R, Mr H. Halford A.
Leominster—Lord Hotham A, Mr Bish R.
Lewes—Mr J. R. Kemp R, Sir C. R. Blount R.
Lincoln—Mr Heneage R, Mr E. L. Bulwer R.
Lincoln (Lindsay)—Mr C. A. Pelham R, Sir W. Ingilby R.
Lincolnshire Kesteven—Mr H. Handley R, Mr T. Heathcote R.
Lichfield—Sir G. Anson R, Sir E. Scott R.
Liskeard—Mr C. Buller R.
Liverpool—Mr Ewart R, Lord Sandon A.
London—Mr Grote R, Alderman Waltham R, Alderman Wood R, Alderman Key R.
Ludlow—Mr E. Romilly R, Viscount Clive A.]
Lyme—Mr W. Pinney R.
Lynton—Sir C. Neale A, Mr Stewart A.
Macclesfield—Mr Rye R, Mr Brocklehurst R.
Maidstone—Mr Roberts R, Mr Barnett R.
Maldon—Mr Lennard R, Mr Q. Dick A.
Malmesbury—Lord Andover R.
Malton—Mr Pepys R, Mr Wentworth R.
Manchester—Mr Phillips R, Mr P. Thomson (doubtful) R.
Marlborough—Lord E. Bruce A, Mr Baring A.
Marlow—Mr J. P. Williams A, Colonel Clayton R.
Marylebone—Mr B. Portman R, Sir W. Horne R.
Merioneth—Sir R. W. Vaughan R.
Merthyr—Mr J. J. Guest R.
Middlesex—Mr Hume R, Mr Byng R.
Midhurst—Mr F. Spencer R.
Monmouth—Mr R. Hall R.
Montgomery—Mr D. Pugh R.
Montgomery C.—Mr C. W. Wynne A.
Monmouthshire—Lord G. H. Somerset A, Mr Williams R.
Morpeth—Mr Howard R.
Newark—Mr Gladstones A, Mr Handley R.
Newcastle U. L.—Sir H. Willoughby R, Mr Miller R.
Newcastle U. T.—Sir M. W. Ridley R, Mr Hodgson R.
Newport, I. W.—Mr Hawkins R, Mr Ord R.
Norfolk E.—Mr Wyndham R, Mr Keppel R.
Norfolk (W.)—Sir J. Astley R, Sir W. Folkes R.
Northallerton—Mr Bess R.
Northampton N.—Lord Milton R, Ld. Brudenell A.
Northampton (South)—Lord Althorp R, Mr Cartwright A.
Northampton b.—Mr V. Smith R, Mr Ross A.

Northumberland (North)—Viscount Howick R, Lord Ossulston A.
Northumberland S.—Mr Bell A, Mr Beaumont R.
Norwich—Lord Stormont A, Sir J. Scarlett A.
Nottingham—Gen. Ferguson R, Lord Duncannon R.
Nottingham (South)—Earl of Lincoln A, Mr J. E. Denison R.
Nottinghamshire (North)—Lord Lumley R, Mr Houldsworth A.
Oldham—Mr John Fielden R, Mr Cobbett R.
Oxford—Mr Langstone R, Mr Stonor R.
Oxford U.—Mr Estcourt A, Sir H. Inglis A.
Oxfordshire—Mr G. V. Harcourt R, Lord Norreys A, Mr Weyland R.
Pembroke C.—Sir J. Owen R.
Pembroke—Mr Owen R.
Penryn—Mr Rolfe R, Lord Tullamore A.
Peterborough—Sir R. Heron R, Mr Fazakerley R.
Petersfield—Mr Lefevre R.
Plymouth—Mr Collier R, Mr Bowes R.
Pontefract—Mr Jerningham R, Mr Gully R.
Poole—Mr B. L. Lester R, Sir J. Byng R.
Preston—Mr Carter R, Mr Baring R.
Preston—Mr Fleetwood A, Mr Stanley R.
Radnor—Mr R. Price A.
Radnor—Mr F. Lewis A.
Reading—Mr C. Russell R, Mr C. F. Palmer R.
Reigate—Viscount Eastnor A.
Relford—Mr Vernon R, Lord Newark R.
Richmond—Sir R. Dundas R, Hon. J. C. Dundas R.
Ripon—Mr Stavelay R, Mr Crompton R.
Rochdale—Captain Fenton R.
Rochester—Mr Bernal R, Mr Mills R.
Rulland—Sir G. Noel R, Mr Heathcote R.
Rye—Captain Curteis R.
Salford—Mr Brotherton R.
Salisbury—Mr Brodie A, Mr W. Wyndham A.
Sandwich—Sir E. Trowbridge R, Mr Marryatt R.
Scarborough—Sir W. Johnstone R, Sir G. Cayley R.
Shaftesbury—Mr Poulter R.
Shrewsbury—Sir J. Hanmer A, Mr Slaney R.
Sheffield—Mr Parker R, Mr Buckingham R.
Shoreham (New)—Sir C. Burrell R, Mr Goring R.
Shropshire (N.)—Sir R. Hill A, Mr Cotes R.
Shropshire S.—Hon. R. Clive A, Lord Darlington A.
Somerset E.—Colonel Langton R, Mr Brigstock R.
Somerset W.—Mr Sandford R, Mr Tynte R.
Southampton—Mr A. Atherley R, Mr Barlow Hoy A.
South Shields—Mr Ingham A, Mr Palmer A.
Southwark—Mr W. Brougham R, Mr S. Humphrey R.
Stafford—Captain Chetwynd R, Captain Gronow R.
Stafford (N.)—Sir W. Mosely R, Mr Buller R.
Stafford (S.)—Sir J. Wrottesley R, Mr Littleton R.
St Alban's—Sir F. Vincent R, Mr Ward R.
Stamford—Mr Chaplin A, Mr Finch A.
Stockport—Mr J. Marsland R, Mr J. H. Lloyd R.
Stoke U. T.—Mr Davenport A, Mr Wedgwood R.
Stroud—Mr Hyatt R, Mr Ricardo R.
St Ives—Mr Halse A.
Sudbury—Mr A. Taylor R, Sir J. B. Walsh A.
Suffolk (East)—Lord Henniker A, Mr Shaw R.
Suffolk W.—Mr Tyrrell R, Sir H. Parker R.
Sunderland—Colonel Chaytor R, Mr Barrington R.
Surry (East)—Mr Briscoe R, Major Beauderck R.
Surry (West)—Mr Denison R, Mr Leech R.
Sussex E.—Hon. E. C. Cavendish R, Mr Curteis R.
Sussex (West)—Ld. J. G. Lennox R, Earl of Surrey R.
Swansea—Mr J. H. Vivian R.
Tamworth—Lord C. V. Townsend R, Sir R. Peel A.
Taunton—Mr H. Labouchere R, Mr E. T. Bainbridge R.
Tavistock—Colonel Fox R, Lord W. Russell R.
Teckesbury—Mr H. Tracy R, Mr Martin R.
Thetford—Lord T. Fitzroy R, Mr F. Baring A.
Thirsk—Sir R. Frankland A.
Tiverton—Mr Heathcote R, Lord Kennedy R.
Totness—Mr Parrott R, Mr Cornish R.
Tower Hamlets—Dr Lushington R, Mr Clay R.
Truro—Sir H. Vivian R, Mr Tooke R.
Tynemouth—Mr G. F. Young R.
Wakefield—Mr Gaskill R.
Walsall—Mr Foster A.
Wallingford—Mr Blackstone R.
Wareham—Mr Calcraft R.
Warrington—Mr Hornby R.
Warwick—Sir C. Greville A, Mr King R.
Warwick N.—Sir E. Wilmot R, Mr S. Dugdale A.
Warwickshire (South)—Sir G. Skipwith R, Sir G. Phillips R.
Wells—Mr Lamont R, Mr Lee R.
Wenlock—Mr Forster A, Mr Gaskill A.
Westbury—Sir R. F. Lopez R.
Westminster—Sir F. Burdett R, Sir J. Hobhouse R.
Westmoreland—Lord Lowther A, Colonel Lowther A.
Weymouth—Mr Buxton R, Sir F. Johnstone R.
Whitchaven—Mr M. Attwood A.
Whitby—Mr Chapman A.
Wigan—Mr Thicknesse R, Mr Potter R.
Wight C.—Sir R. Simeon R.
Wilton—Mr Penruddocke A.
Wills (South)—Mr J. Bennet R, Hon. S. Herbert R.
Wiltshire (North)—Mr Methuen R, Sir J. D. Astley R.
Winchester—Mr Mildmay R, Mr Baring R.
Windsor—Mr Ramsbottom R, Sir J. Pechell R.
Wolverhampton—Mr W. Whitmore R, Mr R. Fryer R.
Woodstock—Marquis of Blandford R.
Worcester—Colonel Davies R, Mr Robinson R.
Worcester (W.)—Col. Lygon R, Hon. T. H. Foley R.
Worcestershire (East)—Mr Cookes R, Mr Russell R.
Wycombe—Mr Smith R, Colonel Grey R.

Yarmouth—Colonel Anson R, Sir G. Rumbold R.
York—Mr Petre R, Mr Baynton R.
York N.—Hon. W. Duncombe A, Mr Cayley R.
York W.—Lord Morpeth R, Mr Strickland R.
Yorkshire (East)—Mr R. Bethell A, P. B. Thomson R.

The final polls of some of the most remarkable elections are here subjoined:—

Those marked with an asterisk are anti-reformers, or dubious.
Berwick—Donkin, 371; Blake, 357; Beresford,* 345.
Blackburn—Fielden, 377; Turner, 347; Bowring, 334.
Cambridge b.—Pryme, 980; Rice, 711; Sugden,* 538.
Canterbury—Fordwich, 805; Watson, 836; Courtenay,* 378.
Carlisle—James, 478; Howard, 472; Malcolm,* 124.
Finsbury—Grant, 4278; Spankie,* 2848; Babbage, 2311; Wakley, 2151; Temple, 787.
Halifax—Wood, 287; Briggs, 242; Stocks, 184; Wortley,* 175.
Kidderminster—Godson, 172; Phillips, 159.
Lambeth—Tennyson, 2632; Hawes, 2093; Wakefield, 762; Moore, 174.
Leeds—Marshall, 2018; Macaulay, 1992; Sadler,* 1593.
Leicester—Evans, 1532; Ellis, 1428; Leigh,* 1067.
London—Grote, 8412; Wood, 7488; Waithman, 7452; Key, 6136; Lyall,* 5152; Scales, 569.
Manchester—Phillips, 2950; Thompson, 2088; Lloyd,* 1840; Hope,* 1558; Cobbett, 1314.
Marylebone—Portman, 4317; Horne, 3320; Whalley, 2165; Murphy, 913; Jones, 316.
Newcastle U. T.—Ridley, 2101; Hodgson, 1674; Attwood,* 1099.
Northamptonshire (South)—Milton, 1562; Brudenell,* 1543; Hanbury, 1456; Tryon, 1269.
Norwich—Stormont,* 1935; Scarlett,* 1936; Gurney, 1746; Kerr, 1716.
Oldham—Fielden, 673; Cobbett, 642; Bright,* 153; Burge,* 101; Stephen, 3.
Oxford—Langston, 1260; Stonor, 953; Hughes, 919; Wetherell,* 524.
Portsmouth—Carter, 815; Baring, 707; Napier,* 260.
Preston—Fleetwood,* 3365; Stanley, 3287; Hunt, 2053; Forbes, 1927; Crompton, 117.
Sheffield—Parker, 1515; Buckingham, 1498; Ward, 1210; Bailey, 813.
Southwark—Brougham, 2264; Humphrey, 1708; Allen,* 1040.
Tavistock—Russell, 159; Fox, 129; Knowles, 64.
Tower Hamlets—Lushington, 3978; Clay, 3751; Stanhope, 2952; Marryatt,* 1934.
Westminster—Burdett, 3248; Hobhouse, 3214; Evans, 1096.
Windsor—Ramsbottom, 408; Pechell, 231; Beauvoir,* 204.

SCOTLAND—COUNTIES.

Aberdeen—Hon. Captain Gordon A.
Argyll—Mr Callender R.
Ayr—Mr Oswald of Auchincruive R.
Banff—Captain Ferguson A.
Berwick—Charles Marjoribanks, Esq. R.
Bute—Captain Stuart A.
Caithness—Mr G. Sinclair R.
Clackmannan and Kinross—Admiral Adam R.
Dumbarton—Mr Colquhoun of Killermont R.
Dumfries—J. J. Hope Johnston, Esq. R.
Edinburgh—Sir John Dalrymple R.
Elgin and Nairn—Colonel Grant A.
Fife—Captain Wemyss.
Forfar—Hon. D. G. Halliburton R.
Haddington—James Balfour A.
Inverness—Right Hon. Charles Grant.
Kincardine—General Arbuthnot A.
Kirkcudbright—R. C. Ferguson, Esq. R.
Lanark—Mr Maxwell, younger, of Pollock R.
Linlithgow—Sir Alexander Hope A.
Peebles—Sir John Hay A.
Perth—Lord Ormelie R.
Renfrew—Sir M. Shaw Stewart R.
Ross—Mr Mackenzie of Seaforth R.
Roxburgh—The Hon. Captain Elliot R.
Selkirk—Mr Pringle of Clifton R.
Stirling—Admiral Fleming R.
Sutherland—Macleod of Cadbol R.
Wigton—Sir Andrew Agnew.
N.B.—The return from Orkney and Shetland has not yet been received.

BURGHs.

Aberdeen District—A. Bannerman, Esq. R.
St Andrew's do.—Mr A. Johnston R.
Ayr do.—Hon. T. F. Kennedy R.
Dumfries do.—General Sharpe R.
Dundee—Mr Kinloch R.
Edinburgh—Hon. Francis Jeffrey R, Hon. James Abercromby R.
Elgin District—Colonel Leith Hay
Glasgow—Mr Ewing A, Mr Oswald R.
Greenock—Mr Wallace of Kelly R.
Haddington District—Mr Stuart of Alderston R.
Inverness do.—Colonel Baillie of Leys A.
Kilmarnock do.—Captain Dunlop R.
Kirkcaldy do.—Mr Ferguson of Raith R.
Kirkwall do.—Mr Loch R.
Leith do.—Mr J. A. Murray R.
Linlithgow do.—Mr Gillon R.
Montrose do.—Mr Horatio Ross
Paisley—Sir John Maxwell of Pollock R.
Perth—Mr Oliphant of Gask
Stirling District—Lord Dalmeny R.
Wigton do.—Hon. E. Stewart R.

IRELAND.

M. Ministerialist.—R. Repealer.—C. Conservative.

Armagh C.—Lord Acheson M, Col. H. Vernon C.
Athlone—Mr Talbot M.
Belfast—Lord Chichester M, Mr E. Tennant M.
Carlisle C.—Mr Blackney R, Mr Wallace M.
Carriekfergus—Mr Dobbs C.
Cashel—Mr Roe R.
Clare C.—Major Macnamara R, Mr O'Brien R.
Cork—Dr Baldwin R, Mr Callaghan R.
Derry C.—Sir R. Bateson C, Mr T. Jones C.
Donegal C.—Sir E. Hayes C, Colonel Conolly C.
Down C.—Lord A. Hill M, Lord Castlereagh R.
Downpatrick—Mr J. W. Maxwell C.
Dublin—Dan. O'Connell R, and Ruthven.
Dublin C.—Mr Fitzsimon R, Mr Evans M.
Dundalk—Mr W. O'Reilly M.
Dungannon—Colonel Knox M.
Ennis—Lieut. F. Macnamara R.
Enniskillen—Hon. A. Cole C.
Fermanagh C.—General Archdall C, Lord Cole C.
Galway—Mr M'Loughlin R, Mr Lynch R.
Kerry C.—Mr C. O'Connell R, Mr Mullins R.
Kildare C.—Mr E. Ruthven M, Mr M. O'Ferrall R.
Kilkenny—Mr R. Sullivan R.
Kilkenny C.—Hon. P. Butler R, Mr W. Finn R.
Kinsale—Mr Stawell M.
Leitrim C.—Mr S. White M, Lord Clements M.
Limerick—Mr W. Roche M, Mr D. Roche R.
Limerick C.—Mr Fitzgibbon M, Mr O'Grady M.
Longford C.—Mr White M, Mr Rorke R.
Louth C.—Mr R. M. Bellew M, Mr T. Fitzgerald R.
Mayo C.—Mr J. Browne M, Mr D. Browne M.
Meath C.—Mr Mn. O'Connell R, Mr H. Grattan R.
Monaghan C.—Sergeant Perrin M, Mr C. Blaney C.
Newry B.—Lord M. Hill.
Queen's C.—Sir Charles Coote C, Mr Lalor R.
Sligo—Mr Martin M.
Sligo C.—Lieut.-Col. Perceval C, Mr E. Cooper C.
Waterford—Mr Barron R, Mr Christmas M.
Waterford C.—Mr Galway R, Sir R. Keane M.
Westmeath—Mr Chapman R, Sir Rd. Nagle M.
Westford C.—Mr Carew M, Mr Lambert M.
Wicklow C.—Mr J. Grattan M, Mr Howard M.

The remainder of the Irish members will be given in our next.

The first general election under the reform acts has been chiefly remarkable for the facility and quiet with which the proceedings in general were conducted. From the admirable arrangement of polling booths, where the number of voters exceeds a certain number, the strength of the excitement, which formerly used to be concentrated round the hustings, is effectually dissipated; and the result is, that several thousand votes are polled with the same external tranquillity as so many signatures are given to an address or a petition. The general smoothness of the system was in hardly any place so conspicuous as in London, where ten thousand voters must have been polled for the city alone. The absence of violence is perhaps to be ascribed in some degree to the very small opposition which the popular wishes had in general to contend against. In the most of places, the Ministerial candidates carried their elections easily, so that the inferior populace had hardly the shadow of a pretence for what is commonly called "getting up a row." In one of the instances where a contrary event had taken place—Sheffield—a riot took place on the 14th, and the magistrates, finding it impossible to quell the disturbances before night-fall, were under the necessity of ordering the military to fire, when five persons were killed, and twenty-five wounded, of whom five afterwards died—making the whole amount of lives lost ten. This restored tranquillity; and though such a scene of destruction is to be greatly deplored, it perhaps saved the town from worse evils. At Bath, an altercation took place on the hustings between two candidates, Messrs Foster and Roebuck: the latter struck his opponent in the face, after which the parties were separated. At the Lanarkshire election, the ultra-reforming and least successful candidate, Mr Hamilton, younger of Dalryell, pushed his opponent, Mr Maxwell, younger of Pollock, with his foot, and the parties required to be separated by their friends. In another case—at Hertford—one gentleman gave another the lie. Such is the amount of injuries mutually offered among the candidates themselves. In no instance in England has any violence been committed by the populace upon any candidate: in Scotland, only, Lord John Scott, the conservative candidate for Roxburghshire, suffered in this way.

With respect to bribery, which used to be one of the grand evils attending elections, nothing of the kind has been observed in Scotland, and in England, it only appeared in those places where there still remained a large admixture of the old popular constituencies. At Liverpool, no fewer than 1200 persons are stated to have accepted of bribes, generally amounting to about five pounds; at Norwich, 400 persons were tempted by similar means; and in St Alban's, about 50. At the two former places, the degrading practice was successful; but it is probable that the returns will be successfully opposed.

Some remarkable revelations of Ministerial feeling and intentions have been observed in this election. Great efforts were made by the Ministers and their friends to oppose the return of Mr Hume in Middlesex. They preferred to this independent and somewhat troublesome statesman, Lord Henley, who is described as every thing but an anti-reformer. It was, however, eventually found necessary to withdraw this nobleman from the contest. In the Westminster election, Sir Francis Burdett and Sir John Hobhouse, the latter of whom is a Minister, while the former is an adherent of Ministers, are described as having conducted themselves in a manner by no means conciliating towards their electors, refusing to give the least pledge for their conduct in Parliament; and yet, it will be observed, they enjoyed a large majority over the independent candidate. In addressing the electors of (South) Northamptonshire, Lord Althorp said, "You

I know that in bringing forward the reform bill, I proposed it to be a *final measure*. I make the same proposition still, and I intend to act on that profession. It is my intention, in case any alteration should be proposed to the reform bill, to *resist it to the utmost of my power*." In reference, moreover, to the corn laws, he declared that he intended, for the present, to "leave them untouched." In the same spirit, Mr Stanley, Secretary for Ireland, addressed the voters in (North) Lancashire. His Majesty's government," said he, "had known that to great body of the people was sound: and, knowing that they would have been unworthy of holding the reins of government had they refused to extend the franchise; it had been done, and granting to them the right of electing representatives, and thus sharing in the government of their native land: and having now thus extended the franchise, he and the government would be deceiving the people, and contradicting all the professions that they had made, and with which they had come forward, they should not be strenuous in their resistance of any attempt to carry the extension further. The government did come forward with a complete measure of reform, which the people had adopted as the new charter of their liberties; it had been so extensive as to alarm many, who, however, consented to go the length of it upon the strict pledge that it was to be taken as a final measure; therefore, it should be attempted to bring forward any measure for shortening the duration of Parliament, or a still further extensive alteration, by the protection, as it was lately called, of the vote by ballot, he now announced (and he spoke the sentiments of his honourable colleagues) that any such measure would meet with their most decided opposition."

The nomination of members for Edinburgh took place on Monday, the 17th, on hustings erected at the Cross— an object fully as remarkable as any other connected with the history of the country that ever appeared on the same spot. The street in front was completely filled with spectators. At twelve o'clock, the Sheriff read the usual papers of form, and Sir J. G. Craig then nominated the right Hon. Francis Jeffrey, Lord Advocate for Scotland, which was seconded by Mr Wilkie, Convener of the trades. This nomination was received with unmingled cheers. Sir F. W. Drummond then appeared, to nominate Mr Forbes Hunter Blair; but his speech was hardly audible, owing to a contest between approbation and disapprobation, which lasted throughout. This having been seconded by Sir J. S. Forbes, banker, the Right Hon. James Abercromby was nominated by Mr A. Black, seconded by Mr A. Skene. To the election of this gentleman, a protest was presented by Mr Forsyth, advocate, on the plea that Mr A. was a pensioner of the crown. The candidates subsequently addressed the people. The polling took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, and showed the following final result:—

Lord Advocate	-	-	4058
Mr Abercromby	-	-	3865
Mr Blair	-	-	1519

On Friday, the Sheriff made the official publication of his result from the hustings, in presence of a similar multitude; and Messrs Jeffrey and Abercromby, who were declared to be returned as members, were subsequently chaired in a triumphal car through the city, attended by the trades with their banners, and the cheers of a multitude of spectators.

The election for Leith took place there, on Tuesday the 18th, when, Mr Aitchison having withdrawn upon the hustings, Mr John Archibald Murray was declared duly returned, and was subsequently chaired by the trades in a similar manner.

The nomination for the county of Mid-Lothian took place upon Wednesday the 19th, from the hustings at the Cross. At the close of the poll on Saturday, the following was the result:—

	Sir G. Clerk.	Sir J. Dalrymple.
Edinburgh	193	196
Dalkeith	271	245
Mid-Calder	72	160
	536	601
Majority for Sir J. Dalrymple		65

The nomination for Glasgow took place on the 17th, when no fewer than six candidates were moved and seconded, Mr. Douglas and Sir D. K. Sandford, who are ultra-liberals, being honoured with the greatest show of hands. The following, however, was the state of the poll at its close on the 20th:—

Ewing,	-	-	3251
Oswald,	-	-	2837
Sandford,	-	-	2168
Crawford,	-	-	1851
Douglas,	-	-	1341
Dixon,	-	-	1005

Total number of votes, 12,453

Messrs Ewing and Oswald, the most conservative of all the candidates, were consequently returned for one of the most generally liberal of all our Scottish constituencies. The causes of this are stated to be the union of Messrs Ewing and Oswald (who may be described as Tory and Whig), so as to split votes with each other, and the dissipation of the strength of the opposite party over twice the number of candidates.

The nomination for Perthshire took place on the 21st, and the polling on the 26th and 27th. The contest for this county excited great interest throughout the country generally. It was disgraced by several acts of fire-raising which took place previously, through the violence of the inferior orders of the populace against the friends of the Tory candidate; among the more respectable of his opponents there was a feeling of regret that a man generally so liberal as Sir George Murray, and whose services, both in the field and the senate, have been of some importance, should expose himself to certain defeat. The final result of the poll showed for Lord Ormelle 1664, for Sir George Murray 1090; and the former was accordingly elected.

IRELAND.

Captain Burke, against whom a coroner's inquest returned a verdict of wilful murder, for commanding at Mooncoin, where twelve people were killed, on the 8th October, has been admitted to bail, himself in L.1000, and two sureties in L.500 each.

Mr O'Connell, who has been returned for Dublin, is said to have arranged a very strange plan for procuring the repeal of the Union in the ensuing Parliament. He and some other members devoted, like himself, to that object, will attend every night, and all night long. They will every one of them have as many petitions as they please, and they will contrive, in presenting them, to take up the entire time devoted to petitioning. Every one of them will have fifty motions, on which all the band will speak, and an equal number of amendments, to be as pertinaciously supported, to every motion of every body else. They thus calculate upon being able, without difficulty, so to petition and amend, that neither Whig nor Tory, Conservative nor Radical, shall be able to speak one speech, or to do one act of real business, from the beginning of the session to the end. The Ministry will thus be worried, the Opposition wearied to death, the people will become impatient, and all parties will at length conjoin in dissolving a union which is productive of equal annoyance to all.

On Thursday night, the 29th November, a large armed party surrounded, and set fire to the house of a man named Maddocks, within eight miles of the town of Wexford. There were in the house, Maddocks, his wife, a son and daughter grown up, and two children, together with two policemen, who had been placed there for protection, it having been burned before in August last. The alleged cause was Maddock's having taken some ground over a former occupant. Of the two policemen who first rushed out, one named Wright was shot dead, the other escaped; the mother and daughter were shot through the heart; the son, who still lives, but almost hopeless, was shot through the breast and shoulder-joint, and left for dead; and the father was likewise left senseless and for dead, most barbarously mangled in the head; his case is hopeless. The children escaped, whether by accident or not is not known.

Mr Maurice O'Connell fought a duel, November 30, at Tralee, with Mr Blennerhassett. Three rounds were fired, but no harm was done to either party. The cause of quarrel was Mr Blennerhassett's having canvassed electors who had promised Mr O'Connell their votes. Mr O'Connell declared, that no other gentleman in Kerry would have done it. An English paper remarks upon this point, "we should think the insult, if there were any, was offered, not to Mr Maurice O'Connell, but to the electors, whom Mr Blennerhassett imagined wore their faith so lightly."

Government issued orders for the suspension of all proceedings (whether by process or otherwise) for the collection of tithes, during the progress of the election in the various counties.

On Saturday, the 15th December, the Rev. Chas. Ferguson of Timoleague was murdered by the populace. He was proceeding in a gig, at an early hour in the morning, on his way to Bandon, accompanied by another gentleman, when, perceiving a number of persons running through the fields towards his vehicle, he sought refuge in a neighbouring house. He was pursued, overtaken, and murdered on the spot.

The Dublin Gazette of the same day contained a proclamation, declaring the western part of the county of Cork (in which county the above murder took place) to be in a state of disturbance, and requiring an extraordinary establishment of police.

At two o'clock on the morning of Monday, 26th Nov. Baron Smith's house, at Newton, in the King's County, was attacked by a number of armed persons. One bullet penetrated a very strong hall door, and lodged in folding doors which separated the outer from the inner hall. A second bullet passed through the window-shutters of the dining-parlour, struck the opposite wall, and was found upon the floor. Those within were repeatedly summoned by loud knocks to open the door; but the summons was not obeyed, and the door was too strong to be forced. All the windows of the front and back gate-houses were broken, the sashes also broken, and the lead taken from the roof. The Baron is said to have received threatening letters, denouncing him for his charges at Maryborough, and at the late commission in Dublin. He had given employment to many, and had never had any difference with any of his tenants.

A fatal collision between the peasantry and the police took place at Carrickmacross on the 5th Dec., connected with the forcible levying of tithes. The police became irritated by the rude treatment they experienced from the people, and fired upon them, when two of the latter were shot dead, and one badly wounded. One of the police was also killed in the affray, which was ultimately suppressed by the approach of the military.

SCOTLAND.

On the 13th, some gentlemen representing public bodies in Edinburgh, waited upon the Lord Advocate and Mr Abercromby, to ascertain the sentiments of these gentlemen respecting the city taxes. The Lord Advocate professed his readiness to introduce a bill for extending the taxes over the legal class who are now exempt, and reducing the expenditure for the clergy, by limiting their salaries, and permitting the collegiate charges to die out. The gentlemen representing corporations professed to be satisfied with this; but those who appeared for the Inhabitants' Committee (a body constituted for the purpose of procuring a modification of the ecclesiastical tax, called annuity) would not be content with any thing short of a total abolition of that tax.—[The annuity tax is one of six per cent. on rental, for the support of the clergy, while the people who attend the city churches, at the same time, pay for their seats. In Glasgow, an efficient body of clergy is supported by seat-rents alone; and the citizens of Edinburgh are naturally anxious that a similar

system might be established in their city. The proposed bill of the Lord Advocate would reduce the tax a little to those who at present are liable; but the Inhabitants' Committee are of belief that this would, without giving much immediate relief, render a total emancipation more hopeless than it is at present. Such a bill would, in fact, be the greatest misfortune that had befallen the city for many years.]

Sabbath Profanation.—The Presbyteries of Glasgow and Paisley have agreed to petition Parliament upon this subject, praying for a legislative enactment in reference to a due observance of the Sabbath, and to prevent the open desecration of that sacred day.

Early in December, the workmen employed in removing the buildings which formerly constituted what was called the Back Stairs, near the Parliament Square, discovered a fragment of the older wall of the city, which included only the High Street, and was built in the reign of James the Third. It was about fifty feet long, nearly twenty in height, and six feet in thickness. In a map of Edinburgh, drawn in 1647, by Gordon of Rothiemay, and engraved by De Witt, a Dutch engraver, this identical fragment is seen in the then vacant space south from the Parliament House; but it has been covered by buildings almost ever since that time.

In the course of last summer, a great many fishing-boats in Shetland, with their crews, were supposed to have perished in a tremendous gale. It would appear, however, that one of these boats had been picked up during the storm by a vessel on its way to America, and the whole boat's crew, except the skipper, who was crushed to pieces by the collision of the ship and boat, were hauled on board by fixing ropes round their waists. After being carried to America, they were brought to Liverpool, and from thence, to the astonishment of their countrymen, they arrived at Lerwick by the George Canning, on the 13th November. They were received as the dead alive again, with every demonstration of joy and kindness. The return of this boat's crew has raised hopes in the breasts of the widows and orphans of the other sufferers, in regard to their supposed safety. But, notwithstanding the extraordinary deliverance wrought out by an inscrutable Providence for the boat's crew in question, there is no just ground for inferring that the other boats have been equally fortunate.

The Findhorn suspension bridge, recently erected by Captain Brown, R.N. by general subscription, was opened, December 7, in presence of about 2000 spectators.

On the evening of the 3d December, between five and six o'clock, Sir James M. Cunningham was attacked in his carriage, which also contained Lady and Miss Cunningham, about a mile and a half from Galston, on the road to Ayr. The assailants were three, one of whom got upon the carriage, and endeavoured to throw down the servants. Sir James, in leaning from the carriage window to learn the cause of the disturbance, received a blow in the face, which wounded him very severely. The coachman, fortunately, was able to drive off, leaving the ruffians behind. Three men were afterwards apprehended at Kilmarnock, on suspicion of having been concerned in the outrage.

The fate of the convict Janet Stewart has now been finally decided on. The sentence of death has been commuted to that of transportation beyond seas during her life.

Destructive Fire in Leith.—We regret to state, that the magnificent premises of George Goodlet & Co. Leith, commonly called the steam mills, baths, &c., situated in the Broad Wynd, were early on Saturday morning, the 29th ult. burned to the ground. The fire was discovered between one and two o'clock in the morning, and before any effectual means could be brought to bear in order to subdue it, the whole extensive range of building was in one sheet of flame, to which, in spite of every effort, the whole premises soon became a prey. The premises destroyed were seven or eight storeys in height, and, it is said, were erected at a cost of from L.25,000 to L.30,000. In regard to the insurance on the premises, we understand that the sum of L.13,000 was insured in four different offices. The loss sustained by the proprietors is therefore still great.

We learn from an authentic source that Ministers, after having almost dropped the intention of making the reduction of the taxes on knowledge a Cabinet measure, have recently become so convinced of the strong feeling that exists on this subject in the country at large, that the reduction of those taxes will form one of the earliest measures of the Ministry in the new Parliament.—*Evening paper.*

A piece of plate, voted at an open-air meeting at Glasgow, in May last, and since procured by a ten-thousand penny subscription, was presented to Mr Hume in September. From the correspondence on this occasion, recently published, it appears that the following is the inscription on the testimonial:—"Presented to Joseph Hume, Esquire, M.P., by upwards of Ten Thousand Reformers, assembled at the great reform meeting, in the Green of Glasgow, May 17th, 1832, in testimony of their admiration of his bold and patriotic conduct during the temporary retirement of Earl Grey's administration, when the House of Peers refused to pass the great measure of Parliamentary Reform. Glasgow 1832."—The treasurer of this subscription (Mr Bennet, of the *Free Press*) used the following expressions in his letter to Mr Hume, in presenting the plate:—"To you, Sir, this proof of popularity must be a source of proud satisfaction—arising, as it spontaneously does, from the enthusiastic gratitude of a generous and public-spirited people, too intelligent and manly to bow their heads to any species of tyranny, or pay deference to any by whom such tyranny is supported; yet affectionate, grateful, and confiding towards all whom they feel convinced are sincerely honest in defending their rights, and desiring their welfare. Of all this they feel convinced in reference to you; and I am sure you will not blame them for mingling with their wish to do you honour on that account, a patriotic desire that, by making such honour public, posterity may be enabled to see, appreciate, and profit by the example of their forefathers."

BIRTHS.

Oct. 2. At Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, the Hon. Mrs Stewart of Dalguise; a daughter.
 Nov. 17. At Maxpoffie, near Melrose, the lady of G. P. R. James; a son.
 24. At Liverpool, Mrs Dr Anderson; a daughter.
 28. At Eton Lodge, Lancashire, the lady of John Murray, Esq.; a daughter.—At Sunnyside Lodge, Mrs Alexander Gillespie; a daughter.
 29. At the Governor's house, Edinburgh Castle, Mrs Campbell, wife of James Archibald Campbell, younger of Inverneil, Esq.; a daughter.—At 28, Queen Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Borthwick, of Crookston; a son.
 Dec. 1. At Prestonpans, Mrs Hislop; a daughter.—At 7, Abercromby Place, Edinburgh, Mrs Alexander Robertson; a daughter.
 2. At Allan Park, Stirling, the lady of John Fraser, Esq. advocate; a daughter.
 3. At 3, Anislie Place, Edinburgh, Mrs Snodgrass Buchanan of Cunninghamhead; a daughter.
 4. At Albyn Place, Edinburgh, Mrs Bowie; a son.—At Wormistone House, Mrs Lindsay of Lochton; a daughter.
 5. At Lugton, near Dalkeith, the lady of Captain Tait, royal navy; a son.
 7. At Haddington, Mrs Dr Lorimer, junr.; a son.—At Taplow Court, the Countess of Orkney; a daughter.
 8. At Alexander Napier's, Linlithgow, Mrs Henry Gordon; a son.
 9. At Malta, the lady of Henry Parish, Esq. his Majesty's Secretary of Legation in Greece; a son, still-born.—At Aberdeen, the honourable Mrs Murray; a son.—At Montague Place, Blackwall, the wife of Captain Bain; a son.
 10. At 59, South Bridge, Edinburgh, Mrs Ewing; a daughter.
 12. At 60, Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Welsh; a son.
 13. At Wells, the lady of Sir William F. Elliott, of Stobs and Wells; a son.
 14. At Crawforddyke, Greenock, Mrs John Crawford; a daughter.
 15. At 1, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Mrs Watson; a son.
 16. At 39, Great King Street, Edinburgh, Mrs C. C. Stewart; a daughter.
 18. At Rosemount, Easter Duddingston, Mrs Robert Christie; a son.
 19. At 12, Northumberland Street, Mrs Laurence Davidson; a daughter.
 20. At 43, Claremont Street, the lady of William M'Dowall, Esq. late of the Madras medical establishment; a daughter, still-born.
 21. At Kemmure, the lady of Charles Stirling, Esq.; a son.—At Powfoullis, Mrs Bruce of Powfoullis; twin sons.—At Scotstown, Mrs William Wyld; a son.
 23. At Cupar-Fife, Mrs Pagan; a daughter.
 26. At 106, Brandon Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Brodie; a son.
 27. At Portobello, Mrs Robert Haldane, from Colombia; a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 26. At Baledmund, Perthshire, Mr J. M'Leod, surgeon, Edinburgh, to Helen, fifth daughter of the late Alexander Ferguson, Esq. of Baledmund.
 Dec. 4. At Raemour House, Kincardineshire, Arthur Duff, Esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John James, Esq. of Cowie.—At York, George Joy, Esq. of Galgroy Castle, Antrim, to Louisa Maxwell Campbell, only daughter of the late Neil M'Dougall, Esq.—At Ditton Park, Lord Douglas, son of the Earl of Home, to the Hon. Lucy Elizabeth Montagu, eldest daughter of Lord Montagu.
 5. At Edinburgh, John Lloyd, Esq. merchant, Leith, to Christian, daughter of the late Captain John Balfour, of the Forfarshire militia.—At Leith, Thomas Alexander Thomson, clothier, to Jessie, daughter of Mr George Tod, shipowner.
 6. At Dalkeith, John Simson, Esq. of Blanslie, to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr James Hope, Newton.
 7. At Dundee, C. W. Boase, Esq. banker, to Helen, daughter of William Lindsay, Esq. Carolina Port.—At Dundee, George Lindsay, Esq. Bengal service, to Catherine Jenima, daughter of William Lindsay, Esq. Carolina Port.—At Hastings, Dr James Fisher, to Anne, daughter of George Thomson, Esq. of the office of the Board of Trustees, Edinburgh.
 11. At Guernsey, John Graham Campbell, Esq. of Shirvan, Argyleshire, to Maria Zelima Mansell, daughter of Henry Ariot Mansell, Esq. of that island.—At Edinburgh, Mr James Rutherford, teacher, Kinnell, near Bonness, to Miss Margaret Rae of Edinburgh.—At 1, Moray Street, Edinburgh, the Rev. Thomas Neilson, Rothsay, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas Brown, Esq. Customs, Leith.
 12. At Edinburgh, Adam Luke, Esq. to Miss Jessie Gow.
 17. James Gordon, Esq. writer, Dumfries, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Brocklebank, Esq. of Hazleholm, near Whitehaven.
 18. At Leith, Mr William Wilson, Bannockburn, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Mr Evan Liddell, Leith.—At Prestonfield, the Rev. David Horne of Yester, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Edward Cooke, Esq. Hon. East India Company's service.
 20. At 106, Lauriston Place, Edinburgh, Mr James M'Dowall, wine-merchant, Leith, to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr Scott, Craiglockhart.—At London, Cluny Macpherson, Esq. of Cluny, chief of the ancient Highland clan, to Sarah Justina, youngest daughter of the late Henry Davidson, Esq. of Tulloch.
 21. Robert Mason, Esq. of Herriot's Hall, to Betsey, daughter of Mr Robert Anderson, farmer, Berwickshire.
 24. W. S., to Eliza, daughter of the late Robert Burn, Esq. architect.
 25. At Castlemilk, John Hotchkiss, Esq. of Lanwick Villa, in the county of Brecknock, to Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Hart, Esq. of Castlemilk.
 27. At Edinburgh, Robert Burness, Esq. writer, Montrose, to Isabella, daughter of the late Mr Charles Burnet, farmer, Seton, East Lothian.

DEATHS.

At Castletown, Isle of Man, Colonel Smith, Lieutenant-Governor of that Isle, aged 86.
 Oct. 10. At Trinidad, Robert MacGregor Stirling, Esq. manager of the St Margarets estate.
 Nov. 8. On board H. M. ship Emulous, Captain George Francis Lyon, R. N.
 14. At Tealing, Alexander, only son, and on the 25th, Mary Kerr, second daughter, of James Fotheringham Scrymgeour, Esq. of Tealing.
 17. At the manse of Snizort, Isle of Skye, the Rev. Malcolm Macleod, minister of that parish.—At Balnakelly House, Athole, Alexander Stewart, Esq. of Balnakelly, in his eighty-third year.
 18. At Edinburgh, the Right Honourable the Countess of Cassilis.
 19. At Edinburgh, John Paterson, Esq. architect, in his 81st year.
 20. At Maxwellton, in his 75th year, Elizabeth Maxwell, wife of Mr John Still, there.—At Linlithgow, George Cunningham, Esq. writer, in his 81st year.
 23. At Linlithgow, Thomas, fourth son of Alexander Napier, Esq.
 24. At Blandfield House, Edinburgh, James Blyth, Esq.
 25. At 49, Canongate, Mr George Gordon.
 26. At Drumsheugh House, Edinburgh, Mrs Walker of Coats.—At Dumfries, Mrs Maxwell, the lady of Wellwood Maxwell, Esq. of Barneclough.
 27. At Bonness, Mrs Mary Learmonth, relict of the late Alexander Milne, Esq. merchant there.
 28. Mr William Hunter, late of Lochrin distillery.—At St Andrews, Isabella, eldest daughter of Alexander Bairny, Esq.
 29. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth MacCallum, spouse of Archibald Campbell, 150, High Street.—At Hebron Bank, Morningside, near Edinburgh, Mrs Barbara Bell, wife of John Ritchie, Esq. merchant, Edinburgh.
 30. At Auchtermarnie, Richard Lundin, Esq. of Auchtermarnie.—At Dalkeith, Mrs Helen M'Naughtane, wife of Mr James Whyte.—At Tranent, Mr John Wilson.
 Dec. 2. At Peterhead, Robert Robertson, Esq. of Boddam, who for 14 years had been chief magistrate of Peterhead.—At Tranent, Mr John Allan, in his 82d year.—At Torquay, Devonshire, Adam

Paterson, Esq. advocate.—At Limekilns, Mrs Jane C. Macdonald, relict of Captain George Hutehison.

31. At 28, Queen Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Borthwick of Crookston.
 4. At 6, Arminion Place, Mr John Lang, eldest son of George Lang, Esq. of Broomhill, aged 22 years.—At Musselburgh, Janet Yale, eldest daughter of Henry Sanderson, surgeon.—At Green Park, Mr Francis Marshall, jeweller, Edinburgh, in his 75th year.—At 25, James's Square, Edinburgh, Peter Hewat, Esq. W. S.—At the Governor's house, Edinburgh Castle, the wife of James Archibald Campbell, younger of Inverneil, Esq.—At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Swanson, aged 84, widow of the deceased Mr Donald M'Leod, Caithness.

5. At Portobello, William Beresford Tait, aged 8 years, son of the late James Tait, Esq. royal navy.

6. At East Lodge, the seat of her uncle the Hon. William Elphinstone, the Hon. Ann Stuart Elphinstone, eldest daughter of John, the eleventh Lord Elphinstone.—At 28, Castle Street, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Major Alexander Fraser, of the 20th regiment of foot.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr Walter Buchanan, one of the ministers of Canongate, in the 77th year of his age, and 32d of his ministry.—At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Broadfoot, relict of Captain Graham.—At 51, Clerk Street, Mr Hector Swanton, late Esquire of Exeter.

7. At Manor Place, Edinburgh, Norman Horatia, second son of Francis Grant, Esq.—At Arden, Lanarkshire, Robert Jamieson, senior, Esq. W. S.—At Dunbar, Miss Baillie.—At Portobello, Miss Janet Carmichael, daughter of the late John Carmichael Esq. merchant in Edinburgh.—At Sea Bank, Rothsay, Mary Young, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Allen, surgeon, royal navy.

8. At Lanark, in the Clydesdale Hotel, Sir Charles M'Donald Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath, Bart. He arrived at the hotel the previous evening apparently in good health.—At Dunoon, in her 81st year, Mrs Barbara Menzies, relict of Robert Sheriff, Esq. late merchant, Leith.

9. The Rev. George Dickson, minister of the Secession Church at North Sunderland.

10. At Greenock, Mrs Janet William Moir, wife of Alexander George Fraser.

12. At Edinburgh, Miss Agnes Campbell, daughter of the late William Campbell, Esq. of Queenshill.

13. At 9, Salisbury Road, Edinburgh, Mrs Helen Wauchope, relict of the late John Wauchope, Esq. Belhaven, Dunbar.—At Edinburgh, John Harvey, Esq. W. S.

14. At 11, Drummond Place, Mrs Dickson, senior.—At Hamilton, Lieutenant Robert Liddle, half-pay 12th royal lancers.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr John Syme, of the Courant Office.—At 25, York Place, Edinburgh, Robert, only son of Mr J. F. Macfarlan, aged 19 months.

18. At 5, Bonnington Place, Jas. Forrest, Esq. merchant, Leith.

19. At 7, India Street, after a long illness, Mrs Barclay Dun.—At No. 5, Buccleugh Place, Edinburgh, Mr George Veitch, in his 83d year.

20. At London, the Right Hon. Lady Tenterden.—At Barnstable, Devonshire, Mrs Colonel Maclean.

21. At Aberdeen, Alexander Crombie, Esq. of Plesho, aged 66.—At Haddington, Major-General Sir Robert Scott, K. C. B., of the Madras army.

22. At 114, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Grant, youngest daughter of the late Dr Lewis Grant, Ardhattan.

23. At 44, Lothian Street, Edinburgh, Mr James Swanton, merchant, in his 24th year.

PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. Michael Russell, LL.D., has been appointed by the Right Rev. Bishop Walker to the office of Dean of the United Diocese of Edinburgh, Fife, and Glasgow, in the Scottish Episcopal Church, vacant in consequence of the resignation of the Rev. Robert Morehead, D.D., now rector of Easington in Yorkshire.

Graham Speirs, Esq. advocate, has been appointed third Advocate-Depute in room of M. P. Brown, Esq. deceased; and George Napier, Esq. advocate, has been appointed fourth Advocate-Depute, in room of Mr Graham Speirs.

The trustees of the Earl of Strathmore have presented Mr David White to the parish of Airley, vacant by the death of the Rev. Robert Aikman.

The King has presented the Rev. Robert Houston to the parish of Dalmeilling, vacant by the death of the Rev. Gilbert M'Ilveen.

The King has presented the Rev. James Logan to the parish of Swinton, vacant by the translation of the Rev. John Hunter to the Tron Kirk of Edinburgh.

Her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe, and the Hon. John Tollemache, have presented the Rev. John Syme to the parish of Sproustoun, vacant by the death of the Rev. Ninian Trotter.

Sir Thomas Brisbane has been elected President of the Royal Society, in room of the late Sir Walter Scott.

James Macdonald, Esq. advocate, has been appointed Sheriff-Substitute of the county of Linlithgow.

SCOTTISH BANKRUPTS.

Nov. 28. James Campbell and Co. merchants and flax-spinners, Arbroath, and James Campbell and David Duffus Cargill, both merchants and flax-spinners there, as partners of that company, and as individuals.—30. Robert and Duncan Mackinlay, merchants, Bank Street, Edinburgh, and Robert Mackinlay and Duncan Mackinlay, the partners of said company, as individuals.—John Hutchison and Son, wood-merchants, Leith, and John Hutchison, sole surviving partner of that company, as an individual.—Walter Rose, fishcurer, Pulteney-town, county of Caithness.—Dec. 4. R. & P. Stirling, grocers, Gorbals, Glasgow, as a company, and Robert and Peter Stirling, the partners, as individuals.—6. Thomas Cook, manufacturer, Paisley.—8. Robert Mudie, flax-spinner at Balmul, near Dunfermline.—11. Archibald Mac-lachlan, wood-merchant in Helensburgh.—Robert Shearer, ship-master and merchant, Glasgow and Campbelltown.—14. James and William Reid, distillers, Glenmavis, near Bathgate, and James Reid, distiller, Glenmavis, aforesaid, as a partner of that company, and as an individual.—22. Alexander M'Nab, coach-maker and coach proprietor, Cupar, Fife.—24. James Steel, agent and general dealer in Glasgow.—26. Peter M'Kinlay and Co. merchants, Kirkcaldy, and Peter M'Kinlay, sole partner of that company, as an individual.

PRICES OF SCOTTISH STOCKS—JAN. 1, 1833.

	Shares.	Paid up.	Price.
Royal Bank of Scotland	£100 0 0	£100 0 0	£152 a 154
Bank of Scotland	83 6 8	83 6 8	£150 a 152
Com. Banking Co. of Scot.	600 0 0	100 0 0	£162 a 164
British Linen Co.	100 0 0	100 0 0	£235 a 237
National Bank	100 0 0	10 0 0	£13 10s a 13 15s
Glasgow Union Bank	250 0 0	50 0 0	£54 a 56
Caledonian Fire Ins. Co.	100 0 0	10 0 0	£12
Hercules Insurance Co.	100 0 0	10 0 0	£10
North British Insurance Co.	200 0 0	10 0 0	£15
Insurance Co. of Scot., Fire	10 0 0	10 0 0	£7
Standard Life Insurance	50 0 0	1 0 0	£1 a 1 1s
Scottish Union Ins. Co.	20 0 0	1 0 0	12s a 14s
Edinr. Life Ins. Co.	100 0 0	10 0 0	£10
Coal Gas Co.	25 0 0	25 0 0	£53 a 55
Water Co.	25 0 0	25 0 0	£30 a 32
& Dalkeith Railway	50 0 0	50 0 0	£25
& Glas. Un. Canal Co.	96 0 0	96 0 0	£50 a 52
Glasgow Gas Co.	25 0 0	25 0 0	£54 a 56
Garnkirk Railway	50 0 0	50 0 0	£50
Monkland & Kirkintillochdo.	25 0 0	25 0 0	£26 a 28
Leith Gas Co.	20 0 0	20 0 0	£25 a 27
Forth and Clyde Canal	400 16 0	400 16 0	£530 a 540
Australian Co.	100 0 0	50 0 0	No sales
Scott's Iron Co.	250 0 0	250 0 0	L.380
Charr's Iron Foundry Co.	50 0 0	38 0 0	L.14 a 16
Edinr. & Leith Glass Co.	20 0 0	16 0 0	L.3 10s
& Alloa Glass Co.	20 0 0	20 0 0	No sales
Equitable Loan Co. of Scot.	25 0 0	10 0 0	L.9 a 19

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

A meeting of the admirers of the late Sir Walter Scott has been held in the Committee-room of the Leeds Library, for the purpose of promoting, in Leeds and its neighbourhood, a subscription to aid in carrying into effect the proposal to settle Abbotsford and its collection on Sir Walter Scott's descendants. Benjamin Gott, Esq. presided. J. S. Morritt, Esq. of Rokeby, a member of the sub-committee appointed at a meeting in London of the subject, attended, and entered into a detail of the proceedings adopted by the London Committee to promote their object. It was resolved that a subscription should be commenced in Leeds, and a committee was appointed to conduct the same. The subscription ready amounts to upwards of one hundred and thirty guineas.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Celtic Society, held at Edinburgh on December 1, Mr Macdonald of Staffa in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"The Society, being fully sensible that, from its formation, the late Sir Walter Scott has always manifested the greatest zeal and anxiety in promoting the objects and interests of the institution, and by his unwearied exertions and constant attendance at its meetings, both for business and conviviality, contribute more than any other to its character and prosperity cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without testifying their sense of the many obligations which he conferred on the Society, and, at the same time, as a tribute of respect and admiration for his worth and transcendental genius, unanimously resolve to subscribe the sum of twenty-five guineas towards the fund now being raised for the purpose of erecting a suitable and lasting monument to his memory, in his native city of Edinburgh."

A public meeting has been held in New York on the same subject, and a subscription has been set on foot for erecting a monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott at that city.

NEW YORK THEATRICALS.

Charles Kemble and his daughter have been very warmly welcomed in America. Notwithstanding the ravages of the cholera, the New Yorkers rallied to support them. They played twelve nights to an average of L.280 the box price being 4s. 6d., and the pit 2s. 3d. The fashionable of New York are at present occupied principally with an Italian opera-house; a company of fifty-two performers arrived there from Italy in the midst of the cholera. An establishment was taken for them; and the box tickets sold at 6s. 9d. sterling, and those of the pit for 4s. 6d.: a whole box, for three months, brought in auction nearly L.160 sterling. They opened to about 1400 dollars (£300). The poet of the Italian company, when they caught the first sight of the American shores, burst into an improvisation, which was instantly repeated by the rest in an improvisational piece of music. This effort of poetic skill has been thus translated into English verse by a New York poet:—

"Oh, rapture! oh, vision! oh, voice of delight!
 The land we have loved in our dreams is in sight!
 And the moment long sighed for has come, when the heart
 Away from its temple bids sorrow depart."

Let us breathe, then, together in transport our song
 To the shores that the voice of our greeting prolong;
 All glory and triumph, fair land, is thy meed,
 Which Columbus discovered, and Washington freed!

Ye are free, ye are blessed, ye airs we inhale!
 There is life in the zephyr, and joy in the gale
 That kisses the soil, or that sweeps from the coast,
 Where crushed, and for ever, was tyranny's boast.

Oh, union, whose triumph the free heart adores!
 Asylum of liberty, hail to thy shores!"

Postscript.

The French army are on their march homeward and will all have arrived in France in the course of this week. This is satisfactory intelligence, and demonstrates that the peace of Europe will be permanently preserved. As to the forts of Lillo and Liekenshoek, the refusal of the Dutch King to give them up is considered by some of little consequence, without them he would have the command of the Scheldt.

Advices have been received at Liverpool from America, stating that four cutters, with 200 artillerymen had received orders to sail immediately to blockade Charleston.—For an explanation of this procedure, we refer to an article under head of America.

Price of Consols on Monday the 31st ult., 85½
 The Funds are rising.

The Messrs CHAMBERS are happy to intimate, that the most complete success has attended their novel experiment of compiling and issuing monthly the present publication, or Historical Digest-News; and that, from the dispassionate and impartial manner, which they have endeavoured to present their illustrations, they have been fortunate in gaining the approbation of every class of political thinkers. The impression of the *Historical Newspaper* reckoning the Edinburgh and London editions, already amount to 28,000 copies, 18,000 of which are circulated in Scotland.

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AMERICA.

THE articles of information hitherto given in the Historical Newspaper referred exclusively to the countries of Europe in which a struggle is taking place between the people and the old institutions under which they have grown up. It may now be worth while to describe a country in which the object of that struggle has been attained—namely, a complete exemption from all rule founded on birth or rank, or any thing but the accumulated suffrages of the people. The country in which this order of things is to be found is the United States of America, which may be described as an off-shoot of Great Britain, and is in every respect one of the most interesting, most powerful, most promising countries on the face of the globe.

When we say that the United States of America is arrived at the ultimatum of political improvement, it could be also stated that this was not the result of a struggle similar to that at present carried on in various countries of Europe. The nations of the Old World have taken form under the dominion, generally, of single monarchs, hereditary peerages, churches connected with the state, and other institutions independent of the voice of the people. From habit, from interest, and from a sentimental preference of what is ancient to what is new, many persons support these institutions; but, even if they had no friends, there is a kind of danger in abandoning all at once a species of rule to which it has been found at all possible to command obedience, for the purpose of establishing one, of which the merits are untried, and which, though better as a system, may fail to answer the real end of government, namely, the keeping of all men in a state of inoffensiveness towards their neighbours. Thus, before the old Gothic governments can be altogether renewed, or reformed, several ages will probably pass away—simply because it is difficult, as a poet has said, "to erase the marks of that which once hath been." Now, the United States of America stood in quite a different position from the nations of what is called the Old World. Having originated in the form of British colonies, there was no institution of any kind for them to contend with, besides the authority of the mother country. When that was thrown off triumphantly fifty years ago, the people found themselves a nation of equals—no king, no peers, no church, no limitation of suffrage; of course, it was not only easy, but it was unavoidable, that they should form themselves into a Republic, a form of government in which every organ of authority is created by the voice of the people at large. Being much exasperated against the monarchical and imperfectly-representative system of Britain, which had been gradually led to visit them with great oppression and misery, they set off with a decided and almost unanimous attachment to their new system, which has rendered their career quite smooth ever since, and seems to have founded a strong national spirit among them, in the highest degree promising of continued union, strength, and internal peace. The difference between the two cases is this: America was like a young shopkeeper setting up business for himself, who fits up his shop after his own taste, selects a stock of the freshest goods, adopts the latest improvements in bookkeeping, and has every thing in the best possible order; the old countries, on the contrary, are like old firms in business, where the enterprise of the new partners is greatly clogged by the sage maxims of the old, and the half of the goods are of antiquated pattern and fabric. Till the timid members of the house die out, and none but the young and venture-some remain—till the capital has been disengaged somewhat from old stock, and applied to new—and

the shop get so beplastered and repainted by a series of repairs, that it is thought better to knock it altogether down, and build a new one—operations all of them requiring time—there can be no equality of circumstances. Political improvers, therefore, must just wait as patiently as they can, till time shall fit the communities of the elder continent for those changes, which, to hurry on too rapidly, would only be to provoke new alarm and hostility against them. It is not more true that there is a time for every thing than that *a time is required for every thing*. TIME is, after all, the great revolutionist. With time, the minds of individuals become open to the operation of arguments, which, suddenly presented, might knock in vain for admission. With time, whole nations change their sentiments, and adopt ideas which they formerly rejected. The reason of this being necessary as well as argument, is, that, when a man (and the same may be said of a nation) once professes an opinion as his own, it becomes identified with his self-love, which being a more powerful principle with most than what reason is, he would rather offend the latter by holding to an exploded doctrine, than the former by owning its absurdity.

America dates as an independent country only from the year 1782. It was then left by the British armies, exhausted in its strength, and confused in all its internal and external relations. Yet in the short period which has elapsed since then, the country has, by the blessings of union and peace, and, we may add, the British character inherent in the people, acquired a degree of political importance in the highest degree respectable. The extent of the country is now upwards of a million of square miles, the population about twelve millions, the exports eighteen millions of pounds sterling, the imports nearly the same, the shipping annually cleared from port about a million of tons, the national militia upwards of a million, and all the other features of the country are upon an equally great scale. Influenced by the example of Britain, the American government encourages native manufactures, by imposing high duties upon all articles of the same kind which might be sent from other countries. But this is generally considered by enlightened men in Britain as an erroneous policy, seeing that the readiest and greatest resources of the country are in its agriculture, which is of course depressed by every measure tending to prevent other nations from coming to buy raw produce. In fact, the Americans are just introducing into their country one of those artificial and unnatural systems, which, in ours, form the great obstruction towards improvement, and are so anxiously sought to be eradicated. It is the more to be regretted, as in some of the states—South Carolina, particularly—the tariff protecting American manufactures forms nearly a complete bar to their peculiar mode of making a livelihood, and has thus occasioned, it is to be hoped, a temporary rebellion against the general government.

There is another and still more unfortunate circumstance in the condition of America. Slavery having been much encouraged in the country when it was subject to Britain, there are now in most of the states a vast proportion of negroes, who are exposed to all the evils of that condition—hardly protected by the laws, liable to every kind of insult and injury on the part of their masters, and forming altogether a painful problem in American society, seeing that, even when emancipated and possessed perhaps of fortune, the white people treat them still as an inferior race.

The inferiority of American manners has long formed a favourite subject of amusement to *John Bull*, under which figure the English nation seems to

be conceived, whenever any want, on its part, of humanity, of courtesy, or of rationality, is desired to be described. The Americans are not perhaps so polished a people as the existence of a large leisurely and aristocratic class has rendered the British. But yet, with the exception of one or two particular habits, the average of American middle society does not appear, from the accounts of the most credit-worthy travellers, to be much inferior to the average of the same rank in England. One thing has been rendered clear by the recently-published work of Mr Stuart, that the people of the United States are the most generally educated in the world; a matter which will go far, or we are much mistaken, to render them speedily the best-bred also—at least in the mass. It is a circumstance worthy of notice, that America has no *rabble*, like Great Britain. All work; all, therefore, support themselves; and all are independent. A body of hopelessly depraved and destitute persons, such as is found in every considerable British town or city, is unknown in America. The practice, however, of comparison, is as odious as it is unnecessary in this case. America is a nation of intelligent, active, *British* people, constantly improving in their physical and moral condition: whether some of the habits of the people are more or less elegant than the corresponding manners of other nations, is of little importance.

As affording a curious contrast between the working of a republican government, and one like ours, in which most of the institutions of the middle ages survive, we present our readers with the following extract from the work above alluded to*—with which we shall conclude the present article:—

"5th November 1823.

"I had been at Ballston Spa but a very few days, when a meeting for election, one of the most important that has ever occurred in this country, was held.

This being the last of the four years of the presidency of Mr John Quincy Adams, and he and General Jackson being candidates for the chair for the four years commencing in the month of March next, the people had to give their votes by ballot, the method of voting now almost universal in the large states, for electors of a president and vice-president of the United States. They had also at the same time to give their votes for the governor and lieutenant-governor of the State of New York; for a senator, and representative to the Congress of the United States; for three members of Assembly of the State of New York; for a sheriff; for four coroners; and for the county clerk.

Some short general explanation may be necessary to make the particulars of this election understood.

The North American Confederacy is now composed of twenty-four states; among which, *representatives* and *direct taxes* are apportioned according to their numbers, of which, therefore, a census is taken at the end of every term of ten years. Each state, whatever its population may be, has at least one representative in the House of Representatives; and is not entitled to have more than one for every 30,000 inhabitants. The number of representatives was at first between sixty and seventy; it now exceeds 200. Each state, whatever its population may be, sends two senators, and no more, to the Senate of the United States. The Senate of the United States, therefore, at present consists of forty-eight senators.

* Three Years in America, by James Stuart, Esq. 2 vols.—Mr Stuart gives a remarkably clear, candid, business-like account of the Americans—in fact, the only one we have seen, in which the writer gains the entire confidence of the reader as to the impartiality and comprehensiveness of his observations.

The representatives are elected for two, and the senators for six years.

The House of Representatives and the Senate are styled the Congress of the United States.

The mode of election of representatives and senators to Congress is regulated by the legislature of the respective states.

The president and vice-president of the United States are elected for four years by delegates, neither representatives nor senators, appointed by the people of the respective states, according to forms, which, although an attempt has already been made to amend them, have been found troublesome in practice, and will therefore probably be altered.

The powers of the president and of Congress relate to peace and war, the support of the army and navy, the militia, the imposition of taxes for the expense of the general government, contracts for public loans, coining money, regulation of commerce, the post-office establishment, the punishment of piracy, and offences against the law of nations, and the establishment of the necessary tribunals for the adjudication of all cases touching the general constitution, arising between the states themselves, and between citizens of the states and foreign states; but under the express declaration, that all other powers are reserved to the states respectively; and most especially, that Congress shall make no law respecting a religious establishment; and that in all the states a prisoner shall, in criminal trials, have the assistance of counsel for his defence, and that the right of trial by jury in all cases exceeding twenty dollars shall be preserved.

Each of those states, now twenty-four in number, has its own separate government, and (with two exceptions of small states, in which there is no senate, and some other trifling exceptions) its own governor and lieutenant-governor, its own house of representatives and senators, and manages the whole affairs of its municipal government and internal regulation; the establishment of its code of laws, civil and criminal, without the slightest right, or attempt to interfere on the part of the Congress, or of the general government. The president of the United States has no better right to pardon an offender convicted of murder or fire-raising in the State of New York, than he has in England. Neither has the general government the slightest power to put down slavery in any of the states, or to make any regulation as to the liberty of the press.

This distinction is very often overlooked, at least in ordinary conversation, in England. The United States are considered a slave-holding country; while, in point of fact, there is not a slave in Pennsylvania, New England, the State of New York, the new but great State of Ohio, in Indiana, Illinois, or in by far the greatest and freest part of the confederacy. There are as different regulations in the different states as to the liberty of the press, as respecting slavery. The liberty of the press can hardly be said to exist in Louisiana, or Georgia, while in most of the northern states it is enjoyed, almost, I may say, without control.

The union, in fine, is limited to distinct objects. In other respects, the twenty-four states are separate republics, with which the congress and general government cannot in any shape interfere.

In most of the states, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York State, and a very large portion of the confederacy, elections are conducted by ballot, which is becoming more and more universal; the states of Connecticut, Kentucky, and Louisiana, having lately adopted it instead of the vote *viva voce*. The right to elect is generally, but not without considerable exceptions in some of the states, bestowed on all males, twenty-one years old, excluding persons against whom infamous punishments have been awarded.

In the State of New York, the Senate consists of thirty-two members, elected for four years; the House of Assembly of 128 members, annually elected. All white men have a right to vote who have resided a year in the state, and half a year in the town and county, where they tender their vote, and are possessed of qualifications, which all have, by payment of a tax, however trifling, on real or personal property, or by being called out to work on the highways. Free men of colour are entitled to vote after three years' residence, provided they are possessed of a freehold estate of the value of 250 dollars.

The State of New York, the population of which now considerably exceeds 1,800,000 persons, and comprehends 46,500 square miles, is divided into fifty-six counties, each consisting of from 700 to 900 square miles.

Each county has its sheriff, coroners, and clerk, and is divided into townships, each containing from seventy to ninety square miles, sometimes a little more, each of which has its supervisors, assessors, clerk, constables, and road-oversers. The townships are arranged in subdivisions, each of which has school-oversers and road-surveysors.

All the appointments are made by the male inhabitants, twenty-one years old. Most of the office-holders, except the sheriffs, who are elected for three years, are appointed every year; but there is no objection to the same persons being re-appointed.

Each township is a district for the elections to the Congress, and to the local state, which take place together at three stations chosen by the town officers, named annually by the people, the election being thus to be completed on 3d, 4th, and 5th November 1828. No voter has in this way to travel above a few miles,

in order to exercise his franchise, nor is he necessarily detained from his occupation above a few hours.

Ballston Spa is the county town of the county of Saratoga, which consists of twenty townships, the whole population of the county being, as nearly as can be ascertained from the last census, about 37,000, and that of the township of Ballston about 2000. The officers of that township had thus only in the course of three days to collect the lists for ballot-boxes from about 2000 people; at Ballston itself, probably from a smaller number than 300 persons.

It was on the 5th November that I was present at the election at Ballston Spa, held in one of the hotels, about the door of which twenty or thirty people might be standing. My friend Mr Brown introduced me, and got me a place at the table. I must confess that I have been seldom more disappointed at a public meeting. The excitement occasioned by the election generally was declared by the newspapers to be far greater than had ever been witnessed since the declaration of independence in 1776. And at Ballston Spa, any irritation which existed had been increased by an attack made a few days previous to the election by the local press, and by handbills, on the moral character of one of the candidates—a gentleman who had filled a high office in Congress, and who resided in the neighbourhood. I was, therefore, prepared for some fun, for some ebullition of humour, or of sarcastic remark, or dry wit, to which Americans are said to be prone. But all was dumb show, or the next thing to it. The ballot-boxes were placed on a long table, at which half a dozen of the inspectors or canvassers of votes were seated. The voters approached the table by single files. Not a word was spoken. Each voter delivered his list, when he got next to the table to the officers, who called out his name. Any person might object, but the objection was instantly decided on—the officers having no difficulty, from their knowledge of the township, of the persons residing in it, and to whose testimony reference was instantly made, in determining on the spot whether the qualification of the voter was or was not sufficient. I need hardly say, that I did not attend this excessively uninteresting sort of meeting for any long time; but I am bound to bear this testimony in its favour, that so quiet a day of election, both without and within doors, I never witnessed either in Scotland or England. I did not see or hear of a drunk person in the street of the village or neighbourhood, nor did I observe any thing extraordinary, except the increased number of carriages or waggons of all kinds, three or four of them drawn by four horses, one by six. We were residing close by the hotel where the election took place, and in the evening the tranquillity was as complete as if no election had occurred.

The county canvassers for the twenty townships of this county of Saratoga afterwards met, and made up their returns for the county, in all of which, as well as in the whole of the state, the same quietness and perfect order prevailed. The number of votes given in this state for the electors of the president was 276,176, in a population of upwards of 1,600,000; and that this part of the election was most keenly contested, is obvious from the recorded fact, that the majority for Jackson over Adams in this state only amounted to 5350. The total number of votes given in the presidential election on this occasion was afterwards ascertained to be nearly 1,200,000, in a population of about twelve millions, of which the whole states are composed.

Thus, in a state far exceeding Scotland in extent, and almost equalling it in population, the votes for the chief magistrate of the United States and his substitute—for the governor and lieutenant-governor of the state—for a senator and representatives to Congress—for three representatives to the State of New York—for four coroners, a sheriff, and a clerk to the county—were taken, and the business of the election finished with ease, and with the most perfect order and decorum, in three days. All voted by ballot, which is here considered the only way to obtain independent and unbiased votes; and if so in this country, how much more in the British islands, where the aristocracy and higher orders are so infinitely more powerful, influential, and numerous. The late eminent Dr Dwight, President of Yale College in Connecticut, describes an election meeting in New England very much as I witnessed it here. After declaring that he had never known a single shilling paid for a vote, he says, 'I have lived long in New England. On the morning of an election day, the electors assemble either in a church, or a town-house, in the centre of the township, of which they are inhabitants. The business of the day is sometimes introduced by a sermon, and very often by public prayer. A moderator is chosen. The votes are given in with strict decency, without a single debate—without noise, or disorder, or drink—and with not a little of the sobriety seen in religious assemblies. The meeting is then dissolved; the inhabitants return quietly to their homes, and have neither battles nor disputes. I do not believe that a single woman, bond or free, ever appeared at an election in New England since the colonization of the country. It would be as much as her character was worth.'

The act against bribery in elections, or for any elective office in the State of New York, is extremely strict. Punishment by imprisonment and fine, to be awarded against all persons, whether candidates or their friends, or persons acting for them, who, with

a view to promote their election, furnish entertainment, pay, or engage to pay for it, or give compensation of any kind, to any person or persons, in order to promote an election. The expense of printing in all ways, by handbills, &c. is excepted, and to the press, accordingly, the candidates and their friends resort not unsparingly.

Very soon after this election, the excitement created by it appeared to us to have altogether subsided, and no traces of ill humour seemed to remain with those most opposed to each other. They associated with each other as if nothing had happened to interrupt their harmony. We have heard it often observed in this country, that differences on political subjects, at election meetings, are unattended with those estrangements which they occasion elsewhere, where votes, and the rights to vote, are subject of purchase and sale. The truth of this remark was strikingly demonstrated on occasion of La Fayette's arrival in the United States, in the autumn of 1824. At that period, the contest between Adams and Jackson, for the presidency for the four years commencing in March 1825, was carried on with the greatest keenness, and the newspapers were almost filled with statements of the claims of the candidates, and political squibs relative to the election. On La Fayette's appearance, a total change took place. The newspapers closed their columns against all such effusions; the disputes of party seemed to be at an end; the supporters of both candidates vied with each other in showing attentions to the guest of the nation; their broils were forgotten, and they associated together as if no cause of difference existed between them.

La Fayette was himself at Washington on the day when it was announced that Adams was elected, and in the evening present at a large party given by Mrs Monroe, the wife of the president in office. He was there in time to witness the first meeting after the issue of the election was known between Adams and Jackson, who, the moment they recognised each other, hastened to meet, and to take each other cordially by the hand."

LIBERIA.

LIBERIA is the name of a colony of free and civilized blacks, situated on the south-west coast of Africa, between the fifth and seventh degrees of north latitude. It was established eleven years ago, by the voluntary removal of a few negroes from the United States of America, at the instigation of a private association, called the American Colonization Society. The objects of the colony were twofold. The principal one was—to line the coast of Africa, if possible, with a population of civilized negroes, who, by cultivating the arts of peace, and bringing their barbarous brethren to do the same, might form a bulwark for the prevention of the slave trade. The inferior object was to separate the black from the white freemen of America, it being hopeless that the two races, however equal in wealth or education, can ever live amicably together. The colony met with great difficulties at first but it is now in a most prosperous condition. It contains about 2000 settlers, among whom are only two white people; it has already extended its territory for about 150 miles along the coast, and reduced 25,000 native Africans to a relish for the arts of civilized life. The chief town, called Monrovia, consists of neat and comfortable dwellings, has places of worship for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Baptists with Sabbath, infant, and day schools; publishes a newspaper; and enjoys the advantages of a library and reading-room. The colonists have an independent governor, and freedom of election. During the past year, 26 sail of British, and 32 American vessels visited the port, and the exports of raw produce, including gold dust, amounted to 175,000 dollars. One settler, who a few years since was a slave, has recently completed a coffee-plantation of 20,000 trees. The climate, being that designed by nature for the colonists, agrees with them better than that of America where, at the siege of New Orleans, the cold, it is well known, cut off many black soldiers every night. So lately as July last, the colony was visited by two blacks from the United States, Messrs Simpson and Moore, who had been sent out by a large class of their brethren to inspect the place, with a view to emigration. These men have reported most favourably—

"As a body," they say, "the people of Liberia have risen in their style of living, and their happiness, as a community, far above those of their coloured brethren even the most prosperous of them, that we have seen in the United States. They truly sit under their own vine and fig-tree, having none to molest and make them afraid. We noticed very particularly the moral state of things and, during our visit, saw but one man who appeared to be intemperate, and but two who used any profane language. The Sabbath is very strictly observed, and there is a great attention to religion. We attended church several times, and one of us being a minister of the gospel of the Methodist church, preached three times, to large and attentive congregations. There must have been from three to four hundred at each religious service; all well dressed, and apparently respectable persons. We found only two persons in the colony who expressed any dissatisfaction, and we had much reason to doubt whether they had any good cause for it. The soil at Caldwell and Millsburg is as fertile as we ever saw, and much like the lands on the Mississippi. We saw growing upon it pepper corn, rice, sugar cane, cassada, plantains, cotton, oranges, limes, coffee, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, water melons, cucumbers, sousop, bananas, and many other fruits and

vegetables. We saw cattle, sheep, and goats, also swine and poultry in great abundance. Wherever we went, the people appeared to enjoy good health, and a more healthy looking people, particularly the children, we have not seen in the United States."

The slave trade has now entirely ceased along the line of coast occupied by the Liberians, whence formerly ten thousand unhappy creatures were borne annually into bondage. In fact, the colony has done ten times more good, by an expenditure of £27,000 (which is all the cost hitherto), than the British establishments on the same coast have done in twenty years, at an expense of more than as many millions. Nor is this the whole good. The Liberians, in a little while, if increased in number from America, where the free blacks are a very respectable set of men, must penetrate the very centre of Africa, and diffuse over that vast and hitherto hopeless continent the blessings of commerce and instruction. The secret has been at last discovered, and it will not be permitted to fall to the ground.

The American society has sent over to Britain, as its agent, a gentleman of the name of Cresson, who has been making known their views by means of public meetings in various towns of Britain. A meeting was held in Edinburgh, on the 8th of January, where Lord Moncreiff presided, and various other individuals of the highest character in Scottish society expressed a warm interest in the colony. Another meeting, attended by 2500 persons, was held afterwards at Leith. It is Mr Cresson's object, while giving his own services gratuitously, to aid the funds of the society by contributions from Britain.

SLAVERY AT HOME.

UPWARDS of a twelvemonth ago, Mr Sadler, M. P., brought under the notice of Parliament a system of cruelly severe labour, which, he had grounds for believing, prevailed to an immense extent throughout our larger manufactories. We are all accustomed to reflect with pride upon the great system of manufacture which has placed this country at the head of all others in the world, and enabled her to meet expenditures far more than sufficient to break down every other state. But while we used to rejoice in the general results of this industry, we little knew that a great part of it was based upon the miseries of thousands of our fellow-creatures, whose position in the world rendered them slaves in every respect but the name. Evidence has recently been taken on the subject by Parliament, and the result is just given to the world in what is called a Parliamentary paper. Hence it appears that, in many of both the English and Scottish manufactories, large bands of children, from six years of age upwards, are kept at work from thirteen to seventeen hours every lawful day, to the utter exclusion of every thing that comes under the denomination of the enjoyment of life, and, what is still more serious, to the exclusion of all that cultivation of the rational faculties which enables a human being either to act his part well in this life, or to prepare for that which is to come.

To establish the facts of this dreadful system, we shall quote some of the evidence.

Joseph Downe, a worker at Leeds, stated that, in the mill where he worked, the hours of labour were from half-past five to seven, that is, thirteen and a half hours; and if any of the children neglected their work at any period of this long space, they were severely beaten. "I have seen boys," said he, "actually knocked down with a strap; they have been called from their work, flogged, and been knocked down on the floor by the blow of the strap; and when they have been on the floor, they have been beaten till they had risen, and, when they have risen, they have been flogged to their work again, and they would escape as soon as possible from the beating of the overlooker, as they were flogged to their work."

This witness stated, that, when any strangers were to be admitted to the mills, the machinery was made to go more slowly than usual, so as to make the labour of the children appear less severe; the children were also dressed for the exhibition, and the whole place made to have a better appearance. Mr William Osburn, an overseer of the poor in Leeds, stated that no individuals would be allowed any relief in times of distress, by the Leeds Workhouse Board, if they refused to let their children submit to this system of domestic slavery.

As an exemplification of the system in Scotland, we shall quote a considerable part of the evidence of Alexander Dean, an overlooker at Dundee, age going on to twenty-seven, who had been about fourteen years in the flax business. This individual stated, that, in the first mill in which he was employed, namely, that of Duntroon, four miles from Dundee, the children worked not less than seventeen hours a-day, exclusive of meals. Four or five orphans, all that were left alive of about sixteen, supplied by some poor institution in Edinburgh, were there employed.

"Usually for how long a time did they stop?—I could not say for how long a time; there were always some of them deserting and being brought back.

"Speaking of those long hours, how were the children kept in the establishment, they having to labour to such an extent as you have described?—They were kept in a constantly standing posture; no leave was allowed for sitting.

"Were they confined to that sort of work?—Yes; the doors were all locked, both with check and turnkey.

"They were locked up while at their labour?—Yes.

"Did they sleep upon the premises?—Yes; it was upon the very same premises that they slept; the houses were all connected.

"Were those who were immediately under the control of the manager guarded all night?—Yes; there were iron-stanch windows, and the master himself, or his son, attended to locking them up at night, whenever they got their suppers; so that they had no chance of escaping till the morning, when he released them for their next day's employment.

"How were they taken care of on the Sundays then?—It was always one of the sons that staid at home and guarded them on Sunday; he would not suffer them to go to church.

"Were the children and young persons kept down to that work by chastisement?—Yes.

"Were they severely chastised?—Frequently they were; for the least fault they were struck and abused.

"You were speaking about children being prevented from deserting by being locked up, was it often that children made an attempt to escape?—Yes, if they got the least opportunity.

"Where were the hands that did not sleep in the mill sent at night?—The houses which the hands slept in were about fifty yards from the mill.

"What were they called?—Bothies.

"In any of these bothies were the boys and girls mixed up indiscriminately at night?—Yes; I myself, with six boys, was in one apartment with oldish girls.

"What were the ages of those boys so locked up?—From 14 to 16.

"And what were the ages of the females?—From 12 to 14.

"And you state that they were turned indiscriminately into the same bothie?—Yes.

"And locked up there all night?—Yes."

He next got into employment at Birdevy Mill, about four miles from Dundee, where he was a card-winder, and where he was more humanely treated. The hours were about fourteen, excluding meals.

The next mill he went to was Trollick Mill, three miles from Dundee, where the hours of working were also fourteen, excluding meals; amounting altogether to about fifteen hours' confinement.

The next place was Maryfield Mill, about four miles and a half from Dundee, where he was a spinner. His treatment there was harsh—sometimes the hours were sixteen.

"What effect upon the children—the female children more especially—has this long standing to their labour?—It has a great effect. I have observed it at the mill; the feet of the girls have swelled so, that they have been ready to take off their shoes.

"Does it occasion positive deformity sometimes?—Yes, very often; the girls become knock-knee'd and bow-legg'd.

"Has it at all affected you?—Yes; I am very much knock-knee'd.

"Have you seen one of the witnesses in waiting of the name of Openshaw, a boy?—Yes.

"Is there any body that you have witnessed in your neighbourhood that is as strikingly deformed as he is?—A great deal more so: one man that is working now at a mill near Brechin, about 20 miles from Dundee, and who is about 30 years of age. This man does not stand, with his deformity, above four feet six inches high; and, had he grown to his proper height, I think he would have been about five feet eight or nine. He has been in mills since he was five years old, and he is reduced to that state, that he slides about on a stool to do his work; and though he is about 30 years of age, he can now do no more than a girl's work."

The next mill was Strathmartin, distant only half a mile from the former—fifteen hours, exclusive of meals, the time. But the overseers were jealous of their knowing the time.

"After the overlooker found I was possessed of a watch, I had lost the key, and he took the watch and broke it, and gave it me back, and said I had no use for a watch, and chastised me for letting the hands know the time of day."

Here the boys and girls all slept in one apartment, with a small division about four feet high between them.

After staying a year and a half there, he endeavoured to get some other employment, but was forced to return back to Duntroon Mill as overlooker. There the system, since he had been away from it, was worse.

"At what time of the morning did you have to attend your labour there?—I have been called up by the master, who stood at the door cursing and swearing, at three o'clock in the morning.

"How late in the night were you kept at that work?—We were never kept less than till ten and eleven o'clock at night.

"Were the hands principally young ones at that mill?—Yes; there was a great number of them below twelve.

"Were they very poor?—Yes, very poor; the poorest of the poor.

"Where did they come from?—Some from the poor-houses in Edinburgh.

"Were they sent young?—Yes; they came at six and seven years old.

"And they were sent for a stated length of time?—Yes.

"For a number of years?—Yes; I know some that were engaged for three and four years.

"Were those children worked as long as you have been stating?—Yes.

"No exceptions in favour of the younger children and the girls?—Not in the least.

"Was that excessive working accompanied by excessive beating?—Yes, very frequently they were beaten; children were not able to stand the work; and if they had made the least fault, they were beaten excessively.

"Did you ever hear of any one attempting to escape from that mill?—Yes; there were two girls that made their escape from the mill through the roof of the house, and left nearly all their clothes behind them."

No person will have any thing to do with any of the unfortunate wretches so reared, for they are quite helpless.

The flogging, or strapping, is continual, and when it happens to be extreme, the overseer is fined.

"Did you know any individuals brought to trial for inflicting the extreme punishment you have described?—I heard of one; he was an overlooker in Mr Edwards's mill, at West End, Dundee, who was brought before the justice for kicking a girl, who, on being examined before the justice, was fined, but the master returned the fine to the overlooker, and turned away the girl whom he had struck, and also her sister, and two other sisters who were connected with her. Mr Edwards was questioned about it in the Advertiser paper, and he refused an answer; the only reply he made was, that he could do any thing he liked with his own, though four or five suffered by that transaction of taking the overseer to justice for that bad usage."

Thus the overseer is encouraged to violence, and he is paid for making himself the scape-goat of the master, who cannot be touched.

The poor children are hardly able to stand from fatigue, and the overlookers keep continually strapping them, to prevent them from dropping down asleep.

There can be no doubt, we think, that the case thus made out forms a fair subject for legislative interference. "Children," says the *Times*, "of from six to twelve years of age, who are driven from their scarcely-warmed beds to the mills before day-break, and are wrought till they can no longer stand, or who can only be kept awake at their task by the application of blows and stripes—who have sometimes their bodies maimed, or their lives endangered, by a cruel task-master, when invincible fatigue overpowers the strength of their feeble nature—who struggle with scanty and insufficient food against the effects of an unwholesome atmosphere and a torturing position—who contract diseases, stunt their growth, and acquire deformities by an over-exertion of their frames—who are deprived of all the opportunities of healthy exercise, and all the means of moral instruction, so beneficial or necessary for their time of life—children in this situation, we say, though sold to the factory by the necessities of their own parents, as the African chiefs sold their subjects or captives, are no more free agents than a West Indian gang, and, therefore, for the same reason, ought to be placed under the special protection of the law." What form this protection should take, we need not stop to consider; but it is evident that some protection is necessary. There may perhaps be an opposition on the part of the masters; but if the regulation for restricting the hours of labour be equally enforced, it can do harm to none. There will only be a slight rise in the general prices of manufactured goods; and thus the public will bear the burden of relief. The grinding system is solely the result of undue competition; and once the manufacturers are protected from that, all parties will be advantaged.

Foreign News.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE subject which lately claimed only the last place in our record, is now advanced by its increased importance to the first. The expected resistance on the part of the South Carolinians to the tariff acts imposed by general Congress, has taken place; and this great nation seems now on the point of a civil war.

The following lucid and temperate explanation of this question, from the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, a paper distinguished for good information on subjects allied to political economy, will make it intelligible to the most ordinary understanding:—

"If we consider for a moment the nature of trade, we will at once see the folly and injustice, in any circumstances, of restraining the intercourse between the buyer and the seller. In every trading community an exchange of produce becomes necessary, in consequence of that division of labour which confines every man to his own particular line of industry. Thus the butcher, the baker, the weaver, &c., each following his own occupation, depend on a free exchange of produce for the supply of their wants, and the continuance of their trade; and by impeding that exchange, it is quite evident that we must injure all parties. In like manner, the foundation of trade between different countries is laid in that diversity of soil and climate which gives to each a surplus of its own peculiar productions, and renders a subsequent exchange necessary, that each may dispose of what is superfluous in exchange for what is scarce. Thus France and Portugal abound in wines and fruits, while Great Britain excels in skill and industry; the manufactures of the one are exchanged for the natural products of the other, and both parties benefit by this free exchange. But is it not evident, that, by hindering or interrupting this exchange, we injure all those who depend on it; the wine-growers of Portugal, as well as the manufacturers of Great Britain, by narrowing the market for their produce? Now, all cases of restriction, however involved in complicated detail, finally resolve into this simple principle, namely, that they impede the reciprocal exchange of surplus produce, which is the great stimulus to industry, and are thus detrimental to trade. All commercial restrictions are, therefore, in themselves evils; they are wrong in principle, and in their effects impolitic and unjust. In a country, however, such as Great Britain, where a vast trade has grown up under a system of re-

striction, where capital to a great extent has been invested, and extensive manufactures have arisen and flourished on the faith of Parliamentary enactments, we must always have respect to existing interests; and if we were suddenly to abolish all restrictions, and to admit a free competition, we would ruin many branches of trade, and the numerous artisans connected with them; and might occasion far greater immediate evils than ever we could hope to compensate by any subsequent improvement.

"But in the United States, restrictions on trade are now introduced for the first time. The American legislators have adopted from choice what we merely tolerate from necessity. In a modern and an enlightened age, they have taken up the obsolete and cast-off errors of former times, and have imposed heavy duties on the import of British goods, for the encouragement of the home manufacturer. The effect of these restrictions is to impose an oppressive duty on the whole community for the benefit of a few. British goods are raised enormously in price, in some cases 50 and even 100 per cent., in order to force the premature growth of manufactures in the United States. The Americans are compelled to buy the inferior workmanship of their own countrymen at a high price, in place of the superior manufactures of Britain at a lower price, and thus, in opposition to the great principles of the American government, to favour a few the many have been oppressed. In the southern states, which have expressed their resolution, and have actually begun to resist the decrees of Congress, the hardship of these restrictions, unjustly imposed on them by their northern countrymen, is exceedingly great. Their trade consists chiefly in the export of their agricultural produce, consisting of tobacco, cotton, grain, rice, lumber, &c.; and they receive in return British manufactures. Hence an import duty on these manufactures is in reality a tax on their own produce. They receive just so much less for the cotton, lumber, tobacco, &c., which they export. No wonder, therefore, that they remonstrate against a tax so grievously unjust and impolitic, which is imposed on them, not for any national advantage, but for the profit of a few. Throughout the extensive region which is watered by the Mississippi and its tributary streams, there are comparatively few manufactures. Agricultural produce is the great staple, which is exported in exchange for manufactures; and all those districts must, of course, be grievously oppressed by this impolitic tax—by the monopoly so imprudently given by the general government to the northern states against those in the south."

It only remains to be stated in explanation, that America has been induced to adopt this unfortunate policy, chiefly by a desire of being independent upon other countries for manufactures, in the event of entering into a war.

In its efforts to resist Congress, the State of South Carolina has very adroitly availed itself of the local legislature, with which, as well as all the other states, it is provided—namely, a kind of inferior parliament for managing matters connected with the state in which it works, and which, though not possessed of any power to resist a law of Congress, has, nevertheless, such minor powers as to give its proceedings in this case an appearance of legality, and also some still more important advantages. For instance, the local legislature can call out the militia of the state, by which it at once erects an armed force against the general government.

At the end of November, the legislature of South Carolina solemnly annulled, so far as that state was concerned, the acts for establishing the tariff; and on the 4th of December, an act was introduced, empowering the governor to declare their independence of, and separation from, the rest of the states, on the first appearance of any military measures for their coercion—also empowering him to raise an army for their protection. An act was at the same time in progress for imposing severe fines upon any custom-house officer or other person who might attempt to levy the obnoxious duties.

In a manifesto afterwards published, "the people of South Carolina, assembled in convention," avow their conviction that "the Federal Government has no shadow of right or authority to act against a sovereign state of the confederacy in any form, much less to coerce it by military force." They further state certain modifications of the obnoxious laws, which would satisfy them: "we will consent," they say, "that the same rate of duty be imposed upon the protected articles, that shall be imposed upon the unprotected, provided that no more revenue be raised than is necessary to meet the demands of the government for constitutional purposes, and provided also that a duty, substantially uniform, be imposed upon all foreign imports."

"If South Carolina," they add, "should be driven out of the union, all the other planting states, and some of the western states, would follow by an almost absolute necessity. Can it be believed that Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, and even Kentucky, would continue to pay a tribute of fifty per cent. upon their consumption, to the northern states, for the privilege of being united to them, when they could receive all their supplies through the ports of South Carolina, without paying one cent for tribute?"

After again alluding to their resolution of disavowing themselves from the union at the first appearance of military coercion, they conclude thus: "We have warned our brethren of the consequences of such an attempt. But if, notwithstanding, such a course of madness should be pursued, we here solemnly declare, that this system of oppression shall never prevail in South Carolina, until none but slaves are left to submit to it."

It happens that the annual message of the President of the United States to Congress was sent on the 4th of December, so that some allusion to the proceedings in South Carolina was quite unavoidable in that document. After alluding to many other matters of state—among which the most remarkable, perhaps, are an increase of 30,000 tons in the national shipping, and no less than 40,000,000 of dollars, or nearly £9,000,000 sterling, in the aggregate of exports and imports, during the preceding year—the President states that the discharge of the public debt, which is expected to take place this year, will probably enable Congress to reduce several of the national burdens, and particularly the taxes restrictive of foreign manufactures, which, he explicitly says, no one can wish to see continued further than they may foster a sufficient quantity of domestic manufacture to render the country independent on that score in time of war. While he affirms that the encouragement of domestic manufacture is good in the abstract, he allows that its advantages are perhaps counterbalanced by the spirit of discontent and jealousy which it tends to encourage in a portion of the nation. At the same time, as interests have already grown up under the protective system, it cannot be suddenly abandoned without injustice to many individuals. On this account, as well as for the sake of its abstract advantage, while recommending every modification that may be thought expedient, he declares firmly that the resistance threatened to the protective laws in South Carolina must be put down, either by entreaty, or, if that should fail, by force, such other measures as Congress may deem necessary for the public safety, which is the supreme law, demanding that the interests of the few should in this case be sacrificed.

On the 10th of December, the President addressed to the people of South Carolina a long proclamation, in which he endeavours to argue them out of their position, that one state has a right to resist any act of the general Congress on the plea of its being unconstitutional, and threatens, in the event of their non-submission, to visit them with the vengeance due to their turbulence and rebellion. This result, however, he deprecates in the most ardent terms. The enemies, he says, of the republican government of America, "have beheld our prosperity with vexation they could not conceal; it was a standing refutation of their slavish doctrines, and they will point to our discord with the triumph of malignant joy."

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

Our last paper announced the surrender of the citadel of Antwerp on the 23d December, after a siege of about twenty-one days, the garrison, about 4000 in number, with the commander Baron Chassé, being taken prisoners of war.

The description given of this famous fortress, after having endured the French batteries for three weeks, is very striking. The whole place was a waste of ruins, in so much as hardly to afford any place of shelter for the garrison or its commander. Not a building remains entire, not a beam unscathed by the flames. Churches, barracks, magazines, storehouses, stables, in fact every erection, however magnificent, is perforated by shot, rent asunder by the explosion of shells, or reduced to a smoking and blackened chaos of rubbish, by fire. The casemates are in many places shattered to their very foundation; the blinds and splinter proofs knocked to pieces; and, independent of the breach, the parapets are so defaced as to afford no shelter to the men behind. Notwithstanding this, the fire from the ramparts was maintained with the utmost animation up to the last instant; and though few guns remained serviceable, or at least few could be brought to bear on the breaching and counter batteries, the last twenty-four hours were amongst the most destructive to the besiegers of any of the siege, and the last gun fired carried off the arm of a captain of French artillery.

The Baron Chassé, though conscious of having done his duty, appeared exceedingly anxious to impress, both upon his own nation and government, and upon the English who happened to be at Antwerp, that his resources were in reality exhausted before he surrendered. In particular, he expressed to some of the latter nation a strong hope that his conduct would meet with the approbation of the Duke of Wellington, under whom he had served at Waterloo. On the 24th December, he addressed a statement of the very cogent reasons which had induced him to enter into the capitulation, to the Dutch minister of war. It concludes with the words—"This is the unhappiest day of my life: I could have wished to end it by a glorious death, but I was not permitted."

So far as the testimony of an enemy can go in his favour, Chassé has it. Marshal Gerard, and the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, paid him a visit on the 24th, and "it is impossible," says an eye-witness, "to give an idea of the ruins through which they were obliged to effect their passage to the casemate in which the General had his quarters. It was an affecting sight to behold the brave veteran in the midst of surrounding ruins, his sole fear that of not having made a sufficiently honourable defence. The Marshal did all in his power to soothe him in his present situation; and on taking leave, he said in a very moving manner, in the presence of a number of Dutch officers, that the fine defence which they had made would always entitle them to the esteem of the French, and that there was not an officer in his army who would

not be proud to have them as brothers in arms. 'I honour courage above all things,' added the Marshal; 'and, gentlemen, these ruins are the best proof of that which you have displayed.' The Marshal afterwards went round the citadel, and at the scarp of the Toledo bastion, the half of which had fallen into the ditch, 'It was time,' said he; 'General Chassé has behaved as a brave soldier; he could not have held out another day.'"

For some time after the surrender, an impression prevailed that the King of Holland was highly dissatisfied with the conduct of Chassé. The reverse, however, appears to have been the case. By an order, dated the 25th December, only the second day after the capitulation, his Majesty conferred on the brave General the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of a particular order, which we have not seen specified. The King, however, rejected the capitulation, which, it will be recollected, proposed to liberate the garrison, on condition of the surrender of Lillo and Liefkenshoek, the two remaining forts by which the Dutch monarch continues to command the entrance of the Scheldt. Chassé, therefore, with his men, was dispatched into France, receiving every where on the way those marks of attention which historical notoriety will command for any individual, even where there is small approval of the principles under which he acted.

As the forts Lillo and Liefkenshoek are surrounded for several miles by water, so as to put a land investiture out of the question, the French government immediately resolved to withdraw their army from Belgium, leaving the remainder of the dispute to be settled by diplomacy. On the last day of the year, the citadel of Antwerp was delivered into the hands of the Belgians, and, in three days more, there was hardly a remnant of the army or its materials within the country. In this manner, the French government endeavoured to prove their disinterestedness respecting the Belgian question, against the surmises which had been thrown out as to a design on their part of permanently occupying Belgium for their own advantage.

In pursuance of the views now adopted, a convention was entered into, December 31, by Lord Palmerston, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Prince Talleyrand, the French Ambassador, proposing the following nine articles to the Dutch King, as the basis of a final agreement:—

- "1. The forts of Lillo and Liefkenshoek to be surrendered to the Belgian troops within ten days after ratification.
- "2. The navigation of the Meuse to be subjected to the same regulations as those recently established for the Rhine.
- "3. The navigation of the Scheldt to be entirely free till the conclusion of a final treaty between Belgium and Holland.
- "4. The transit of Belgian merchandise to Germany to be free, with the exception of moderate tolls for support of roads, &c.
- "5. Impunity for all political offences in Venloo and Luxemburg.
- "6. Evacuation of Venloo and the Dutch portion of Luxemburg by the Belgian troops.
- "7. Reduction of Dutch army to peace establishment.
- "8. Reduction of Belgian army to peace establishment.
- "9. Restitution to legal owners of Dutch property confiscated by English and French governments."

The King of Holland has not seen fit to accede to all these propositions, but he has, in turn, held out the following terms as those upon which he is willing to close the question:—

- "1. The free navigation of the Scheldt, with a moderate duty.
- "2. The free passage of the Rhine and Meuse, according to the tariff of Mentz.
- "3. The payment of 8,400,000 florins by Belgium, its share of the interest of the debt, with further provisions for its final settlement.
- "4. The reduction of the Belgian army to a peace establishment, with a promise that satisfactory arrangements will be made for the reduction of his own.
- "5. The evacuation of the forts in the Scheldt in three weeks after the ratification of the treaty, and a reference of the question of Luxemburg to the Five Powers and the Confederation."

FRANCE.

EARLY in the month, the question as to the future treatment of the Duchess de Berri was set at rest in the Chamber of Deputies. This unfortunate victim of a state necessity will probably spend the remainder of her life in prison, never again to behold her friends, or the son for whose sake she has done and suffered so much. It seems that the law which expelled the Bourbons from France provided no penalty for their return, but, by making them public enemies of the state, rendered them only liable to be treated as prisoners of war. The Duchess is to be treated in this manner, and, accordingly, will not be brought to trial. Joseph Bonaparte the elder, and eldest brother of Napoleon, has begun to make claims upon the French crown, as the heir of that individual. He will only make himself ridiculous by so doing.

A change has been made in the internal arrangements of the French Ministry, which will probably be attended with advantage to liberal interests. Count D'Argout has become Minister of the Interior, and M. Thiers steps into his place of Minister of Commerce and Public Works. It is in this latter department that it may be hoped, from late indications, that France is about to set an example of liberality to

rope, if we may judge from the commercial propositions already laid before the Chamber. The French Ministry were defeated on the 14th, by a majority of 168 against 164, on a question as to some regulations in the election law. In general, however, they command a great majority. A bill passed in the Chamber of Deputies, for abolishing the observance of the 21st of January as a day of national mourning, on account of the execution of Louis the Sixteenth, has not been accepted in the Chamber of Peers.

SPAIN.

will be kept in mind that the King of this country is now putting himself at the head of the liberal element among his subjects, for the purpose of securing his daughter's succession to the crown. On the 1st of January, the Madrid Gazette contained a formal decree by his Majesty, revoking one which was forced on him by the opposite interest during his illness, depriving his daughter of the succession. Ferdinand said to have almost completely recovered his health, and consequently, as might be supposed, the liberal element is waxing stronger. This is testified very significantly by an insurrection of the Carlists, or partisans of his brother. In Toledo, upwards of 1500 these insurgents appeared; but in Madrid, although many persons of distinction have been arrested, the air does not appear to have been formidable. The oppression of this attempt must tend further to increase the strength of the present government, by pressing the Apostolicals who support the views of Don Carlos.

The Queen of Spain has sent £20 to the fund for erecting a monument in Edinburgh to the memory of Walter Scott.

PORTUGAL.

AFTER long conducting his operations by deputy, Don Miguel arrived at Oporto on the 16th December, in order to put himself at the head of his army. Two days after, a party of Don Pedro's troops, consisting of about 800 men, crossed the river, attacked and plundered one of the Oporto Wine Company's stores, and killed one of Miguel's batteries. The royalists made no resistance till the constitutionalists arrived at the top of a hill. They then showed themselves in great force, and drove the party of Don Pedro back with great slaughter. While firing at them in their retrograde passage over the Douro, the batteries did me injury to the British shipping.

The batteries of Don Miguel have latterly been increasing in effect. On the 29th December, the custom-house of Oporto was destroyed by a shell, and many persons continue to be killed and wounded in the streets. The Miguelites suffered some loss on the 8th January, in an ineffectual assault upon the castle of St Foz. The cause of Pedro evidently sinks. He has had to appoint a new commander, General Dignac. His troops seem to be greatly discontented, and to be with difficulty kept in subjection; circumstances which rarely characterise a promising or prosperous cause. The fleet is in no better case. About the beginning of the past month, the second command, Captain Bingham, with 250 sailors, deserted the service. Miguel, however, seems unable to prevent supplies from reaching Don Pedro.

The only hope of the friends of the constitutional cause in Portugal seems to be the recent arrival of Lord Hervey from Madrid, at Lisbon, upon some business of such importance as to induce the Ministry to send for Don Miguel. Some compromise is expected; but we cannot see any reason Don Miguel may have at the present moment for entering into any negotiation favourable to the cause of his niece.

GREECE.

SOME very singular accusations have been brought against the Russian Admiral Ricord, who is commanding in the Mediterranean. It is alleged that he has been intriguing with certain members of the Greek Senate; that they have been induced by his persuasions to secede from the common cause of their country, and ten of these Senators are said to have boasted the standard of insurrection, and to have proposed to appoint the Admiral President of Greece. These proceedings have, however, it is said, been disavowed by the Emperor of Russia, who has expressed the strongest disapprobation of the conduct of the Admiral. Yet it is scarcely credible that this officer could have meddled in such delicate matters without some indirect authority, as, in this case, his imprudence must have insured his immediate disgrace. Otto of Bavaria, the juvenile king appointed to rule over Greece, is represented, by the latest accounts, as on the point of sailing from Brindisi, with his regency, for Napoli di Romania, which, we suppose, is to be the seat of his government. The Greeks, in general, are said to be inspired by the best feelings towards their future sovereign.

TURKEY.

THE great army assembled by the Sultan as the last resource of his tottering empire, and of which the numbers and discipline were so much vaunted, has been encountered by Ibrahim in the defiles of Mount Taurus, and been totally defeated and dispersed; the Grand Vizier has been made prisoner; and a large portion of the vanquished army has consented to serve under Ibrahim. The last effort of the Turkish em-

pire to repel the invader has thus signally failed; and, according to the latest accounts, Ibrahim was in full march with his victorious army on Constantinople. We know no particulars of the battle, nor of the place where it was fought; but we were previously informed that Ibrahim had concentrated his force in the defiles of Taurus, where he had no doubt chosen the ground on which Turkey was to fight the last battle for her independence; and it was not to be imagined that this new and hasty levy of Turkish militia would be a match for the veteran troops of Ibrahim, trained originally in the Arabian, and afterwards in the sanguinary service of the Grecian war, and where Ibrahim himself displayed all the talents of a consummate general. From the time of his capturing Acre, his progress has been rapid and brilliant; he has advanced, in one continued course of conquest, more than 1000 miles, as far as Konieh; he has overrun Syria, and part of Asia Minor; has discomfited armies and taken towns; and has now cleared his way to the ancient capital of the Cæsars, whose tottering empire was assailed exactly from the same quarter as is now the modern empire of Turkey. It is evident that the Sultan has made his last effort, and that no force now opposes the advance of Ibrahim to Constantinople. It is stated that in his extremity he has accepted the offer of Russian aid; that a fleet of thirty-six vessels, under the command of Admiral Greig, has been equipped for the purpose of transporting 12,000 troops to Constantinople; and that Russian armies are in motion with the same view of protecting the capital. The object of Pozzo di Borgo, at his late visit to London, is also said to have been, to make some arrangement respecting the future destinies of Turkey, for it is certain that Russia would not be permitted by the other European powers to take possession of that country; nor will Ibrahim be allowed to extend his conquests as far as Constantinople. But the new arrangements that must be made will form an important subject of deliberation among the powers of Europe, as it is not easy to see on what principle they will proceed in the re-casting of the Turkish empire, and in making a new distribution of power in the East.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

ENGLAND.

TOTAL ABOLITION OF THE NEWSPAPER TAX.

THE *Town*, a respectable London Sunday newspaper, communicates the important intelligence (obtained through Mr Bulwer, M. P.) that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has resolved to take off the whole of the newspaper stamp-duty, charging only a small sum—a penny, it is expected—for conveying papers by post. The advertisement duty to continue as heretofore. For this measure, which is to be carried into effect soon after the meeting of Parliament, the public are in a great measure indebted to Mr Bulwer. On the present occasion, it may be proper to make extensively known the charges made by the American government for conveying newspapers. They are as follow:—For each newspaper, not carried out of the state in which it is published, or if carried out of the state, but not carried above 100 miles, 1 cent, that is, a halfpenny. Over 100 miles, and out of the state in which it is published, 1½ cent, that is, three farthings. It may further be mentioned that America possesses a system of carriage for other periodicals highly deserving to be copied in this country. Magazines, and pamphlets published periodically, are carried within 100 miles at 1½ cent per sheet—over 100 miles, 2½ cents per sheet; and pamphlets, not periodical, are carried relatively at 4 and 6 cents per sheet. The *Town* informs us, however, that the Chancellor has no intention of adopting this latter regulation.

REVELATIONS OF MINISTERIAL OPINION.

WE recorded last month the determination of Lord Althorp, so far as he was concerned, to render the reform bill a final measure, and the strong antipathy by Mr Stanley to the mode of voting by ballot. These declarations having excited a pretty general expression of displeasure throughout the country, it has apparently been found necessary by the Ministry to throw out some opinions on the other side. Besides several attempts in the *Globe* (the organ of the government) to explain away the obnoxious expressions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Powlett Thomson, at a dinner given to him and his colleague at Manchester, Thursday, December 27, took occasion to say that he did not know what was meant by final measures—he knew of no bound to the march of human improvement. He professed himself a friend to the ballot, and further avowed himself to be of opinion that the East India Company's monopoly ought to be revised, so as to open the market of China for our general commerce—and also that some alteration should take place in the present corn law. Upon the last topic there must, however, be some division of opinion in the administration, as Sir James Graham, in addressing his Cumberland constituents, thus expressed himself:—"All other trades are protected in one way or other, and I do not think that agriculture should go unprotected. (Cheers and disapprobation.) I must frankly say, I am not inclined to alter the present law. I am sure you are too intelligent a body of men to refuse to listen to reason; and if you will but have patience for a moment, I will state to you shortly my reasons for holding this opinion. (Uproar.) There is one advantage in the law as it now stands,

which could be derived from no other system, and that is, that as the price in the home market increases, the duty on the foreign corn decreases, which strongly tends to keep prices equal on the average of years. (Hisses.) Now, a fixed duty would either never be imposed, when the price rose to a great amount, or it would be for ever bringing the government in collision with the consumer. I pronounce only my own individual opinion, when I say, that the present system is the best that could be devised."

THE JEWS.

WE understand that one of the earliest motions of importance in the new Parliament will be for a removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews, and that very little doubt is entertained of its success.—*Sun.*

We are acquainted with a circumstance somewhat corroborative of this statement—namely, that, on the question being put to him by a gentleman of the Hebrew nation in this city, the Lord Advocate promised to support such a bill, if brought into Parliament.

[If there be any thing alarming to British pride or to British interests in the great wealth of the Jews, to give them all the privileges of citizens is the true and only way to diminish the evil. The real cause of the pecuniary supremacy of this extraordinary people is the exclusive direction of all their energies, all their genius, all their enthusiasm, upon that point alone, while the energies, genius, and enthusiasm of other men, are squandered, through the channels of learned professions, and of state employment, upon objects more worthy, perhaps, but which do not in general tell so well for themselves. Open the same channels to the Jews, and from that time forth, wealth will be only one of the objects of their ambition, and they will be assimilated, in a great degree, to the rest of the community.]

Their Majesties remain at Brighton, visiting, dining, and driving. The guests at the Pavilion are decidedly more Ministerial and less conservative than has lately been the case.

The King and his Children.—The King has given to Lord Munster, since his accession to the throne, an excellent house, furniture, &c., and sums of money little, if any, short of £30,000. To the King's other sons his Majesty has been, if not equally munificent, as generous as the circumstances would permit. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence receives an allowance of £800 or £1,000 a-year, besides a gift of an excellent house. Lord Adolphus has the same allowance, and has had many thousand pounds given him at various periods as presents. And Lord Augustus has a similar allowance. Besides which, all have been placed in or advanced to distinguished rank in their several professions, through the influence and the unremitting exertions on their behalf of their royal parent. Nor have the King's daughters any reason to complain of his Majesty's conduct towards them. They have all a handsome annual allowance; in addition to which Lady Sidney has received the most generous assistance in the repair of the magnificent seat of the Sidneys at Penshurst. Lady Mary Fox has been presented with an excellent house in the vicinity of London. Lady Errol, whose lord is Master of the Horse to the Queen, has apartments in St James's, and a beautiful house in Richmond Park. Lady Augusta Erskine has, in addition to a settlement, we know not exactly of what kind, received assistance (we believe) in the purchase of a beautiful villa. And Lady Falkland, in addition to the same allowance as all her sisters, had, we hear, £10,000 settled on her at her marriage.

The London Gazette of the 22d ultimo contained the appointment of the Earl of Munster to be governor and captain, and also constable of Windsor Castle, both vacant by the death of the Marquis of Conyngham; and Lord Frederick Fitzclarence to be lieutenant of the Tower of London, in the room of his brother, the Earl of Munster. Some remark has been excited respecting these appointments, on account of their being merely nominal offices, with salaries attached, and, therefore, considered improper to be kept up.

The House of Commons.—In the English counties, out of 102 seats, 45 are new members, or persons unknown to the last Parliament. In the English boroughs, 144 new members are introduced, the whole number being 327. In the Welsh counties, there are 6 changes out of the 15 members, and the 14 borough seats of the principality have new occupants. In Scotland, 30 county members give 13 changes, and there are 15 new members out of the 23 representatives for Scottish boroughs. In the counties of Ireland, out of 64 members, 38 maintain their places, and only 12 borough members keep their seats out of 41, which is the whole number. If, therefore, the new Parliament be not improved, it cannot be for lack of change in the persons who compose it. With regard to the comparative strength of parties, it is impossible to give any thing like an accurate estimate. The Ministerial members in Ireland are 42, but they differ from the Ministry on many points: on the education and tithe questions at home, on further extension of the franchise in England, and on several matters of colonial and foreign policy. The pledged Repealers are only 38, as far as we can discover; but a large portion of the Ministerial majority have promised to support a Repeal of the Union, if the Reform Parliament shall refuse or neglect to do justice to Ireland. The Conservatives amount in all to 149; and they have lost the acumen of Sugden, and the humour of Wetherell—the manly candour of Sir George Murray, and the spirit of Sir George Clerk, as well as many other partisans whose loss will be felt by the Opposition.—*Atlas.*

The following is the Ministerial circular addressed to the members of the House of Commons, on the opening of the session:—

“Downing Street, 8th January 1833.

“Sir—Parliament will meet on the 29th inst., and immediately proceed to the election of the Speaker. The other business of the session will not, however, commence till the beginning of the following week. I have taken the liberty to give you this information, and, at the same time, beg leave to request your early attendance, as matters of importance must be brought under the consideration of the house at the commencement of the session.—I have, &c. (Signed) ALTHORP.”

As far as present appearances and reports go, there are likely to be fewer petitions against returns to the next Parliament than have ever been known.

The O'Connells.—In the new Parliament there are seven members of the O'Connell family:—1st, There is the head of the house himself, the Great Agitator, member for the city of Dublin; 2d, There is Maurice O'Connell, eldest son of the aforesaid, member for Tralee; 3d, Comes his second son, Morgan O'Connell, member for the county of Meath; 4th, Is John O'Connell, third son of the said Daniel, member for Young-hall; 5th, Christopher Fitzsimon, son-in-law of Daniel, member for the county of Dublin; 6th, W. F. Finn, brother-in-law of Daniel, member for the county of Kilkeny; 7th, Morgan John O'Connell, nephew of Daniel, member for Kerry. In addition to these seven, there are three cousins returned upon the same interest, making in all ten members of the reformed Parliament returned by one man.

It has been rumoured that the draft of the bill for a reform in the church has been for some time past in possession of Ministers, and that its provisions have been made known to the heads of the establishment. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Primate of Ireland, and the Bishop of London, are the only Prelates who are to have seats in the House of Lords, and this for the purpose alone of watching over the affairs of the church, and they are neither to speak nor to vote on lay matters. According to report, the Prelacy all approve of the bill. Another report states that the Ministerial scheme of church reform will equalize the Bishops, abolish translations, extinguish all pluralities except in very small livings, and set the tithe-question at rest on the principle of commutation, not composition.

On Monday the 21st, a large and respectable meeting of the constituency of London held a meeting, over which the Lord Mayor presided, and where three new reforms, shorter Parliaments, the ballot, and the repeal of the assessed taxes, were approved of.

The quarterly account of the state of the revenue, up to the 5th of January 1833, exhibits a decrease, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, of L.29,473. But the increase on the whole year amounts to L.546,169. The finances of the country, therefore, are on the whole in a prosperous condition. There is an actual surplus of income over expenditure, for the year ending 10th October 1832, of L.467,391, 9s. 7d.; and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have applied one-fourth of that sum, or L.116,847, 17s. 4d., to the reduction of the national debt.

The Earl of Denbigh, a reformer, has been appointed by the Queen as her Chamberlain, in place of Lord Howe.

The knighthood of Sir John Campbell, on his being appointed Solicitor-General, was not gazetted for a month after it took place, from his not paying the fees, amounting to L.108, which are exacted on such occasions for the benefit of the King's servants.

The London Gazette of January 15 announced the following peerage creations:—The Marquis of Stafford to be Duke of Sutherland; the Marquis of Cleveland to be Baron Raby and Duke of Cleveland; C. W. Western, Esq., to be Baron Western.

Mr Colburn, the bookseller, proprietor of the *Court Journal*, has been sentenced by the Court of King's Bench to pay a fine of L.100 to the King, for having published in that paper, some months ago, a paragraph, implying that the Duchess of Richmond had eloped with a captain in the army. The two proprietors of the *John Bull* were fined of the same sum for copying the paragraph in that paper.

January 11, Mr James Farquharson, who reported for the *Times* some proceedings which took place at a meeting of the Duke of York's creditors, was committed to the Fleet prison for contempt of court. Mr Farquharson refused to give up the name of the gentleman who had furnished him with the information, considering that it would be a dishonourable breach of private confidence to do so.

Eight thousand four hundred attorneys have taken out their annual certificates this year.

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Swansea on the morning of the 30th of December. On the same morning, shocks were felt at Neath, Llandovery, Carmarthen, and other places in Wales, and also in Ireland, at Castlebridge, in the county of Wexford.

The stock of the West India Dock Company has fallen 40 per cent. in one year—from 116 to 76. At a meeting of proprietors, January 11, the dividend was only 2 per cent., instead of 3, which was the dividend last year.

The trade of hackney coach driving has just been thrown open in London. No fewer than 500 new coaches have started during the first week thereafter.

The Old Bailey sessions, which commenced January 3, presented the smallest list of criminals known for many years past—only 180.

Apparatus has lately been constructed in Brompton church for the purpose of warming it with hot air; and in order to guard against accident by fire, a wall was built round the furnace. The man employed in the structure, which is formed of bricks and Roman cement, continued steadily at his work by the light of a candle until it was complete; and it was not until he had inserted the last brick, and was as perfectly “built in” as ever an unhappy martyr in the days of persecution, that

he discovered his error, and remembered he was working within the circle instead of out. His first impulse was to pull out the last few bricks, and thus make himself a place of exit; but it was now too late; the cement had already hardened, and defied all his efforts to undo it. In this distressing dilemma he remained for a considerable time, calling in vain for help. His pitiable situation was at length discovered by one of the churchwardens and the sexton, who, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in extricating him from his imprisonment.

Seizures for Unstamped Newspapers.—In the course of the past month, the government has done two acts of justice to the proprietors of newspapers, which have been long and loudly called for. Mr Hetherington, the publisher of an unstamped newspaper called the *Poor Man's Guardian*, has been apprehended, and committed to Clerkenwell Jail, for L.40 of penalties awarded against him at the Bow Street Office, for infringing upon the law in this manner. In Glasgow, also, where a newspaper, called the *Loyal Reformer's Gazette*, has been published for many months without stamps, the printers, Robert Muir and Henry Gowans, and the editor, Mr Peter M'Kenzie, were apprehended, and lodged in jail, by virtue of a writ issued from the Scottish Exchequer for a debt due by them to the Crown of L.2100.

[There can be no doubt that the present newspaper stamp duty is one of the cruelest and most misplaced of all taxes; but yet, while the law so stands, it is clear that it ought to fall alike on all men in this branch of trade. The measures now taken by the government are to be approved of, not as in the least degree hostile to the diffusion of political information and discussion, but as a protection to the many respectable individuals who are compelled to pay the tax.]

Flaxseed.—The Lords of the Treasury have authorised the importation of flaxseed into this country from Holland, for home use, in neutral vessels.

The stuff trade of Halifax and Bradford is not so lively as it has been, but the general opinion is, that more business is doing than is usual at this time of the year.—*Halifax Guardian*.

The silk weaving of the different towns round Manchester was never known to be so brisk at Christmas before. Wages are very low; but there is an expectation of an advance in the spring.—*Leeds Mercury*.

We have much pleasure in being able to state, that a slight increase has taken place in the price of iron, which, although at present confined to particular works, augurs well for a general rise in the spring.—*The Cambrian*.

On the evening of Wednesday, 19th December, a young man, a sailor, named William Couch Danby, was murdered at Enfield Chase. The face of the deceased was found much slashed, and in the throat was a deep stab, as if given by a knife. He had been drinking on the previous evening with four low men, named Johnson, Fare, Cooper, and Wagstaff. The evidence of the third person, at the coroner's inquest, threw the guilt on the two first, who were, accordingly, tried at the Old Bailey, January 4, Johnson as principal, and Fare as accessory before the fact. It appeared in evidence, that the former committed the murder in the most deliberate manner. Being found guilty, he was executed on Monday, January 7. Fare was acquitted.

Three men, named Jerrard, Brooks, and Monckton, of Taunton, were committed to jail on Monday the 21st ult., on the charge of having murdered a drummer, named Patrick Chashey, twenty-four years ago. On the 17th instant, Jerrard, who is the landlord of the Black Boy public house in Taunton, said, in a fit of drunkenness, that he knew who had murdered the drummer, but that he was not the murderer himself. These words were carried to the authorities, who immediately took him into custody, together with Brooks a pauper, and Monckton a butcher. At the time of the murder, all these men, with another named Way, since dead, were suspected; but, after a slight investigation, were released. The man who was supposed to have been murdered was found in the river; but his body was so much decomposed and bruised, that the surgeon could not be positive that murder had been committed; and the coroner's jury who sat upon the body returned a verdict of “found drowned.” The three suspected men have been privately examined, but what was elicited is not known as yet.

On Monday night, the 14th January, there took place in Liverpool one of the most destructive fires that has happened for many years. It broke out in the New Quay, and, after rapidly destroying several shops, spread to a cotton warehouse belonging to Mr Harbord, and from thence to others, all of which were consumed in a very brief space of time. While the flames were devouring these highly combustible materials, the sky was illuminated almost as brightly as it is by day, while the nether air was filled with floating masses of ignited cotton, that threatened destruction to all within their reach. After raging almost uncontrolled for four hours, the flames were got under, but not till property worth about L.300,000, of which L.154,000 was insured, had been destroyed. Ten thousand bags of cotton, equal only, however, to the consumption of one week, with seven hundred hogsheads of sugar, and a large quantity of hides, tallow, rum, hemp, indigo, &c., were burnt. One man was killed, and seven wounded and hurt.—On Friday the 18th, another fire occurred at Liverpool, by which the premises of Mr Benjamin, dealer in marine stores, value L.400, were completely destroyed.

A gentleman named Linguard landed lately at Dover, and remained in a hotel eight days without taking any food, though he seemed in no want of money. He was afterwards induced to taste something, but, nevertheless, died on the 13th.

According to the *Leipsic Gazette* of the 10th instant, Charles the Tenth is suffering from severe attacks of the gout.

The King of Sardinia has granted an unconditional amnesty to all the Piedmontese compromised by the insurrection of 1821; but the insurgents cannot return till the expiration of three years.

The following information has been received relative to the number of vessels which have passed the Sound to and from the Baltic in the last and preceding year.

SHIPS OF ALL NATIONS WHICH PASSED THE SOUND TO AND FROM THE BALTIC, IN THE YEARS 1831 AND 1832.			
Nations.	1831.	1832.	
British	4778	3331	
Hanoverians	451	524	
Danes	694	835	
Swedes	1370	1007	
Norwegians	1349	1533	
Prussians	1796	1763	
Russians	427	482	
Dutch	1027	1425	
French	68	231	
Mecklenburgers	526	594	
Hamburgers	40	21	
Bremeners	92	80	
Lubeckers	76	77	
Oldenburgers	53	78	
Americans	174	189	
Neapolitans	—	6	
Spaniards	3	4	
Sardinians	—	2	
Greeks	—	2	

Total 12,938 12,202

From this official statement it will be seen, that the general trade to and from the Baltic has much decreased within the last year, there not having passed through the Sound so many vessels by 736 as in the year 1831. Considerable increase in the Dutch, Norwegian, Danish and French vessels passing the Sound, occurred in the last year, and the principal decrease was in British, Swedish, and Hanoverian vessels.—*Morning Herald*.

The consort of the King of the Belgians is officially announced to be pregnant.

It is stated in *Galigiani's Messenger*, that the French government has it in contemplation to effect a reduction of 100,000 men in the infantry, and 26,000 in the cavalry.

IRELAND.

THE system of violence and agitation which generally prevades this unhappy country, has, during the last month experienced a great and alarming increase. In a large portion of the island, the bonds of social life may be said to have become completely dissolved. The population roam perpetually in large bands, for the purpose of committing violence upon all who are obnoxious to them, and especially the clergy, and others who are concerned in the levying of tithes. There is not only no protection for life or property from the midnight murderer, but the guilty persons, though well known to thousands, cannot be brought to justice. The witnesses and jury are awed by threats of death, which daily experience shows not to be vain threats, from condemning the criminals, or, though convinced of their guilt. Many of the jurors prefer paying the penalty to the risk of their perilous duty. Hence violence ranges uncontrolled over the land. No one dare pay tithes, nor take land under certain circumstances, and tithe-proctors and process-server and other obnoxious individuals, are daily murdered in bands of conspirators who defy the law. The seizure of arms is also carried to an extent unknown before. Not only are houses entered, and rifled of their arms, but more daring outrages are committed, in order to procure these necessary implements of ulterior mischief. In Calow County it is mentioned that 21 houses were entered in one night; and the terrified inmates were compelled to swear on their knees whether or not they had arms. In illustration of the disturbed state of the country, it is mentioned in the Dublin Evening Post, that “the can boat from Ballinasloe was stopped, the insurgents having previously ascertained that it contained 14 stand of arms belonging to the waterguards; a party well armed entered, smashed through the cabins, placed the command of the boat under arrest, with two bayonets at his bosom and possessed themselves of the arms. This occurrence we are assured, by a gentleman who was present, with a quarter of a mile of the police station.” The houses of the gentry are in general barricaded for defence against nocturnal attacks. The clergy are flying for refuge to Dublin or to Britain, glad to abandon both the spiritualties and the temporalities of their office, so that they may only save their lives. The burning of farm buildings, the houghing of cattle, and arbitrary demands of money, or other specified articles from individuals, under pain of death, which are generally complied with, complete this dreadful picture of internal misery.

In Dublin, on the other hand, Mr O'Connell has been employing the interval between the elections and the meeting of Parliament, in organizing a new society for the repeal of the Union, and in holding what he styles a National Council, composed of members of Parliament favourable to that political object. The society is styled the Irish Volunteers, after the militia body of that name who, in 1782, wrought so much upon the terrors of the British government, and achieved so much for the patriotic cause in Ireland. It is said that there is at present no law to put down this association. The National Council is also calculated to awaken associations of a patriotic kind, dazzling the mind with recollections of a patriot's Parliament, and suggesting the wish that that body were restored. In the midst of all his agitations, Mr O'Connell has addressed a letter to the people of Ireland, calling upon them, in the most earnest terms, to give up the system of violence which they have been practising, as it can only place a power in the hands of their enemies to keep them down, and to prevent all political improvement—especially to prevent, what he desires them now to consider as the grand object of their lives, the repeal of the Union.

[It is expected that some measures for the correction of this awful state of things in Ireland will be among the first things that the government will lay before the new Parliament. The suspension of the habeas corpus act is FEBRUARY, 1833.



CORN BROWN & POLS FLOUR

JANUARY.							APRIL.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

FEBRUARY.							MAY.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30						29	30	31				

MARCH.							JUNE.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

JULY.							OCTOBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

AUGUST.							NOVEMBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

SEPTEMBER.							DECEMBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

has the
LONGEST HISTORY
AND
HIGHEST
REPUTATION

ked of as preliminary to all other measures; and we not doubt, that, with the prospect of ultimate concessions to Ireland, the people of Great Britain would afford sufficient support to the Ministry to enable them to carry at strong measure into effect. It must be evident, however, to all who fully, and without party prejudice, consider the state of public feeling in both countries, that nothing but the actual abolition of those institutions and regulations which have exasperated the Irish, has even a chance of producing real quiet. An apparently well-informed person, writing from the south of Ireland to the Editor of the *Globe* newspaper, says—If government introduce the subject of abolition of tithes, vestry cesses, ministers' money, a change in the law and jury laws, and the election of magistrates by the taxpayers, I think that the agitation of the question of tithes would subside, the angry waters of political strife be quieted, and the swollen turbulence of political demagogues would soon meet its level." On this the *Spectator* remarks—"There can be no doubt that Ireland will be in a disturbed state until all these reforms are effected. Whether she will then be tranquil, is a matter of much greater uncertainty." No doubt, that continuity is uncertain: the removal of what has occasioned it does not necessarily make the pain cease. Here is at the great difficulty about Ireland: it is so far wrong, that it is almost hopeless to attempt any measure of reformation. It is so furious, that there is no hope of pacifying it. Whoever shall be the happy instruments of pacifying this country upon the same footing of content, industry, and prosperity, as Great Britain, must not act from a desire of seeing the results of their efforts. They must be content to hope that their services will be appreciated, and their monuments raised, after several generations have passed away.]

SCOTLAND.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY CHAIR.

THE appointment of a successor in this chair to the late Sir John Leslie has excited much interest in Scotland during the past month. The patrons are the Magistrates and Town Council of Edinburgh; the candidates were Sir David Brewster, Mr. Galloway of Andhurst College, and Mr. J. D. Forbes. Both on account of his great reputation as a man of science, and his connection with the Liberal interest, Sir David Brewster enjoyed the cordial suffrages of the citizens at large; the patrons, however, or a majority of them, preferred Mr. Forbes. Their reasons for so were, that Sir David was 57, and Mr. Forbes only 23; and that Sir David, while his reputation as a man of science was of the highest order, did not possess the qualifications most immediately necessary in a public lecturer and teacher—which qualifications, they felt convinced, belonged to Mr. Forbes. The non-admirers of the Council insinuated that Mr. Forbes's connection with a Tory family (being younger brother of the present Sir J. S. Forbes, banker), formed another reason for giving him their support; but this is a point which every candid person must leave between themselves and their consciences. In order to prove his ability to teach a class, Sir David had proposed to deliver two lectures in the College; but when he understood that a majority were adverse to his pretensions, he withdrew his name as a candidate. The Merchant Company, the High Constables, and other popular bodies, including a portion of the students in the College, hereupon held meetings, at which they prepared petitions, praying the Council to delay in their choice. These petitions, however, were treated by the Council as impertinent, and it was resolved to proceed to the election on the day formerly appointed—namely, the 30th ult.

THE JEWS' HARP.

A MR EULENSTEIN has lately been astonishing the inhabitants of Edinburgh, by his varied and brilliant performances on this hitherto humble instrument. "The ingenuity of Mr. Eulenstein," says a newspaper critic, "is surprising, whether we look to the extraordinary skill displayed in the use of the instrument, the brilliant execution, or the perfection of the melody, and particularly of the softer tones, which are brought out with peculiar taste and sweetness, the notes dying away on the ear somewhat like the refined cadences of the Eolian harp." The same writer continues to say—"Besides its qualities as a musical instrument, the Jews' harp is curious, as illustrating some of the doctrines and laws of acoustics, and it has been the subject of several lectures and discussions at the Royal Institution of London. It partakes of the nature both of a wind and a stringed instrument, and hence the notes sometimes resemble those of a trumpet, and at others the finest tones of the violin and piano-forte. It is the same principle that has lately been applied in the beautiful instruments of the Euphonia and Eolina." The success of Mr. Eulenstein upon this instrument has led us into a train of reflection, that may be attended with very beneficial results to society. In the rise of the trump we see the fall of the cigar. Should the instrument become fashionable, as it deserves to be, the young men, we can foresee, will by and bye prefer it greatly, as an affectation, to rolled tobacco, and thereby, while regaling themselves, will

give pleasure rather than pain to others. Each youth, instead of going puffing along with his cigar, to the annoyance of all around or behind him, will be twanging his Jews' harp, so that the whole street will be one universal orchestra from end to end. To save discord, the police might easily manage to enforce a few regulations as to the tunes. Boards might be carried on the tops of poles, intimating that "Katie Bearde" was to be played on this street from twelve to two; "Brose and Butter" to be predominant from two to four; and "Maggie Lauder" to reign supreme from four to six. Thus would be produced a perpetual concert, which, considering the improvement of the instrument, and, above all things, the relief from cigars, would certainly be in the highest degree delightful to the citizens, and even in some measure attractive to strangers.

SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.

THE election of sixteen Peers to represent the Scottish nobility in the House of Lords, took place on the 14th, when the following were elected:—

	No. of Votes.
Marquis of Tweeddale	44
Earl of Morton	33
Earl of Home	43
Earl of Elgin	47
Earl of Airly	39
Earl of Leven	40
Earl of Selkirk	40
Earl of Orkney	37
Viscount Arbutnot	42
Viscount Strathallan	43
Lord Forbes	41
Lord Gray	53
Lord Saltoun	52
Lord Sinclair	42
Lord Elphinstone	47
Lord Colville	33

As all these noblemen except one (Lord Elphinstone) are anti-Ministerialists, the Scottish Peerage must be considered as having given a very decisive proof of their sentiments respecting the late measures. Two Ministerial candidates, the Marquis of Queensberry and Lord Napier, who were in last Parliament, received on this occasion only 36 votes each. Other two Ministerial Peers, Falkland and Belhaven, who represented the Peerage in last Parliament, did not come forward on the present occasion, in consequence of their having been created British Peers. The four new representatives elected on this occasion are Airly, Orkney, Sinclair, and Elphinstone.

GENERAL ELECTION.

THE list given in our last publication was only deficient in some of the Irish returns, and in that for Orkney and Shetland. We now complete the list.

IRELAND.

Antrim county—Lord Belfast and Hon. G. O'Neill.
 Armagh city—L. Dobbyn.
 Bandon—Hon. Capt. Bernard.
 Carlow town—N. A. Vigors.
 Carrickfergus—C. R. Dobbs.
 Cavan county—H. Maxwell and J. Young.
 Clonmel—D. Ronayne.
 Coleraine—Sir J. P. Beresford.
 Cork county—F. O'Connor and G. S. Barry.
 Drogheda—A. C. O'Dwyer.
 Dublin city—D. O'Connell and E. S. Ruthven.
 Dublin university—T. Lefroy and F. Shaw.
 Dungarvon—Hon. G. Lamb.
 Galway county—J. Daly and T. Martin.
 King's County—N. Fitzsimon and Lord Osmantown.
 Lisburn—H. Meynell.
 Londonderry county—Sir R. Bateson and T. Jones.
 Londonderry city—Sir R. Ferguson.
 Malvern—W. J. O'Neill Daunt.
 Portarlington—T. Gladstone.
 Ross—J. H. Talbot.
 Roscommon county—O'Connor Don and F. French.
 Tipperary county—R. L. Sheil and Hon. C. O'Callaghan.
 Tralee—M. O'Connell.
 Tyrone county—Sir H. Stewart and Hon. H. Corry.
 Wicklow county—J. Grattan and R. Howard.
 Youghall—J. O'Connell.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.

THE election for this county has been attended with unusual circumstances. The candidates were Mr. Traill, a friend of the Ministry, and Mr. Samuel Laing, a reformer of a somewhat more ardent complexion, brother to the late Mr. Malcolm Laing, author of the History of Scotland during the seventeenth century. Mr. Traill had most influence in Shetland, and Mr. Laing in Orkney. On account of the great distance between the two groups of islands (110 miles), and the variable chances of navigation, a steam-boat was brought to Orkney for the purpose of carrying the poll-books with as much dispatch as possible from Shetland to Orkney, so as to allow the whole to be summed up, and the election to be declared within the time specified by the act. Unfortunately, however, the steam-boat proved useless; the poll-books were too late in arriving from Shetland; and Mr. Laing, finding himself in a majority of 31 votes in Orkney, demanded to be returned as duly elected. The sheriff-substitute, Mr. Charles Shirreff, refused to declare the election till the poll-books should arrive from Shetland, in which proceeding he had the support of an opinion from the Lord Advocate; and Mr. Laing protested, and had himself chaired by the people as their member. The poll-books, arriving on the 13th, three days beyond time, gave a majority for Mr. Traill, upon the whole, of eleven; and on the 15th, the sheriff-substitute proceeded to the hustings at Kirkwall, for the purpose of returning that gentleman. He was assailed, however, by a mob of nearly a thousand persons, armed with staves, who subjected him and his friends to a great deal of violence,

and were only prevented by main force from taking his life. He succeeded, with great difficulty, in proclaiming the return of Mr. Traill, and immediately took refuge in his own house. The local authorities were not for some days possessed of sufficient force to take any of the rioters into custody. Mr. Laing has published a pamphlet, imputing every thing but malversation of office to the Lord Advocate, for his "unconstitutional interference" in this election.

Jan. 1. At Haddington, the New Year was signalled by a splendid act of charity. An excellent dinner, consisting of bread, beef, and broth, was served out to no fewer than nine hundred individuals, whose circumstances rendered them objects of charity. The money expended on the occasion was raised by a collection made at the door of the Town-house during the days of poll for the county. There were also upwards of a hundred tons of coals divided amongst needy families.

2. At a meeting of the Presbytery of Glasgow, Principal McFarlane, agreeably to an intimation at a previous meeting, proposed a petition to the House of Commons, highly approving of what had been done by the Sabbath Committee of the late House of Commons, and entreating the Parliament about to assemble to continue their attention to this subject; of which the Presbytery unanimously approved. The presentation of the petition was undertaken by Mr. Ewing, Lord Provost, M.P.—A committee was appointed by the Town Council of Edinburgh to aid the Lord Advocate in preparing his expected measure for the reform of the Scottish burghs.

3. An extensive upholstery establishment in Warwick Street, Glasgow, belonging to Mr. James Herbertson, was destroyed by fire; the property insured.—A dinner given at Dalkeith, by nearly 200 of the Mid-Lothian constituency, to Sir John Dalrymple, M.P. for the county; Sir Thomas Dick Lauder in the chair.

4. A dinner given at Musselburgh, by 150 of the constituency of that town and Portobello, to their representative Mr. J. A. Murray; Gabriel Wilson, Esq. in the chair. On the ensuing Monday and Tuesday, Mr. Murray gave an excellent dinner of soup, beef, and bread, to 1018 poor families in Leith and Newhaven.—An address was sent from Edinburgh, congratulating Mr. Cobett on his return for Oldham, and signed by between four and five hundred individuals.

11. A dinner given in the Assembly Rooms at Edinburgh, to Mr. Blair, the unsuccessful candidate for the representation of the city. Five hundred gentlemen attended. The chairman, Sir F. W. Drummond, Bart., used these remarkable expressions:—"We do not come here as professed opponents of his Majesty's government—quite the reverse. We come here to tender them our support in every measure which they can produce tending to the prosperity and welfare of the country. (Applause.) We look to measures, not to men. (Applause.) We will not follow the example of some others, who opposed every measure, right or wrong." (Applause.)—At a meeting of the Board of Police, Glasgow, Capt. Denovan gave in his resignation as Superintendent, on the ground that the Commissioners had, in violation of the functions conferred upon the Superintendent, appointed three parties to act as Lieutenants of Police, who were utterly incapable of exercising certain important duties which it is proposed that those officers shall perform; while at the same time, the Superintendent was held responsible for the efficiency of their conduct.—Mr. J. Watson, junr., has since been elected to succeed Mr. Denovan.

13. Dr. A. Carruthers was consecrated in the Catholic Chapel, Edinburgh, as Bishop of that part of the communion of which our city is the centre. The ceremony was conducted in a very solemn and very magnificent manner—the officiating Bishops being Dr. Penswick of Liverpool, Dr. Scott of Glasgow, and Dr. Kyle of the Northern District of Scotland.

14. The students at the University of Glasgow held a meeting, where they proposed petitions to Parliament against the continuance of negro slavery.

15. The Associate Burgher Presbytery of Edinburgh unanimously agreed to petition Parliament to take such measures as they may see cause, for the better observance of the Sabbath throughout the country at large, more especially in the metropolises.

19. An Essay on the Philosophy of the Stoics, written by Mr. Laurence M. Macara, and which gained a prize of forty guineas, subscribed by the students of the Edinburgh University, was read before the students and several of the professors. Mr. Macara's essay was a judicious and masterly exposition of the peculiar tenets of the Philosophers of the Porch; and the classical elegance with which many parts of it were written, argues well for the future eminence of its author in any pursuit in which his talents may lead him to engage. A meeting of the students was afterwards held, for the purpose of adopting measures for the continuance of their plan of giving public prizes, and donations and subscriptions to a considerable amount were received.

21. A branch of the Dalkeith railway, connecting it with Leith, was commenced.

25. A dinner was given in the Waterloo Rooms, Edinburgh, to James Aytoun, Esq., by his supporters at the late election. Upwards of 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner, R. W. Jameson, Esq., in the chair, supported on his right by Mr. Aytoun, on his left by Mr. Moffat of Dalkeith; Messrs. Prentice and Macfarlane officiated as croupiers. The principal speakers were the Chairman, Mr. Aytoun, Mr. Black, Mr. M'Leod (from Middlesex), Mr. Peddie, Mr. Prentice, and Mr. Dun. The following is a passage from the leading speech of Mr. Jameson, which, barring every consideration of its political sentiment, was an eloquent harangue—"Be seeing, as is now but too apparent, that the Whigs intend to delay the full completion of reform, long almost as their worst enemies could desire—(cheers)—and still more, that they intend to convert this vast constituency into a mere Ministerial machine, he boldly, it may be rashly, at least disinterestedly, threw himself in their way, and through many a weary month has he battled it stoutly against their nominees, men supported not only by the full force of the government, and of the triumphant Whig party, but also, I will admit, by their own lofty talents, their own personal worth, and the high historical merits, attaching, for services long ago performed, to both their illustrious names; and what is much more, not only supported by all these accessories of success, not only thereby commanding the suffrages of the heedless multitudes, who, obtaining the franchise without any exertion of their own, think they can bestow it without any responsibility, and therefore throw it away as a gift, or as a reward; but also, and I am ashamed to avow it, of many of those, who, alive to its real nature, would throw it away without a single security of its being well bestowed—who, professing the utmost concern for the granting of the people's demands—demands which have now been made, delayed, discussed, ascertained, and admitted to be just—would yet throw away the power of procuring them upon perhaps the only men in the world, who now profess ignorance of their nature, and doubts of their justice; or who, more meanly still, admitting the justice, and allowing the right, will do the right only when it is sanctioned by the seal of authority, and who put their consciences and their constituents at the disposal of those who sit in the high places of the land, and who have grasped the sceptre, and donned the habits of the Tories, whom the people enabled them to displace."

Aberdeen has been appointed a general warehousing port for East India and all other goods. This extended privilege is a boon of no small importance to the trade, and will add very considerably to the increasing prosperity of the place; for, while it cannot fail to be a stimulus to the enterprising merchant, it must prove to be of the greatest advantage to the community at large, by permitting the direct importation of East India and other goods, hitherto disallowed.

Sincerely believing that hardly any charitable institution in the country does so much real good in proportion to its means as the Destitute Sick Society of Edinburgh, we give the following abstract of its last report, in the hope of exciting the benevolence of individuals in favour of its funds:—"The object of this Society, as its name implies, is to relieve the sick; and certainly, when a labourer or mechanic, who depends on the work of his hands for support, is laid on a sick-bed, no situation can be more desolate, and none can more powerfully appeal to the sympathies of the benevolent. The funds of the Society are most faithfully administered; the greatest vigilance is employed against impositions;

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and every person relieved being visited by some of the Committee, there is no risk whatever of any misapplication of the funds. Since it was first instituted in 1793, it has expended L.33,616 in the relief of 63,284 families. During the last year, 3628 families have been relieved, and 11,162 individuals, most of them in very great distress. The expenditure for the last year has been L.1764, 2s. 8d.

The *Scotsman* of the 19th ult. having published a statement that at the dinner of the Highland Society, on the 15th, the King's health was given without the honours, while the Queen's was drunk with acclamations, the Depute-Secretary of the Society lost no time in contradicting the statement as inconsistent with truth. The Editor of the *Scotsman* then published a letter in another newspaper, stating that his informant had committed a mistake in naming the Highland Society: it was at the dinner of the Peers, after the election of their representatives, that the disrespect to Majesty took place. This explanation of the *Scotsman* was immediately followed by a letter from the Marquis of Tweeddale, chairman at the Peers' dinner, stating that the King's health was given in the manner always observed at those festivities, and that both their Majesties' healths were given alike.

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Glasgow, have devolved upon the vacant congregation of the Tron Church, in that city, the privilege of choosing their own pastor.

PREFEMENTS.

The Earl of Aberdeen has presented the Rev. F. Knox, A. M. to the parish of Tarves.

On Thursday the 17th ult. the Second United Associate congregation, in Hawick, gave a most harmonious call to Mr Adam Thomson, preacher, to be colleague and successor to their present pastor, the Rev. James Henderson.

On Thursday, 17th current, the United Associate congregation of Chalmers Street, Dunfermline, gave a most harmonious call to Mr William France to be their minister.

The Hon. Mrs Mary MacKenzie of Cromartie has presented the Rev. Mr Noble, rector of the academy, Tain, to the church and parish of Foddie, vacant by the death of the Rev. Charles Bayne.

The Rev. George Smith, minister of the second charge of the Low Church, parish of Kilmarnock, has accepted a presentation to the church and parish of Penpont.

CRIMES.

Saturday, December 29, at the Circuit Court of Glasgow, Henry Burnett was found guilty of assaulting and robbing Mr R. B. Handyside, in Wellington Street, on the 5th October last, and was condemned to be executed on the 18th January. This sentence has since been commuted to transportation.

Robert Ward was on the same day sentenced to be executed on the 18th January, for the robbery of Mr Dennistoun; but the execution was afterwards postponed for a fortnight.

Wednesday, January 11, amongst numerous other cases tried before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, was that of Duncan McMillan, who, being found guilty of an assault upon Jean MacLachlan, with intent to ravish, committed at Fort William on the 11th of May last, was sentenced to transportation for life.

On the 19th, Michael McCabe, printer, was tried before the above Court, and, being found guilty, was condemned to be executed on the 11th February, for robbing Alexander Bain, fish-curer in Burtisland, of a silver watch and other articles, in Blair Street, Edinburgh, on the 4th of December last.

On the same day, Donald McDonald and John Richardson were tried for assaulting Mr R. Brown, farmer, Brunstain, at a bonfire on Dalkeith street, on the 26th of November last. Being both found guilty, McDonald was sentenced to hard labour in Bridewell for two years, and Richardson to the same punishment for eighteen months.

SCOTTISH BANKRUPTS.

Dec. 28. Hoome, Wilson, and Co. manufacturers, Glasgow.—29. James Hume of Carlisle, Berwickshire, cattle-dealer.—Agnes Dow, silk-mercer and haberdasher, Edinburgh.—Jan. 1. David Budge, innkeeper and coach-contractor, Dundee.—4. William Couston, grocer and spirit-dealer, Leith.—9. Daniel Charles Cameron, comb-manufacturer, Ironside Court, Edinburgh.—10. John Thomson, auctioneer and general merchant, Greenock.—12. John Craig, hosier and glover, South Bridge, Edinburgh.—William Tait, junr. cork-manufacturer, Musselburgh.—17. James Frew, junr. grocer and spirit-dealer, Coatlands, Lanarkshire.—18. David Hunter, builder, Edinburgh.—19. Thomas Watson, innkeeper, Spittal of Glenshee.—James Harper, distiller, Clynelish, Sutherlandshire.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 24. The wife of the celebrated African traveller, Richard Landers; a son.

25. At a farm-house in Beekenhampden, Kent, on the Bromley road, a poor woman, named French (aged about 33), was safely delivered of two girls and a boy.

30. At 9, Abercromby Place, Edinburgh, Mrs Greig, of Eccles; a son.

Jan. 2. At Montrose, the wife of the Rev. A. Cuthbert, A. M.; a son.

3. At Portobello, Mrs Proudfoot; a still-born daughter.

5. At Barns House, Kinross-shire, Mrs Lambie; a son.

7. At Boghead, Linlithgowshire, Mrs Durham Weir; a son.—At Leven House, Renfrewshire, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel William Fraser; a son.—At 15, George Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Joseph McGregor; a daughter.

9. At London, Mrs Captain Nairne; a son.—At Prospect Bank, Leith, Mrs Thomas Hay; a daughter.

10. At Shieldhill, Mrs Chancellor; a daughter.—At Edinburgh, Mrs H. G. Bell; a daughter.

11. At Honeyburn, Roxburghshire, Mrs Thomas Riddell; a son.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Patrick Robertson; a son.—At Torwoodlee, Mrs George Fringle; a son.

15. At Callender, the lady of Captain George McDonald; a daughter.

19. At 15, Abercromby Place, Mrs Anderson; a son.

23. At the manse of Newtyle, Mrs Moon; a son.—At the manse of Jedburgh, Mrs Purves; a son.

24. At Clapham Common, the lady of Mark S. Stewart, Esq.; a daughter.—At Muswell Hill, near London, Mrs S. R. Block; a daughter.—At 43, George Square, Edinburgh, Mrs Mackenzie; a daughter.

26. At Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, Mrs Graham Spiers; a daughter.

27. Mrs Rose, 36, George Street, Edinburgh; a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1. At London, Thomas A. Duff, Esq. youngest son of Col. Duff, Petercress Castle, to Laura Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Fraser of Woodcot House, Oxfordshire.

3. At London, the Hon. Captain Hope, to Miss Charlotte Tolle-mache, daughter of Admiral and Lady Tolle-mache.

3. At Edinburgh, William Dick Macfarlane, Esq. of Donavoured, Perthshire, Captain in the 92d Highlanders, to Charlotte, only daughter of Alexander Ogilvy, Esq. Hon. East India Company's service.—At Gilmour Place, Edinburgh, Mr G. M. Sinclair, Chapel Street, to Margaret, eldest daughter of John Strachan, Esq.

3. At Winterfield, Patrick Dalmahoy, Esq. W. S. to Anna Catharine, only daughter of Simon Sawers, Esq. late of his Majesty's civil service, Ceylon.—At Bannockburn House, Mr Hugh Moir, merchant, Musselburgh, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Captain John Graham, R. N.

10. At Walton, Cumberland, Captain Brian Hodgson, R. N. to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late John Johnson, Esq. of Walton House.—At Eccles, John Ainslie, Esq. of Maxpoffie, to Mary Susanna, eldest daughter of John Arthur Borron, Esq. of Woodlen Hall, in the county of Lancaster.—At Edinburgh, Robert Aberdeen, Esq. surgeon, to Jacobina, daughter of the late George Barclay, Esq. R. N.

21. At Wester Piscottie, James Kidd, Esq. Kinross, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Robert Tod, Esq.

25. At Broadmeadows, Selkirkshire, William Bertram Evans, Esq. eldest son of John Evans, Esq. of Hertford Street, May Fair, London, to Jane, third daughter of John Boyd, Esq. of Broadmeadows.

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July 30. At Point de Galle, Island of Ceylon, William Carmichael Gilson, Esq.

Aug. 4. At Akyab, in Arracan, Lieut. Alex. Fraser Tytler, eldest son of William Fraser Tytler of Burdysards, Esq.

Nov. 21. At George Town, Demerara, John M'Dowell, Esq. M. D.

Dec. 12. At Dover, aged 70, Captain John Hatlep, R. N., the last survivor of the companions of the circumnavigator Captain Cook.

At Auchentorrie House, Dumbartonshire, Archibald Buchanan, Esq.

19. At the manse of Carsphairn, the Rev. Thomas Cannan, minister of that parish.

23. At Lauder, Miss Elizabeth Roirance, daughter of the late Mr Robert Romanes, writer there.

24. At 1, Pilrig Place, Leith Walk, Mr Thomas Morton, late shipbuilder in Leith, and inventor of the patent slip for hauling vessels up for repair.

25. At Cupar, Captain H. B. Wood, adjutant, Fife militia.

27. At Inverleith Place, Edinburgh, Mrs Roched of Inverleith.—At New Hall, Robert D. C. Brown, Esq. of New Hall.

28. At 10, Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, of typhus fever, caught in the hospital, Dr James Craufurd Gregory, F. R. S. E. one of the physicians to the Royal Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum, and son of the late celebrated Dr Gregory.—At Edinburgh, Mrs Isabella Gilson, relict of the late Francis Ronaldson, Esq. Surveyor-General, Post Office.—At London, the Marquis of Conyngham.

29. At 14, Archibald Place, Edinburgh, Mr Wm. Glen, wine merchant.—At Elderslie House, Miss Dorothy Dundas Speirs, daughter of the late Arch. Speirs, Esq. of Elderslie.—At 33, Albany Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Haig, relict of the late John White, Esq.—At Kildalloig, Argyllshire, Katherine, wife of Dugald Campbell, Esq. of Kildalloig.

30. At Strathmiglo, James Russell, Esq. of Mansfield, in the 71st year of his age.

31. At 63, Frederick Street, Mr Robert Brown, senior, architect.

Jan. 2. At Elm Row, Edinburgh, Mr James Anderson, Depute Clerk of Justiciary.—At Nice, of a bilious fever, Lord Robert Fitzgerald, only surviving son of James, first Duke of Leinster, aged 68.—At Johnstonburn House, Miss Agnes Broun, daughter of the late Thomas Broun, Esq. of Johnstonburn.

3. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Wm. Limont, of the Relief Congregation, College Street.—At London, Major-General Sir G. R. Bingham, K.C.B. and F.S.—At Ludbrook Park, the Hon. Georgiana Sarah Eliza Lambton, second daughter of Lord Durham.—At Morrishill, near Eith, John Sheddin, Esq. of Morrishill, in his 80th year.—At Baillie's Muir, Andrew Stein, aged 79, much and justly regretted.—At 17, Great King Street, Edinburgh, Elias Cathcart, second son of James Cathcart, Esq.

4. At Upper Dercluch, Elizabeth, relict of the late Major Alexander McDonald of Dalchossie, and daughter of the late Alexander Menzies, Esq. of Bolfra.

5. At 12, York Place, Edinburgh, Margaret, wife of John Ferrier, Esq., W.S.—At Drummorie, Mrs Aitchison of Drummorie.

6. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jane Mason, wife of Mr Mason of the Theatre Royal, and sister to the late celebrated Mrs Siddons.—At Killhassie, Perthshire, Robert Newbigging, Esq. A.M., 18, St Andrew Square, Edinburgh, one of the Presidents of the Royal Medical Society.—At Hamilton, James Anderson, Esq. of West Colinton, M.D.—At Edinburgh, Robert Corbet, Esq. advocate, in his 81st year.

7. At 35, Royal Terrace, aged 63, Thomas Dallas, Esq.

9. At Kelso, Mrs Christian Walde, aged 85 years.—At 10, Windmill Street, Mrs Murray, relict of the late John Murray, Esq. accountant to the Bank of Scotland.—At Edinburgh, Lieutenant-General John Mackenzie.—At St Omer, Major-General Aleyne Hampden Pyle, late Depute Quarter-Master in Jamaica.

10. At Darnaway Street, Mrs Catherine Stark, widow of William Stark, Esq. architect.—At Peebles, Mr Thomas Russell, in the 82d year of his age, deeply regretted.—Suddenly, at his residence, Great Portland Street, London, aged 73, Joshua Brookes, Esq. F.R.S. F.L.S. Soc. Nat. Cur. Mosq. Soc., forty years Professor of Anatomy in Blenheim Street.

11. At 30, Stafford Street, Mrs Riddell, widow of the late Thomas Riddell, younger of Camestown, Esq.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Emma Wilson, relict of the Rev. Dr William Gloag.—At Mossfenan, Anne, only daughter of the late Mr Alexander Welsh, in Cardon.

14. At Burntsfield Links, Mr John Keltie, late perfumer in Edinburgh, in his 83th year.

15. At Edinburgh, Mrs Isabella Robertson, spouse of the Hon. William Robertson, late one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

16. At Wellfield House, Berwickshire, Mr James Hunter of Wellfield.—At Lentwardine, in his 79th year, General Sir Banastre Tarleton, Bart. governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and formerly Member of Parliament for Liverpool.

17. At Edinburgh Castle, Ensign Silver, 82d Regiment.—At London, Charles Dibdin, Esq. for many years author and manager at several London theatres.

18. At Hastings, the Marchioness Dowager of Londonderry, relict of Robert, first Marquis of Londonderry.

19. At Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Sinclair, relict of the Hon. William Baillie of Polkemmet, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.—At 15, Leopold Place, Edinburgh, Lady Campbell, widow of Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglass.

21. At Tain, Mrs Christina Gordon, widow of Captain Robert Gordon, Invercarron.

22. At Edinburgh, Angela Theresa, youngest daughter of Major-General the Hon. P. Stuart; also, at Calcutta, on the 22d August last, Robert Henry Stuart, E. I. C. civil service, his eldest son, aged 21 years.

23. At Anne Street, Edinburgh, the Rev. William Macgregor Stirling, formerly minister of Port of Monteith, and a gentleman of literary and antiquarian accomplishment; much regretted.

24. At Dundee, Alexander Pitcairn, Esq. of Pratis.

25. At Glasgow, the Rev. Dr Dick of Greyfriars' Church, and Professor of Divinity to the United Secession Church.

Richard Rylance, Esq. aged 85, the oldest member of the Mark Lane Corn Exchange. Mr R. early in life constituted one of the twenty-four magnates of the "Essex Head Club," of which Dr Johnson was the head, the only surviving member of which is Lord Stowell.

PRICES OF SCOTTISH STOCKS—FEB. 1, 1833.

	Shares.	Paid up.	Price.
Royal Bank of Scotland	£100 0 0	£100 0 0	£152 a 154
Bank of Scotland	83 6 8	83 6 8	£152 a 154
Com. Banking Co. of Scot.	600 0 0	100 0 0	£160 a 162
British Lin. Co.	100 0 0	100 0 0	£235 a 237
National Bank	100 0 0	100 0 0	£13 10s
Glasgow Union Bank	250 0 0	50 0 0	£54 a 56
Caledonian Fire Ins. Co.	100 0 0	10 0 0	£12
Hercules Insurance Co.	100 0 0	10 0 0	£10
North British Insurance Co.	200 0 0	10 0 0	£15
Insurance Co. of Scot., Fire	10 0 0	10 0 0	£7
Standard Life Insurance	50 0 0	1 0 0	£1 a 1s
Scottish Union Ins. Co.	20 0 0	1 0 0	12s, 13s
Edin. Life Ins. Co.	100 0 0	10 0 0	£10
Coal Gas Co.	25 0 0	25 0 0	£55 a 57
Water Co.	25 0 0	25 0 0	£30 a 32
& Dalkeith Railway	50 0 0	50 0 0	£25
& Glas. Un. Canal Co.	96 0 0	96 0 0	£50 a 52
Glasgow Gas Co.	25 0 0	25 0 0	£56 a 58
Garnkirk Railway	100 0 0	50 0 0	£50
Monkland & Kirkintilloch do.	25 0 0	25 0 0	£23 a 25
Leith Gas Co.	20 0 0	20 0 0	£23 a 25
Forth and Clyde Canal	400 16 0	400 16 0	£530 a 540
Australian Co.	100 0 0	50 0 0	No sales
Carron Iron Co.	250 0 0	250 0 0	£380
Shotts Iron Foundry Co.	50 0 0	38 0 0	£14 a 16
Edin. & Leith Glass Co.	20 0 0	16 0 0	£3 10s.
& Alloa Glass Co.	20 0 0	20 0 0	No sales
Equitable Loan Co. of Scot.	25 0 0	10 0 0	£9 a 10

During the last month, above L30,000 of Scottish stocks has been transferred at the prices above quoted.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY.—A monthly series of volumes has been commenced under this title, with the design of republishing, neatly and cheaply, the whole range of the good writers of the last century. The first volume, which appeared a few days ago, is the excellent book, White's Natural History of Selborne with notes by Capt. Brown, an ingenious and most industrious naturalist residing in Edinburgh. The volume is solid and handsome beyond all ever before seen at its price (3s.); the notes are half a volume themselves; the illustrative cuts are in the first style and, altogether, the work outcheaps and outshines all that have ever gone before it. The wonder is, the *Athenæum* justly remarks, "how can so much elegant typography be sold at the money?"

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—A magazine under this title has been commenced in Dublin; capital where, we are happy to learn, a native literature is gradually arising, notwithstanding all the political agitations of the country. The present work is conservative in principles, and will therefore appeal only to one class of the Irish population. Its literary strength, however, which seems very great, promises with other favourable circumstances, to render it successful periodical. Among the articles of the first number, there is one capital Irish characteristic sketch called *Barney O'Reidre, the Navigator*, by Mr Samuel Lover, the clever author of the "Legends of Ireland," lately published.

THE CHAMELEON.—An annual of elegant appearance, but without engravings, published at Glasgow and wholly, we understand, the composition of Mr Thomas Atkinson, bookseller. This young author receives so much unqualified praise from the papers which contain advertisements, that he may perhaps admit of a little in a qualified state from a journal which, having no advertisements, is enabled to speak the truth. He is clever—he is versatile—he is up to almost any thing; but all his writings look too much like hasty intellectual exercises, and are only passable as such, instead of possessing independent merit. He will come to no good, unless he concentrates those wayward powers of mind which he possesses upon some particular branch of letters, and takes time to write a little less than he now does. Let him cease to be jack-of-all-trades, and try to become master of one.

LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—The first number of a work under this title, to be comprised in twelve numbers, has appeared. It contains a lively, minute, and apparently most faithful picture of the early years of the deceased poet and novelist.

The Mails.—It is reported that the transmission of the mails to all parts of the kingdom is speedily to be placed under a new and economical arrangement, by which a saving in the expense of nearly one-third will accrue. Mail-coaches of a very light construction, drawn by two horses only, are to be used, but these will travel at a much more rapid rate than formerly.

Postscript.

After all, there is reason to expect that no civil war or dismemberment of the Union will take place. New York papers to the 26th December bring information that the government is inclined to take conciliatory measures with the South Carolinians. A resolution has been passed in Congress, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed, with as little delay as possible, to furnish the Senate with a project of a bill for reducing the obnoxious duties.

Exclusive of all consideration as to the abstract propriety of conciliatory measures, the Americans will certainly be wise to retrace in time the first few steps they have taken in a course of policy, from which, in its more mature stages, they may see other countries now experiencing so much embarrassment.

Lord Palmerston has, up to the present time, withheld from the Belgian Minister the contents of the last despatches from Holland. It is, of course, inferred that they are not satisfactory to the Belgians. We understand from a respectable source, that Lord Palmerston and Prince Talleyrand differ in opinion as to some of the proposals of the King of Holland; Lord Palmerston is for accepting them, Talleyrand says they cannot be accepted by the French cabinet.

We have again this month the pleasing duty of announcing that the Funds are steadily rising. At the end of December the price of Consols was 85½ and 86; at the end of January the price was 87½. This demonstrates the great confidence in the stability of government and the preservation of peace.

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FEBRUARY, 1833.

CHAMBERS' HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS, EDITORS OF "CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL,"
AND "INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE."

No. 5.

MARCH 2, 1833.

PRICE THREE HALFPENCE.

IRELAND.

"It is the nature of all severe policy, even if justified by necessity, to provoke new resistance, where it does not extinguish the spirit of disaffection. Rigour often revives rebellion, and rebellion calls out for redoubled rigour. There are critical moments in the story of most countries, when a government appears to be, as were, doomed to move in this unhappy circle; which often enables the righteous punishment of bad rulers, but sometimes is a severe trial of those who desire to do well."—SIR JAMES ACKINTOSH.

THE first session of the Reformed House of Commons is already been distinguished by a very prompt introduction of remedial measures by the Ministry, and a promiscuous rush of private members to make motions on various grievances more particularly the subject of their own attention, and in some of which they must doubtless jostle against the plans of the government. The chief object of the new measures, is Ireland. Bills have been almost simultaneously proposed by Ministers in the two Houses for effecting large reductions in the church establishment of that country, and arming the executive with new powers for the repression of those disturbances which have so long rendered it a blot on the fair face of this powerful empire.

It is thus at once confessed by the Ministry, that the church in Ireland is a grievance which ought, at least, partially to be redressed, and that yet the people who have been malcontent under that grievance, are to be punished for the natural consequences of their dissatisfaction, by losing the benefits of British liberty. "We acknowledge," say the Ministers, "that the church was not quite a right thing; but you have no right to think as we do, and, therefore, for doing so, you must be subjected to military law. We take away as much of the grievance as suits our convenience; but if you say a word about the least beyond that, we must punish you as rebels."

It may well be conceived, that, in taking this view of the subject, in a paper designed for all parties in the state, we are not without some anxiety respecting the interpretation of our meaning. We know very well that the general sentiment of the English and Scottish nations is favourable to the proposed restriction of liberty in Ireland, which they think imperatively and immediately called for, by the system of outrage which there prevails. It is also a very general sentiment, that the Irish are naturally a barbarous and unruly people, and that Mr O'Connell is at the bottom of almost all the mischief of which they have lately been guilty. With great deference, our own opinion is, that the cause of Irish turbulence lies in Irish institutions, and particularly in the church. To get away with the turbulence, the institutions must not be done away with: no partial excision of their alleged grievances will permanently pacify the people. We do not say that this may be even possible, far less that it would be unattended with injustice to the respectable minority of Protestant English who reside in the country. But if it cannot be done, neither can the pacification be effected: if we cannot make up our minds to the complete undoing of almost all that has ever been done in Ireland, we must just make them go to a continuance of the misery and agitation which now exist. This we consider as equally clear with any mathematical axiom, and greatly do we regret that any dilemma so cruel and so threatening should occupy the attention of the British legislature.

The country we live in forms a remarkable contrast to Ireland, in its character of an addition to the domains of England. Even when labouring under only the influence of the foreign institutions which at present cause discontent in Ireland—namely, the Episcopal church—the Scottish people were in a state of constant contentment and vexation; the commercial energies of the country were comparatively torpid; the very intellect

of the nation seemed to have gone out. But when the Revolution of 1688 restored the religion of the Scottish populace, every thing began to prosper, and no more was heard of the rude and rebellious character of the Scotch, except when the general tranquillity was disturbed, in a small degree, by the partisans of the degraded church establishment. This is the grand negative cause of the peacefulness and prosperity of Scotland: its institutions have all been to its mind for four or five generations; its attention has never been in the least distracted, during all that time, from the means of bettering its moral and physical condition. In Ireland, however, there is not only a church, which, however excellent in itself—and, as a form of religion, it is excellent—is not generally popular, but there are other institutions, and modes of public and political procedure, apparently as opposite to the genius of the people as the Scottish institutions are all that they could wish. The natural inference is, that until all the institutions of the country have been made agreeable to the people, there can be no peace, no general improvement. Nor is it to be expected that the improvement will immediately take place even then. A long time would be required to calm down the angry passions of men, and, as in the case of Scotland, it might be nearly a century before a general move was observable.

It may here be asked, Would it be necessary, in order to complete the parallel between Ireland and Scotland, that the popular religion of the former country should be established, instead of the present Protestant church? Certainly not. The church established in Scotland at the Revolution could not be called a church in the Lutheran or Catholic sense of the word. It was rather a body of equal clergy, protected by law, than a church in that sense; just in so far as it was not so, it has been the less generally beloved and adhered to. If the same principle were followed out in this case, no church would be kept up as a state religion in Ireland; but all would be alike protected, while the funds of the Protestant church would be moderately applied where there were Protestant congregations, and the rest might be used, like the revenues of the Catholic church after the Reformation, in promoting public instruction.

Our views upon this subject are as yet entertained by so very few persons, that we cannot be suspected of throwing them out for any other reason than speculation. Perhaps, however, startling as they may be in general, some of the obstacles to their realization might be overcome. The fear, for instance, that the church in England would suffer by the disestablishment of that in Ireland, is certainly overstrained. The same fear was entertained respecting the Episcopal church in Scotland, and it was found groundless. Nay, the reason for establishing the Episcopal church in Scotland at the first, was a dread, that, if that country were seen to do without bishops, the people of England would wish to do without them likewise; and the first result of the attempt was, that the Scotch procured the downfall of both their own bishops, and, for a time, those of England too. Even allowing that the church might suffer, the religion certainly would not; for the genius of the English is as decidedly Lutheran, as that of the Scotch is Presbyterian, and of the Irish, Catholic; and this, it must be allowed, is, after all, the great concern. But we will not pursue any farther a subject beset with such difficulties, and in which it is so barely possible to speak in even the most abstract manner, without stirring up the bitterness of either the one party or the other. The result of the new coercive measures will speedily be seen, and greatly are we afraid that it will not be favourable.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

As mentioned in the Postscript to our last, the first session of the Reformed Parliament commenced on Tuesday the 29th January. The Lords only met for the purpose of reading the royal commission, and directing the House of Commons to elect a *Speaker*; immediately after which, their Lordships adjourned to the following Thursday.—(See *Commons of that day*.)

Tuesday, February 5.

THE KING'S SPEECH.—The house to-day was crowded with upwards of 300 Peeresses and other ladies in full court dress. His Majesty arrived in state about two o'clock, and was loudly cheered by the populace, both on his going and returning. The Commons being summoned, a large number of members attended with the *Speaker*, when his Majesty read the following speech in a firm tone of voice, laying particular emphasis on those passages of it which related to Ireland:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The period having now arrived at which the business of the Parliament is usually resumed, I have called you together for the discharge of the important duties with which you are entrusted.

"Never, at any time, did subjects of greater interest and magnitude call for your attention.

"I have still to lament the continuance of the civil war in Portugal, which has for some months existed between the princes of the house of Braganza. From the commencement of this contest, I have abstained from all interference, except such as was required for the protection of British subjects resident in Portugal, but you may be assured that I shall not fail to avail myself of any opportunity that may be afforded me, to assist in restoring peace to a country with which the interests of my dominions are so intimately connected.

"I have also to regret that my anxious endeavours to effect a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium have hitherto been unsuccessful. I found myself at length compelled, in conjunction with the King of the French, to take measures for the execution of the treaty of the 15th of November 1831.

"The capture of the citadel of Antwerp has in part accomplished that object, but the Dutch government still refusing to evacuate the rest of the territories assigned to Belgium by that treaty, the embargo which I had directed to be imposed on the Dutch commerce has been continued. Negotiations are again commenced, and you may rely on their being conducted, on my part, as they have uniformly been, with the single view of insuring to Holland and Belgium a separate existence, on principles of mutual security and independence. The good faith and honour with which the French government has acted in these transactions, and the assurances which I continue to receive from the chief powers of Europe of their friendly dispositions, give me confidence in the success of my endeavours to preserve the general peace. I have given directions that the various papers which are necessary for your information on the affairs of Holland and Belgium should be laid before you.

"The approaching termination of the charters of the Bank of England and of the East India Company will require a revision of these establishments, and I rely on your wisdom for making such provisions for the important interests connected with them as may appear, from experience and full consideration, to be best calculated to insure public credit, to improve and extend our commerce, and to promote the general prosperity and power of the British empire.

"Your attention will also be directed to the state of the church, more particularly as regards its temporalities, and the maintenance of the clergy. The complaints which have arisen from the collection of tithes appear to require a change of system, which, without diminishing the means of maintaining the established clergy in re-

spectability and usefulness, may prevent the collision of interests, and the consequent disagreements and dissatisfaction which have too frequently prevailed between the ministers of the church and their parishioners.

"It may also be necessary for you to consider what remedies may be applied for the correction of acknowledged abuses, and whether the revenues of the church may not admit of a more equitable and judicious distribution.

"In your deliberations on these important subjects, it cannot be necessary for me to impress upon you the duty of carefully attending to the security of the church established by law in these realms, and to the true interests of religion.

"In relation to Ireland, with a view of removing the causes of complaint which had been so generally felt, and which had been attended with such unfortunate consequences, an act was passed during the last session of Parliament for carrying into effect a general composition for tithes. To complete that salutary work, I recommend to you, in conjunction with such other amendments of the law as may be found applicable to that part of my dominions, the adoption of a measure by which, upon the principle of a just commutation, the possessors of land may be enabled to free themselves from the burthen of an annual payment.

"In the further reforms that may be necessary, you will probably find, that although the established church of Ireland is, by law, permanently united with that of England, the peculiarities of the respective circumstances will require a separate consideration. There are other subjects hardly less important to the general peace and welfare of Ireland, affecting the administration of justice, and the local taxation of that country, to which your attention will also be required.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you. They will be framed with the most anxious attention to all useful economy. Notwithstanding the large reduction in the estimates of the last year, I am happy to inform you that all the extraordinary services which the exigencies of the times required have been amply provided for.

"The state of the revenue, as compared with the public expenditure, has hitherto fully realised the expectations that were formed at the close of the last session.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In this part of the United Kingdom, with very few exceptions, the public peace has been preserved; and it will be your anxious but grateful duty to promote, by all practicable means, habits of industry and good order amongst the labouring classes of the community.

"On my part, I shall be ready to co-operate to the utmost of my power in obviating all just causes of complaint, and in promoting all well-considered measures of improvement.

"But it is my painful duty to observe, that the disturbances in Ireland, to which I adverted at the close of the last session, have greatly increased. A spirit of insubordination and violence has risen to the most fearful height, rendering life and property insecure, defying the authority of the law, and threatening the most fatal consequences, if not promptly and effectually repressed.

"I feel confident, that to your loyalty and patriotism I shall not resort in vain for assistance in these afflicting circumstances, and that you will be ready to adopt such measures of salutary precaution, and to entrust to me such additional powers, as may be found necessary for controlling and punishing the disturbers of the public peace, and for preserving and strengthening the legislative union between the two countries, which, with your support, and under the blessings of Divine Providence, I am determined to maintain, by all the means in my power, as indissolubly connected with the peace, security, and well-being of my people."

After the reading of the speech, his Majesty and the Commons immediately retired.

THE ADDRESS.—The Marquis of Conyngham then rose to move the address to his Majesty, which was, of course, merely an echo of the speech. It was seconded by Lord Kinnaird. The Earl of Aberdeen concurred in the clauses of the address bearing upon our domestic affairs, but condemned the foreign policy of Ministers in the strongest terms, especially the surreptitious assistance lent to Don Pedro, by the non-enforcement of the foreign enlistment act, and tacitly countenancing the recruiting in this country for his service. The war in Portugal was no civil war, but an invasion, the people being unanimous in favour of Miguel; and he entreated Earl Grey, for the sake of the best interests of the country, to rise above the prejudice which now misled him.—Earl Grey defended the foreign policy of his administration, imputing the necessity for interfering between Holland and Belgium to the measures of his predecessors, and the hopes they still secretly held out to the Dutch king; and alleged that the language now held by the Earl of Aberdeen was meant solely to embarrass Ministers. Miguel, he said, was a usurper whom he never would recognise.—The Duke of Wellington denied his having been the adviser of the King of Holland. If he had, he would have recommended him to have made reprisals on our shipping in the Thames, which was perfectly unprotected, in retaliation for the capturing of his vessels. He repudiated the charge so constantly made by Earl Grey of the measures of his (the Duke of Wellington's) government rendering it imperative on his successors to adopt an armed interference in the Netherlands. The English government was bound to recognise Miguel as sovereign of Portugal. He objected to the mode of church reform proposed in the speech—namely, legislating separately for the churches of England and

Ireland, which were indissolubly united. It would give a handle to the Repealers for infringing the act of Union.—After a few words from Earl Roden, the address was agreed to.—The following protest, however, was afterwards entered by the Earl of Aberdeen on the Journals of the House:—

"Dissentient,

"Because, in humbly thanking his Majesty for the papers on the affairs of Holland and Belgium, which he has given directions should be laid before this house, we feel it to be our duty, at the same time, to express our regret that his Majesty should have found himself compelled, in conjunction with the King of the French, to adopt measures which have led to the attack and destruction of the citadel of Antwerp, and to the capture of the Dutch garrison as prisoners of war.

"We are not informed that any insult has been offered by the government of the Netherlands to the crown and dignity of his Majesty—that any treaty or engagement has been violated—or that any of his Majesty's subjects have been injured or oppressed. We cannot, therefore, but deeply lament that his Majesty should have been advised to co-operate in the execution of measures directed, as we think, against the honour and independence of a faithful and unoffending ally, which are compatible only with a state of actual hostility, and which, as it seems to us, are at variance with the principles of justice, and of all public law.

"GORDON (Aberdeen.)"

The following signatures were added on Thursday to the protest:—

Ernest (Cumberland), Wm. Frederick (Glocester), Penrhurst, Kenyon, Rolle, Verulam, Bathurst, Churchill, Wynford, Rosslyn, Beresford, Stuart de Rothsay, Selkirk, Limerick.

February 6.

Their Lordships met this day merely for the purpose of carrying up the address to the King, and adjourned to next day.

February 7.

CHURCH REFORM.—Lord King moved for certain papers concerning the revenues of the church, and made some statements relative to particular livings in several counties, which, however, were contradicted by the Bishop of London.—Early Grey deeply deprecated Lord King's premature interference with this subject, which, he said, could only serve unhappily to inflame popular feeling against the church. The heads of the church were most anxious to correct, not the abuses (for that was not the proper term), but the deficiencies in the establishment.—Lord King finally withdrew his motion.

February 8.

LUNACY BILL.—In answer to some queries of Lord Wynford, the Lord Chancellor stated, that the lunacy bill about to be introduced was of the same character as that of last session.—Adjourned to Monday.

February 11.

Lord Teynham, after presenting a petition for the abolition of tithes, from the parish of Gullen, in the county of Mayo, arraigned the conduct of the Marquis of Sligo, Lord-Lieutenant of that county, for getting the said parish unjustly put under proclamation as in a state of disturbance; alleging that this was done solely for the purpose of influencing an impending election, and moved for a copy of the proclamation.—The Marquis of Sligo repelled the charge, and read from the local newspapers accounts of the disturbed state of the parish previous to the proclamation.—The motion was agreed to.

February 12.

LUNACY BILL.—This bill was read a second time. Lord Wynford strongly objected to it on the score of expense.

February 13 and 14.

No public business was discussed on either of these days. On the latter, Earl Grey laid on the table several documents relating to the question between Holland and Belgium.

February 15.

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.—Earl Grey moved for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectual suppression of local disturbances and dangerous associations in Ireland. He stated that Ministers had deviated from the usual course of requiring a committee of inquiry, because the disturbed state of Ireland was a matter of notoriety. He then proceeded to describe the outrages prevailing in Ireland, rendering life and property insecure, and frustrating the ends of justice by intimidation. He lamented the disappointment of his hopes of good from the Catholic relief bill, which it was said would satisfy Ireland. It would be found that, from the time that measure passed, Ireland became every day worse than it had been previously, in point of violence and outrage. Since that period, various beneficial measures had been passed, and others were in progress, but nothing except coercive measures would restore tranquillity in that country. A volunteer association had been so framed, by one skilled in the law, as just to keep within the law, while ready for the most desperate purposes. This was a power which could not be suffered to exist. He described Munster, Cork, and Tipperary, as in the worst state of disturbance, and recited various outrages there and elsewhere. The state of Ireland was an unparalleled demoralization. He was, therefore, now under the necessity of applying to the legislature to strengthen the hands of government. The provisions proposed in the present

measure were taken from various laws of the Irish and English Parliaments. His Lordship then proceeded to detail the objects of the bill, of the more important of which the following is a summary:—

Sec. 1 enacts, that the Lord-Lieutenant may suppress, by order, the meeting of any assembly deemed by him to be dangerous to the public safety, or inconsistent with the due administration of the law; and may suppress any adjourned or continued meeting of the same.

Every meeting so prohibited shall be deemed an unlawful assembly, and any person present shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

Sec. 4 enacts, that the Lord-Lieutenant may issue his proclamation declaring any county, &c. to be disturbed, and to require the application of this law, and that such county shall be deemed a proclaimed district.

Sec. 9 enacts, that no meeting be allowed in a proclaimed district for petitioning Parliament, or for discussing any alleged grievance, or any matter in church or state, without a previous written notice of ten days, specifying the objects of the meeting, given to the Lord-Lieutenant, and his consent obtained, &c.; and all such meetings without such notice and consent, are declared to be illegal assemblies, and every person attending to be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Sec. 10 enacts, that the Lord-Lieutenant may appoint commissioned officers of the line for trial of offences within this act.

Sec. 11 enacts, that any number of persons so appointed, not more than nine nor less than five, shall be deemed a court-martial for the trial of offences within this act, and shall have the powers of any court-martial and also the powers of any court of oyer and terminer, jail delivery, or sessions of the peace, and may pass judgments in like manner as might be done by any court of oyer and terminer, &c.

Sec. 18 enacts, that any magistrate, peace-officer, or other person authorised by the Lord-Lieutenant, may commit to prison any one found out of his house, in the proclaimed district, from one hour after sunset to sunrise, who may be tried before any such court-martial and, if convicted, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

Sec. 19 enacts, that any justice, or any person with warrant of justice, accompanied by a commissioned officer or chief constable, may, from one hour after sunset to sunrise, demand admission into any house in a proclaimed district; and if entrance is refused, may enter by force any house from which he suspects the inhabitants are absent, and may search for them, or for arms, weapons, &c.; and all persons absent shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, unless they prove some lawful occasion of absence.

Sec. 21 enacts, that any person who disposes of a seditious paper in a proclaimed district shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable to imprisonment for not more than twelve months, unless he discover to whom he was so employed.

Sec. 23 enacts, that nothing done in pursuance of this act, in any proclaimed district, shall be questionable in any civil or criminal court; and that all officers and soldiers, acting in pursuance of such power or authority, shall be responsible only to courts-martial.

A limited suspension of the Habeas Corpus act to take place in the disturbed districts.

The Earl of Longford, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Eldon, and Marquis of Lansdowne, supported the bill. The Lord Chancellor claimed his share of the responsibility of the measure, which he reckoned perfectly necessary for the security of life and property in Ireland. Lords Ellenborough, Cloncurry, and Wicklow, spoke against its adoption without previous trial of the efficacy of the new church reform. The bill was then read a first time; and ordered to be again read on Monday.

February 18.

The bill for the suppression of disturbances in Ireland was read a second time without opposition, and ordered to be committed.

February 19.

The house went into committee upon the disturbances' suppression bill. Various amendments, proposed by Lord Wynford and the Earl of Harrowby, were rejected. Three suggestions, by the Duke of Wellington—1st, That no person be tried by court-martial but by the directions of the Lord-Lieutenant; 2d, That no sentence be executed until confirmed to him; and, 3d, That a field-officer preside over each court-martial—were adopted. The bill, as amended and with the addition of a clause, limiting the duration of the act to 1st August 1834, was then agreed to, and the house adjourned to Thursday.

February 21.

The report of the disturbances' suppression bill was agreed to with some few amendments; one, to allow counsel for the accused to examine and cross-examine, as in ordinary criminal courts; another excludes whipping for offences under this act.

February 22.

The Irish disturbances' suppression bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, January 29.

The House of Commons presented an unusual business for the first day of a new Parliament, there being upwards of 300 members present. Considerable amusement was excited by Mr Cobbett, member for Oldham, taking his seat on the Ministerial bench, immediately behind Lord Althorp.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.—The business of the day was opened by Mr Hume proposing, after a lengthened

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speech, Mr Littleton, one of the members for the county of Stafford, as *Speaker*, in the room of Mr Charles Manners Sutton; which motion was seconded by Mr O'Connell. Lord Morpeth proposed the re-election of Mr Sutton, and was seconded by Sir Francis Burdett. A long and animated discussion ensued, in which Mr O'Connell, Mr Cobbett, and one or two others, vehemently insisted on the incongruity of a Tory *Speaker* presiding over a Reformed Parliament; and were replied to by Lord Ebrington, Lord Althorp, and Mr Tennyson. The house then divided, when there appeared—

For Mr Hume's motion	-	-	31
Against it	-	-	241

Majority for Mr Manners Sutton 210

Considerable misunderstanding prevailed in the house as to whether or not Mr Sutton was entitled to draw the pension of L.4000, bestowed on him on his retirement at the end of last session, along with the salary of L.6000, to which he was once more entitled as *Speaker*. Mr Sutton disclaimed all thoughts of such an arrangement; and the act of 2d and 3d William IV., for regulating the *Speaker's* salary, was ultimately referred to, by which it is declared that the *Speaker* shall be held to continue in office, and receive his salary, until another *Speaker* be elected; consequently, Mr Sutton had never been in a situation to entitle him to the pension.—The house then adjourned to Thursday.

January 31.

CONFIRMATION OF SPEAKER.—The *Speaker*, attended by about 150 of the Commons, appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, when the usual ceremonial was gone through of hearing intimated his Majesty's satisfaction at the choice of Mr Sutton as *Speaker* of the House of Commons; after which, both houses proceeded to the swearing in of their respective members, which continued throughout Friday and Saturday, when simultaneous adjournments took place to the following Tuesday.

Tuesday, February 5.

Numerous notices of motions were given by Ministers, and various members of the house. Amongst other questions, Lord Althorp was asked if he intended to repeal the tax on newspapers; to which his Lordship replied, that it was uncertain whether the current year's revenue would permit of it. To a similar query touching the corn laws, the like qualified answer was returned.

THE ADDRESS.—His Majesty's speech having been read, Lord Ormelie rose to move the address in reply to it. After some gratulatory remarks on the Reform Act, his Lordship adverted to that clause of the speech which referred to the disturbed state of Ireland, and advocated the imperative necessity of empowering the crown to repress the acts of ferocity and outrage there daily occurring. Ministers had ever evinced a sympathy with the miseries of Ireland. (Cries of "No, no!" and "Blood, blood!" from Mr O'Connell.) These miseries he attributed to continued misgovernment and oppression—oppression by the fomentors of civil discord, the harpies that fed on the ills of their country. Matters had come to such a pitch, that measures of force and power must unfortunately be applied; but, with these, remedial measures for real grievances must also be adopted.—Mr John Marshall, member for Leeds, seconded the address.—Mr O'Connell denounced it as a "bloody and brutal" address; and, in allusion to Lord Ormelie's remarks respecting him, he advised his Lordship "not to vilify better men than himself." Nothing but a repeal of the Union would preserve Ireland to the King of England. The present government was a persecuting one. They had persecuted the press, the people, and the priests, and established a regular system of favouritism in the appointment of the magistracy. After a long description of the miseries of Ireland, the learned gentleman remarked, that the "bloody" speech of the King would show Ireland what the Whig government intended to do for her. (Here he was called to order by Lord John Russell for applying such terms to the words recently spoken by his Majesty. The *Speaker* being appealed to, remarked, that the speech must be considered merely that of his Majesty's Ministers; but that it would be impossible to preserve either order or decency if such language were persevered in.) After many remarks of the same import, Mr O'Connell moved, as an amendment, a committee of the whole house, to consider the address; which motion was seconded by Mr Cobbett.—Mr Richards, after complaining that no notice had been taken of the wretched state of the English labouring classes in the speech, recommended a system of poor laws for Ireland.—Mr Stanley replied at great length, and with much vehemence, to the speech of Mr O'Connell. He demanded of that gentleman why he continually refrained from bringing forward in Parliament the question of the repeal of the Union—which he systematically employed as the means of inflaming the passions of an ignorant and deluded rabble, describing it as the panacea for all the ills of Ireland—to issue in the British House of Parliament. His panacea was one which they (the government) "would resist to the death." It would be the death-blow of the empire, and they would be traitors to their country did they not resist it. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to detail the frightful system of outrage and massacre that prevailed in Ireland, and which ren-

dered extraordinary powers absolutely necessary to suppress it. In Kilkenny alone (said he), within the last twelve months, there have been 32 murders and attempts to murder; 34 burnings; 519 burglaries; 36 acts of houghing cattle; and the number of illegal notices and violent and serious assaults (by which I mean assaults attended with danger to life and limb) has been 170. In Queen's County, the number has been even more. There have been 60 murders or attempts to murder; burglaries, 626; malicious injuries to property, 115; and serious assaults upon individuals, 209. One hundred rewards, amounting to L.12,000, have been offered by the government; and of these only two have been claimed. So complete is the system of disorganization—so fearful is the discipline of these marauders—so extensive is the connection of these disturbers of the public peace, that the victims dare not complain; they are compelled to suffer in silence, and, knowing the individuals by whom they have been attacked, to submit implicitly, and without a murmur, to the commands of those whom they know to have the means of death in their hands, and whom I can qualify with no lighter term than that of insurgents. Government, he continued, were most unwilling to call for extraordinary powers; but was there not a necessity for it, when it was found almost impossible to procure a jury who dared convict an offender, well knowing that the destruction of their houses and properties, and the lives of themselves and families, would be the consequence? He then read a list of recent appointments, utterly disproving the charge, brought by Mr O'Connell, of favouritism in the choice of public functionaries.

It is impossible for us, owing to the limited nature of our publication, to give even an outline of the subsequent part of this first debate in a Reformed Parliament, which lasted in all four days, and during which no less than sixty members delivered their sentiments—many of them at great length. On Wednesday (the 6th), Mr Stanley, in reply to some observations in the speech of Mr Lytton Bulwer on the same subject, said that it was perfectly erroneous to impute to him the idea that the Reform Act was "the be-all and end-all of reform in this country;" and stated, that "he regarded it only as the completion of that machinery by which other improvements were to be wrought." On Thursday, Sir Robert Peel, after a long and powerful speech, stated his determination to support Ministers—not from any increased confidence he felt in them, but because he thought it his duty, under existing circumstances, to throw what little weight he possessed into the scale of the crown. "There was a party in that house who seemed to assume that every thing which had been done was wrong, and that nothing was right which had not been touched by the magic wand of reform. Between himself and office," he said, "there opened as wide a gulf as there did between office and any in that house;" and added, that, "in the present state of public feeling, he should consider his return to power a most unfortunate event for the country." The right hon. Baronet was frequently interrupted throughout his speech by loud and general cheering, and sat down amid the most enthusiastic plaudits from all parts of the house. At two o'clock on the morning of Saturday the 9th, the house divided, when there appeared—

For the address	-	-	428
For Mr O'Connell's amendment	-	-	40

Ministerial majority 388

The house afterwards divided upon an amendment moved by Mr Tennyson, to the effect, that if the House of Commons should be induced to entrust his Majesty with additional powers, such acquiescence should be accompanied by a close investigation into the causes of discontent in Ireland, with the view of applying prompt and effectual remedies, &c. Upon the division there appeared—

For the address	-	-	393
For Mr Tennyson's amendment	-	-	60

Ministerial majority 333

The leading supporters of Ministers throughout this long debate were—Lord Ormelie (the mover), Mr Macaulay, Lord Ebrington, Sir Robert Peel, Mr D. Browne, Mr Clay, Dr Lushington, and Mr Shaw.

MR O'CONNELL'S MINORITY.—Of the forty who supported Mr O'Connell, thirty-two were Irish members, six English, and two Scotch; and both because of this being the first division in the Reformed Parliament, and as exhibiting the character of the party who have thus early arrayed themselves against government, we think a list of the names of the minority may prove an interesting record to our readers:—

Irish Members.—Baldwin, Cork city—Barron, Waterford city—Colonel Butler, Kilkenny county—Chapman, Westmeath—Sir R. Keane, Waterford county—Walker, Wexford town—Morgan O'Connell, Meath county—Maurice O'Connell, Tralee—Finn, Kilkenny county—Fitzsimon, Dublin county—Fitzsimon, King's County—Roe, Cashel—W. Roche, Limerick city—D. Roche, ditto—Wallace, Carlow county—O'Connor, Cork county—O'Dwyer, Drogheda—Lalor, Queen's County—Sheil, Tipperary—Rathven, Kildare county—Fitzgerald, Louth—Nagle, Westmeath—Talbot, New Ross—Vigors, Carlow town—Rorke, Longford—H. Grattan, Meath county—Lynch, Galway—M'Loughlin, Galway—O'Brien, Clare—John O'Connell, Youghall—Sullivan, Kilkenny—H'Hee, Longford.

English Members.—Cobbett, Oldham—T. Attwood, Birmingham—Hume, Middlesex—Faithful, Brighton—John Feilden, Oldham—Kennedy, Tiverton.

Scotch Members.—Kinloch, Dundee—Wallace, Greenock.

Amongst the speeches of those who voted with Mr Tennyson, that of Mr Roebuck, member for Bath, was the most conspicuous, being almost exclusively a severe stricture on the general policy of the Ministry, especially as regarded the contemplated measures towards Ireland.

Seldom, if ever, has any debate in the British Parliament been conducted throughout with so much heat, invective, and apparently personal animosity, as was evinced generally by the speakers in the minorities, towards the Ministry, more particularly by the O'Connell party. The right honourable Secretary for Ireland was the target against which all their shafts were directed; and it almost seemed as if they had come down to the house in a body, unanimously determined and prepared to overwhelm him with the combined force of their philippics. If such was really their intention, even their friends must own that they signally failed, not only as regards the result of the division, but the effect of their consecutive attacks on the Minister himself, who displayed a self-possession, a cogency of reasoning, a readiness of reply, and a severity of retort, which surpassed all his former appearances in the house. Mr Stanley, it is well known, is by no means a general favourite even amongst his political supporters; his alleged haughty and aristocratic bearing being assigned as the cause of the dislike towards him. We suspect, however, there was much truth in the remark made by Sir Robert Peel during his speech on the above occasion, "that less would be heard of these qualities on the part of the right hon. gentleman, were he not so powerful a debater." Of all the speeches that were delivered during the above discussion, if we may judge by the public journals, that of Sir Robert Peel himself seems to have given the most universal satisfaction throughout the country.—On the conclusion of the debate, the house adjourned to Monday the 11th.

NEGRO SLAVERY.—On Wednesday, previous to the resumption of the adjourned debate on the address, Lord Althorp, in answer to a query from Mr Buxton, said that government was maturing a plan for slave emancipation, which he confidently hoped would be reckoned safe and satisfactory by all parties.

POLITICAL UNIONS.—On Thursday, Lord Althorp stated that no bill was in contemplation for the suppression of political unions.

QUAKERS' OATHS.—On Friday, previous to the adjourned debate, Mr Pease, the Quaker, was introduced, as member for South Durham, but refused to take the usual Parliamentary oaths. The case being altogether novel, a select committee was appointed to inspect the Journals for any precedents authorising Quakers to take their seats in Parliament upon their affirmation. (On the following Friday, Mr Pease was admitted to take his seat upon his simple affirmation, which he did amidst general cheering.)

February 11.

REPORT OF THE ADDRESS.—On the bringing up of the report, another lengthened discussion ensued, in consequence of Mr O'Connell again repeating his charges of "brutality," "atrocious," &c. against the clause for repressing outrage and disturbance in Ireland. If the terms of that clause were carried into effect, he (O'Connell) would rather live in France under Robespierre. He then read a long figurative statement, to show that Ireland had declined in prosperity every year since her union with England.—Mr Spring Rice, in reply to the last assertion, referred to various official documents, showing the large sums of English money applied to the improvement of Ireland, the taxes from which she was exempted, &c., and proving the great advantages which that country had derived from the Union.—Mr Cobbett, in a long speech, denounced the conduct of the Whig government, and defended that of Mr O'Connell; he then proposed an entirely new address of his own preparing, which was rejected by a majority of 300; only 23 supporting it.—Mr T. Attwood also moved an amendment, which was negatived without a division.—The address was then agreed to.

February 12.

REFORM IN THE IRISH CHURCH.—After the *Speaker* had reported his Majesty's answer to the address, Lord Althorp moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the laws relative to the established church in Ireland. His Lordship entered at great length on the subject, and detailed the several reductions and alterations proposed to be effected. The taxes, he said, that pressed on Ireland, were but few in number, and but small in amount; one of the greatest was the duty on soap, and, as regarded that, he would bring in a bill during the present session to alter it. The revenues of the Irish church had been very greatly exaggerated. The net amount of the incomes of the Irish bishops was only L.130,000. A large tract of land belonged to the bishops, but they had no beneficial interest in it, their tenants and lessees having full five-sixths of the value of it. The value of that land was L.600,000, but the bishops got no more than L.100,000 from it. That accounted for the exaggerated rumours of the amount of the bishops' revenues. The whole amount of revenue belonging to the deans and chapters was L.23,600; but the necessary expen-

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diture to which this sum was applied was £21,400, so that the surplus of £2200 was all that was left for the deans and chapters. The number of benefices in Ireland was 1401; of this number, 1149 had sent in returns, from which it appeared that their value was £478,000. The other 252 had not sent in returns, but, taking the same average value for them as for the other benefices, £580,000 would be the whole revenue derived from the benefices of Ireland. The statement which he made, then, was briefly this—

Amount of the revenue of bishops' sees	£130,000
Revenue of deans and chapters, exclusive of the livings held by them as prebends	2,200
Revenue of the other benefices of Ireland	600,000

Total revenues of the Irish church £732,000

There were 200 livings of less than £100 a-year value, and it had been customary to increase that allowance by grants from the first fruits. But owing to the defects in the first fruits system, it was proposed to abolish it altogether, and to impose a tax on all benefices in lieu of it. His Lordship then explained very fully the principles of the proposed bill, of the leading points of which the following is a summary:—

1. The taxation of Catholic inhabitants for Protestant purposes, under the title of vestry cess, to be abolished. This is a direct pecuniary relief to the amount of £80,000 per annum.

2. A reduction of the number of archbishops and bishops prospectively, from four archbishops and eighteen bishops, to two archbishops and ten bishops, and the appropriation of the revenues of the suppressed sees to the general church fund.

Archbishops to be reduced to bishoprics:—Cashel and Tuam.

Bishoprics (10) to be abolished, and the duties to be transferred to other sees:—Dromore to Down; Raphoe to Derry; Clogher to Armagh; Elphin to Kilmore; Killala to Tuam; Clonfert to Killaloe; Cork to Cloyne; Waterford to Cashel; Ossory to Ferns; Kildare to Dublin.

3. A general tax on all bishoprics, from 5 to 15 per cent., to be imposed immediately.

4. An immediate reduction from the bishopric of Derry, and a prospective reduction from the primacy, in addition to the tax; the amount to be paid to the general church fund.

N.B.—The net incomes of all the archbishops and bishops of Ireland amount to £130,000. The plan will effect a reduction of about £60,000.

5. An immediate tax on all benefices, from 5 to 15 per cent., in lieu of first fruits, which are hereafter to cease.

Benefices under £200 to be exempt, and the tax to be graduated according to the value. Total income of parochial clergy, under £600,000.

6. An abolition of all sinecure dignities, and appropriation of their revenues to the general fund.

7. Commissioners to be appointed to administer the fund, and apply it—1st, to ordinary church cess; surplus to augmentation of poor livings, assistance in building glebe houses, churches, dividing unions, &c.

8. Commissioners to have the power, with consent of Privy Council, of dividing and altering limits of parishes.

9. Also, where no duty has been performed, nor minister resident for three years before the passing of the act, commissioners to have power to suspend appointment (if in the gift of crown or church, and apply proceeds to the general fund.

10. Tenants of bishops' leases to be empowered to purchase the perpetuity of their leases at a fixed and moderate amount, subject to a corn rent, equal to the amount now annually paid in shape of rent and fine.

N.B.—This is the application of the bishops' leases to the principle of the composition act, so far as it precludes the possibility of future increase.

14. The proceeds of these leases to be paid to the state, and applicable to any purpose not connected with the church. The amount, if all purchased at a low rate, will be from £2,500,000 to £3,300,000 sterling.

The commutation of tithes for land, and the laws of enforcing residence, and prohibiting pluralities, to be the subject of other bills.

Mr O'Connell expressed his great satisfaction at the proposed measure, although it certainly did not go so far as he could have wished.—Sir Robert Inglis, Mr Goulburn, and Mr Shaw (Dublin University) warmly opposed the measure.—Sir Robert Peel approved of many parts of the bill, especially the abolition of vestry cess, and enforcing the residence of a minister in every parish where there was a Protestant congregation; but he deprecated the reduction of the number of bishops, and the application of any portion of the church revenues to state purposes.—After two or three other members had spoken in support of the measure, leave was given to bring in the bill.

February 13.

IRISH CHURCH REFORM, &c.—Lord Stormont inquired to what purposes the surplus of the revenues of the church of Ireland was intended to be devoted.—Lord Althorp replied, that he considered them applicable to the purposes of the state.—To an inquiry, as to whether it was intended to reduce the number of Irish bishops in the House of Lords, Lord Althorp replied in the negative.—The Solicitor-General announced an intended alteration in the law for preventing bribery at elections.—Mr Grant, in answer to an inquiry from Mr Baring, stated that the question of the renewal of the East India Company's charter was under the most anxious consideration of

government, and that it would likely be brought forward before Easter.

February 14.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.—Lord Althorp moved for a committee to inquire into the state of the corporations in England, Wales, and Ireland, to report what abuses existed, and propose proper measures for their correction. He stated that Scotland had not been included, because the Lord Advocate had a bill in preparation for that part of the kingdom.—Mr Oswald moved that Scotland be included in the inquiry.—Mr Hume seconded the amendment.—The Lord Advocate said it was unnecessary to include Scotland in the inquiry, as the monstrous character of the Scotch burghs had been long since fully exposed. In the year 1469, the whole of the liberties of the burghesses of Scotland were struck to the ground. By the arbitrary statute of that year, the corporations of Scotland, which had before been liberal, were converted into rotten corporations; the nomination of the magistrates and councils was declared at one sweep to be no longer fit to be entrusted to the burghesses, to "simple men," as they were termed (a laugh); and it was enacted, that in time to come the existing magistrates should nominate their successors. The course, therefore, with respect to Scotland, was plain and simple. All that it would be necessary to do was to repeal the statute to which he had alluded, and provide at once a popular constituency. His Lordship said he would bring forward his motion for the repeal of this statute on the 12th of March. After some further discussion, the committee moved for by Lord Althorp was appointed.

NAVAL AND MILITARY SINECURES.—Mr Hume brought forward his promised motion on this subject. He enumerated various instances in point: several individuals holding sinecure offices in our colonial establishments, who never had been out of Britain, and others holding offices at home, who discharged no duties for the emoluments. He quoted particularly the late appointments of Earl Munster as governor of Windsor Castle, and Lord F. Fitzgerald as governor of the Tower; and concluded with moving two resolutions—the first expressing the necessity of economy, the second declaratory of the inexpediency of naval and military sinecures as a means of rewarding public services.—Mr Robinson seconded the motion.—Lord Althorp opposed it. The offices objected to came annually under the revision of Parliament, and any abuse of them might be checked in voting the estimates. The system of appointing lieutenant-governors to each of the West India islands was to be changed in future. Henceforth there was to be only one governor for several islands, and he was, at the same time, to be an efficient officer; by which means £16,000 or £17,000 would be saved.—Mr O'Connell thought that the opposition of government to this motion was altogether incomprehensible.—Sir James Graham said he had reduced the expenses of the naval administration one million, and still greater savings would this year be effected. The offices alluded to could not be abolished without detriment to the service, and he was determined to support them. A stimulus was necessary to excite the energies both of naval and military officers.—After a very long discussion, the house divided—

For Mr Hume's motion	138
Against it	232

Majority against the motion 94

Amongst the English members, the most strenuous opponents of Mr Hume's motion were Sir F. Burdett and Mr Macaulay. The inconsistency of these gentlemen in this respect, which was clearly exposed and brought home to them by other members, has excited a great sensation throughout the country.

Thirty-four Irish members voted for Mr Hume's motion, and eight Scotch. The names of the latter are—Lord Dalmeny, W. D. Gillon, Mr Oswald (Ayrshire), Mr Oswald (Glasgow), Mr Kinloch, Mr Wallace, Mr Pringle, and Captain Wemyss.

The house afterwards resolved itself into a committee of supply, and after voting several sums, adjourned.

February 15.

EMBARGO ON DUTCH SHIPPING.—A long discussion took place on this subject, introduced by Sir Robert Peel, who, without making any motion, or calling upon the house to express any opinion, condemned in strong language, as a disgraceful violation of international law, and an unjust aggression on the property of foreign merchants, the capturing and detention of Dutch vessels, before any declaration of war had been issued against Holland.—He was supported by Mr Baring, Mr Pollock, Sir Richard Vivyan, and Sir James Scarlett, the latter of whom declared, that the prerogative of the crown had been stretched beyond its proper limits in this instance. The house then resolved itself into a committee of supply, and afterwards adjourned to Monday (18th).

February 18.

Besides hearing read, and agreeing to the report of the committee of supply, the time of the house was entirely taken up this day with a motion of Mr Cobbett, for a repeal of certain taxes, which was ultimately withdrawn, and another long speech from Mr O'Connell, in reference to the sufferings of Ireland, and denouncing the measure of coercion brought forward in the upper house.

February 19.

IRISH GRAND JURIES.—Mr Stanley moved for leave to bring in his proposed bill for amending the grand jury system in Ireland. Those bodies were entrusted with the civil administration of counties, and with the building and repairing of bridges and other public works; they defrayed the expenses by levying taxes on the occupiers of the land, and their collectors had the power of distress. They possessed control over almost the whole internal local taxation of Ireland, amounting at the present moment to about £940,000. The chief grievance, however, was their power of making compulsory assessments for the purpose of local expenditure. The principal objections to grand juries in Ireland might be stated as follows: 1st, That they were not acquainted with the practical details of the works to be undertaken; 2d, That they were without responsibility, and uncontrolled by the check of public opinion in the discharge of their duties; and, lastly, That the system afforded opportunities for corrupt practices. It had been suggested that it was necessary to separate the civil from the criminal jurisdiction exercised by grand juries; but he was not prepared to deprive them of the whole control which they at present exercised in civil matters. The hon. gentleman then noticed several of the more important of the alterations he intended making, but which would be more fully explained upon the introduction of his bill, which he would refer to a select committee, where he would court the fullest discussion.—Mr O'Connell concurred in the provisions of the proposed bill, but thought other and more sweeping changes ought to be made. After some discussion, leave was given to bring in the bill.

February 20.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.—Various propositions made by Lord Althorp respecting the mode of transacting business in the house, were, after much discussion, adopted. The house is hereafter to sit from 12 o'clock noon till 3 p.m., for the purpose of hearing petitions; then to adjourn for two hours, and commence public business at 5.

February 21.

SCOTCH ENTAILS.—Mr Kennedy moved for a select committee to consider and report on the state of the law of entail in Scotland, when the following members were appointed:—Mr Kennedy, the Lord Advocate, Mr Abercromby, Mr Robert Grant, Mr Littleton, Lord Ormelie, Mr Hope Johnstone, Mr Loch, Sir Andrew Agnew, Mr Bannerman, Mr Oswald, Lord Dalmeny, Sir John Hay, Mr Murray, Mr Traill, Mr James Oswald, Mr Leith Hay, Captain Gordon, Mr Warburton, Mr Strickland, Mr Dunlop, Mr Tancred, Mr Warre.

LIGHTHOUSE DUTIES.—Upon the motion of Mr Hume, a return was ordered of the duties paid at each lighthouse in England, Scotland, and Ireland, from 1828 to the present time.

February 22.

IRISH DISTURBANCES' SUPPRESSION BILL.—This bill was received from the Lords, and ordered to be read a first time on Wednesday; no discussion took place, except a few animadversions by Mr O'Connell.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.—Mr Hume moved for a select committee to inquire into the number of members holding offices under the crown. He did not think that persons holding offices at pleasure should sit and vote in that house. He included officers in the army and navy.—Mr Roebuck thought the electors the best judges of the trustworthiness of the candidate.—Lord J. Russell concurred.—Mr Hume said that he could not rely on the votes of officers.—This remark called forth some spirited observation from Captain Berkeley, which Mr Hume, in reply, said he treated with contempt.—Lord Althorp called the attention of the house to this language.—The Speaker thought it was very indecorous, but that it was employed in retort.—Motion agreed to.

Foreign News.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

IN our last, we gave a full detail of the causes of dispute between the American government and the southern states, bringing the accounts of their mutual proceedings down to the 10th December, at which time President Jackson had addressed a long proclamation to the inhabitants of South Carolina, asserting the supremacy of the Federative Legislature over all the states of the Union, and threatening them with all the penalties of rebellion, in case of their refusing implicit obedience to its authority. It was thought proper, however, to accompany these threats of coercion with symptoms of a disposition to conciliate the insurgent state, and the proclamation was accordingly followed up by an announcement, in the House of Representatives at Washington, of intended important modifications of the obnoxious tariff—the ostensible cause of all the differences. But this latter declaration seems to have had little effect in mollifying the angry spirit it was intended to appease, and which, it would now appear, is fed by other and more dangerous fuel than disagreements as to mere commercial regulations. In fact, it seems impossible to put any other construction on the conduct of the Carolinians, than a long though silently cherished wish to separate themselves from the Federative Union, and establish their independence. Upon the receipt of the above

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proclamation, a public meeting of the State-Rights party, or "Nullifiers," was held, at which resolutions were passed for the immediate raising of volunteers throughout the state.

In the Lower House of the Local Legislature, at the same time, separate bills were introduced, read, passed, and sent to the Senate for its sanction, for raising supplies, by extraordinary taxes, to provide arms, ammunition, &c.; and decreeing that every inhabitant found in arms in opposition to the ordinances of nullification should suffer death, without benefit of clergy. In consequence of these decided measures, Governor Hayne issued a proclamation, in reply to that of President Jackson, addressed to the citizens of Carolina. In this document, the threats of the President are treated with contempt; the "entire sovereignty" of each separate state, and its independence of all laws not made by itself, are asserted; the existence of a "national government" denied; and the doctrine that the members of Congress are the representatives merely of the particular states which send them, and not of the whole United States, is maintained. After contesting the arguments of President Jackson, the proclamation announces, in the most emphatic terms, that force will be repelled by force, and concludes with exhorting the citizens of Carolina to disregard those "vain menaces of military force," and calling upon them "to sustain the dignity, and protect the liberties of the state, if need be, with your lives and fortunes."

In the meantime, whilst these warlike demonstrations were going on at Charleston, the announced bill, modifying the provisions of the objectionable tariff, was promulgated at Washington. The alterations to be made are extensive and important, and evidently framed with a view to the interests of the southern states. The restrictive duties on cottons, woollens, iron, hemp, silks, sugars, olives, &c., are reduced very considerably, and, in some instances, so low as five per cent. *ad valorem*.

It would appear that whilst the intelligence of this conciliatory measure was on its way to Charleston, the proclamation of Governor Hayne reached Washington. The bold and truculent terms in which this document was couched, immediately called forth another long and important message to Congress from President Jackson, the main purport of which was to indicate the supreme authority of the Federative government over every part of the Union; declaring that no single state had a right capriciously to withdraw itself from the common confederacy, and that, as a last resource, the naval and military forces of the United States would be employed to put down the rebellion in Carolina. The customhouses at Charleston were, at the same time, ordered by the President to be removed to the neighbouring fortress, and it was even reported that instructions had been given for the arrest of Governor Hayne for high treason, but the latter statement would appear to be incorrect.

Subsequent accounts, up to the 1st ult., have been received, by which it would appear that the conjoined measures of concession and coercion adopted by President Jackson, have had considerable effect in moderating the tone of the "Nullifiers." The local Senate of Carolina had reported most favourably of the beneficial results likely to ensue from the intended modifications of the tariff; and the popular House of Assembly have agreed to postpone the execution of the nullifying ordinance (which had previously been fixed for the 1st of February) to the 3d of March, in order that the fate of the altered measure in its way through Congress may be seen. What that may be, is quite uncertain; but whatever decision may be come to—whether the original or the modified tariff be adopted—the embarrassing dilemma in which the President is now placed will be rendered still more perplexing and perilous; and the hazardous question as to the sovereign powers of the Congress, it seems impossible either way to shirk. In the former event, the Carolinians will of course reassume their posture of defiance, and put their pretensions to independence to the arbitrement of the sword; whilst a compliance with their wishes will to an almost equal certainty rouse the indignation of the northern states, who view the partial measures intended for the benefit of their southern fellow-citizens with well-grounded alarm, as likely to prove utterly destructive of their own commerce and manufactures; and assuredly, if adopted, it will be impossible for them to compete with our British manufacturers in the favoured ports. Massachusetts has already petitioned against the modified tariff, and a strong party in Congress evince a disposition to carry the original measure into effect at all hazards. The great problem of the stability and permanence of the American republic may perhaps be solved ere our next publication.

TURKEY.

THE aspect of affairs in the east has altered materially since the date of the accounts given in our last. At that time, Ibrahim Pacha had advanced as far as Konieh, on his way to Constantinople, after having routed and dispersed, beyond all possibility of again making head against him, the immense army of the Sultan, which had been assembled to oppose his progress in the defiles of Mount Taurus, and make a last struggle for the preservation of the Ottoman empire. The intelligence of this event is said to have so completely paralyzed the Turkish government, that scarcely an effort was made to retrieve their disasters,

or even to make preparations for the defence of Constantinople. It would appear, indeed, that the capture of the Grand Vizier in the above action had deprived the Sublime Porte of the only man capable of stimulating or putting to use the relaxed and scattered energies of the Turkish soldiery, and it is more than probable that the capital would have fallen without striking a blow. Accounts, however, have since arrived of an armistice being concluded between the Sultan and his formidable vassal, upon the intervention of the Russian and English governments. The preservation of the Turkish empire, we believe, is viewed by the great powers of Europe as an indispensable arrangement for preserving the proper balance of influence and power between them, and the Egyptian Viceroy knows well the utter futility of endeavouring to nullify this arrangement. On the other hand, it is stated that the Porte is perfectly willing to cede Syria to the successful Viceroy, and to recognise him as the independent sovereign of Egypt—a concession which, there is little doubt, will be at once sanctioned by the European powers; and we have thus the prospect of witnessing, at no distant date, the re-establishment of a dynasty, whose previous existence, with all the wondrous circumstances and associations therewith connected, is, from the lapse of ages, invested with all the characteristic hues and interest of romance. If there be a man now living capable of regenerating the moral character of the Syrians, and rendering Egypt, as an independent empire, in some degree worthy of her ancient name and fame, it seems to be Mohammed Ali (Ibrahim's father), who, for corporeal and intellectual activity, decision of purpose, promptness of action, and liberal and enlightened views of government, bears no inconsiderable resemblance to Charlemagne himself.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

FRESH negotiations have commenced between the British, French, and Dutch governments, with a view to an amicable adjustment of the claims of the latter; hitherto, however, without any appearance of a successful result. On the contrary, the King of Holland has issued an order, imposing a tax on all foreign ships entering the Scheldt; and as the duty varies according to the value of the cargo, the order necessarily implies a right of search. Three offices have been established for collecting the duty; one at Flushing, another at Batz, and a third at Las de Gand. The tax or toll was to be levied on all vessels passing up the river subsequently to the 8th ult; and it is said that already two brigs, one a Swede, and the other an Austrian, have been subjected to the regulation of search, but subsequently released, the former on account of having entered the river on the 7th, and the latter upon the master's giving security to pay the duty which may be claimed by the Dutch government. This proceeding is certainly, to say the least of it, a bold one, and promises any thing but a speedy removal of the difficulties which have so long baffled the efforts of the mediatory powers to bring the disputes between Holland and Belgium to a peaceful termination. What renders this circumstance the more unaccountable, is the fact—if fact it be, which is stated as such in a demi-official London journal (the *Globe*)—that a recent application by the King of Holland to the Emperor Nicholas, for assistance in extricating him from the difficulties in which he is involved, met with a refusal, accompanied by a recommendation to settle his differences with France and England as speedily as possible.

PORTUGAL.

EVERY arrival from Portugal brings fresh accounts of the utter hopelessness of Pedro's attempt to dispossess Miguel of the throne of that kingdom, or even to excite the slightest display of popular feeling against the usurper. This latter fact may be viewed as perfectly decisive of the result of the contest between the two brothers (unless, indeed, in the event of foreign intervention, of which there appears little chance), and confirms the doubts, now begun to be pretty generally entertained, regarding the atrocious cruelties and wanton acts of oppression said to be daily perpetrated by Miguel on his countrymen. On the 24th of January, a sortie was made by Marshal Solignac against the troops of Don Miguel, who had commenced to retreat; but, in consequence of a signal being made by Don Pedro to one of the divisions to retire, great confusion took place, and the Marshal ordered the troops to fall back upon the city. The loss on the part of Don Pedro, according to official accounts, was 18 killed and 95 wounded, and on the part of the enemy it is stated at upwards of 600 killed and wounded. Since then, matters have become daily worse in Oporto; provisions can scarcely be procured; and, to add to the horrors of famine, it is reported that cholera has broken out in the city. Don Pedro is now said to place his whole reliance for success on the aid of France.

FRANCE.

THE bill of the French Ministry to suppress armed insurrection, and to punish the insurgents by military tribunals, partly transcribed from the law "on the state of siege," which was attempted to be enforced against the disturbers of June last, but which the Court of Cassation declared to be cancelled, is likely to be lost in the Chamber of Peers, or to be withdrawn by the government before it is brought to the test of a vote.

GREECE.

INTELLIGENCE has been received at Munich of the arrival of the King of Greece, with the Regency and the Bavarian troops, at Napoli di Romania, where they were received with great joy. The squadron was met by Greek vessels at the point of the Morea, and escorted by more than a thousand vessels and boats of every description to the place of disembarkation.

WEST INDIES.

By recent arrivals from Jamaica, we have an account of the dissolution of the House of Assembly by the Governor, with an intimation that he has no view of calling them together again, his intention being to summon a new Assembly, in the election of which the new constituency, namely, the coloured population, will have a vote. The immediate cause of the dissolution is a difference that has taken place between the two branches of the legislature, the Council having claimed a right to originate bills, the exercise of which has been discontinued for more than a century. This difference having put an end to the slender hopes that are entertained of transacting the public business satisfactorily, no alternative was left the Governor but to dissolve the Assembly. There are obviously, however, more serious causes of difference between the Governor and the Assembly, than between the two houses, and these must have led to the dissolution of that body, independent of any other cause. Respecting the condition of the slaves in the West Indies, and the measures necessary for ameliorating their condition, the views of the government at home, and the colonial legislature, are, we regret to state, diametrically opposite; nor does there appear to be the least prospect of any better agreement.

ENGLAND.

Jan. 28. The Reverend H. Champion De Crespigny, son of the late Sir W. De Crespigny, was sentenced, in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, to six months' imprisonment, as a punishment for his extravagance and unjustifiable conduct to his creditors. He will also be compelled to pay L. 30 into court previous to obtaining his discharge, for their benefit.

Feb. 1. As the second class train of carriages on the Liverpool railway was proceeding over Parr Moss, near the village of Newton, one of the tubes which passes longitudinally through the boiler burst. This occasioned a stoppage, but was not an accident of any moment. Several passengers got out of the carriages to see what was going on. In consequence of the accident, a large body of steam was generated, which enveloped them completely. Meanwhile, the train of waggons proceeding from Bolton to Liverpool came up. The persons who had alighted were not aware of its approach, and the engineers of the Bolton train did not stop their engines. The consequences were dreadful. Several persons were knocked down, and the wheels of the train passed over four of them. Three of the unfortunate party were killed on the spot, their bodies being dreadfully crushed; the fourth survived, and was taken forward to the infirmary.

2. Mr J. D. C. Lamont, second lieutenant of the Briton, was tried by a court-martial at Portsmouth, for using insulting language to the first lieutenant of that ship, Mr Patten, and subsequently sending him a challenge, and using threatening language towards him on the quarter-deck. The court found him guilty upon all the charges, and dismissed him from the service.

13. Mr Bingham, one of the confidential clerks of Messrs Bloxham and Company, bankers, of Dursley, was knocked down about five o'clock, and robbed of bank notes and gold to the amount of about L. 6000.

17. The expedition in search of Captain Ross sailed in the Hibernia, Captain Maxwell, for New York; Captain Back, commander.

18. About four o'clock, William Mellish, Esq. of York Place, the celebrated contractor, and formerly member for Middlesex, was passing through Spread Eagle Alley, between Finch Lane and Threadneedle Street, where he was accosted by Captain Folger, formerly in his employ, respecting some disputed account. High words ensued, when Captain Folger drew out a pistol and shot him. The ball took effect on the back of Mr Mellish's head. Captain Folger was instantly seized. Mr Mellish bled profusely, and it was believed he was mortally wounded. He was conveyed to the house of a medical gentleman in the neighbourhood, where, on examination, the injury was found to be only a flesh wound, and not of a dangerous character. It was immediately dressed, and when the last accounts left the city, Mr Mellish was doing well. Captain Folger was conveyed to the Compter. The unhappy man offered no resistance whatever, stating that Mr Mellish had been his ruin, and that he was determined to be revenged. The ball perforated the back of the neck, and was found in a tailor's shop, after having passed through one of the shutters.

19. The council of the Birmingham Political Union held a meeting. Mr G. F. Muntz, Mr B. Attwood, the Reverend T. Macdonnell, and others, addressed the meeting in speeches expressive of great disappointment at the conduct of the Ministry. They said that it was evident that no measures calculated to be of real service to the country were to be expected from them, unless they were compelled to bring them forward by the universal cry of the people from one end of the country to the other. The coercive measures towards Ireland were also strongly denounced. Mr Macdonnell said, that Lord Grey had contrived "to extract all the virus of former acts of coercion, and had concentrated them in one focus." It was determined to hold a public meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham, at Beardsworth's Repository, on the succeeding Monday. The Northern Political Union, of which the headquarters are at Newcastle, and which can assemble seventy thousand persons, has also declared

against the coercive measure for Ireland. A meeting on the subject was also to be held at Wolverhampton during the week of our publication.

Government have permitted a patent to be taken out for distilling spirits from mangel wurzel, which was powerfully resisted by corn growers and agriculturists.

The reports printed for the House of Commons during the last session will form forty volumes in folio.

His Majesty's Attorney-General has directed a *nolle prosequi* to be entered upon all the informations against the Bristol magistrates, so that no farther proceedings can be made therefrom.

The deaths of Earl Fitzwilliam and Alderman Waithman will cause two vacancies in the House of Commons. By the former, the accession of Lord Milton to the House of Lords makes an opening in the representation of the northern division of Northamptonshire; and, by the latter, a vacancy ensues in that of the city of London. Viscount Milton, eldest son of (the now) Earl Fitzwilliam, was twenty-one on the 18th of January, and, it is said, will make his political debut in the present Parliament as one of the members for the borough of "fortunate Malton," by the retirement of one of its present representatives. He is heir-apparent to one of the largest fortunes in the Peerage. The honourable C. Wentworth Fitzwilliam has been called upon to stand for the vacancy in the representation of Northamptonshire, by a requisition signed by 1185 of the electors. Several names are mentioned as candidates for the vacancy in the metropolis; amongst whom are Mr John Irving, of the house of Reid, Irving, and Co.; Mr Lloyd, jun. the banker; Mr Lyall, the late unsuccessful candidate; and Mr Alderman Venables.

Lord Brougham, it is said, has not allowed the name of a clergyman to be inserted in any commission of the peace since he has held the seals; and it is intended to omit them in all future renewals of commissions.

A petition from Liverpool, signed by 3010 persons, principally belonging to the middle classes, for the disfranchisement of the burgesses of that town, has been sent to Mr Bennett, the member for Wiltshire, for presentation to the House of Commons.

The Earl and Countess of Errol have been presented by the King with apartments in St James's Palace, which will save his Lordship the expense of a town residence.

The expenses of Mr Miles, the conservative candidate for East Somerset, will, it is rumoured, exceed £50,000.

The Bishop of Durham has dispensed in private charity, during the last year, upwards of nine thousand pounds.

We learn, from an authentic source, that it is not the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to propose any alteration in the newspaper stamp duties until April, when the state of the financial year shall have been declared. There is a surplus of £600,000 on the last year, but this will do little more than cover the deficiency previously occasioned by the reduction of taxes. As far as the state of the financial year, ending the 5th of April, can be judged of by the present appearance, there will be a surplus of rather more than half a million; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not, we believe, yet made up his mind as to whether he should apply the surplus to the diminution of the excise duties, the reduction of the assessed taxes, or of newspaper stamps.—*Sun.*

The income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for 1832, is ascertained to exceed £47,500.

We take the following from the *Journal du Commerce* of Lyons, of the 27th ult.:—"Two days ago, a mercantile house was opening some bales of cotton, when, to the astonishment of those engaged in the operation, there was found in one of them the body of a negro, bent double, and carefully packed in the middle of it."—[This story is not incredible. Some years ago, Mr W. Gray, of Boston, at that time the largest ship-owner in the United States, and engaged extensively in the West India trade, found a young "nigger" snugly preserved in a hog'shead of rum. He ordered his cooper to head up the cask immediately, and not to mention what he had seen; adding this truly mercantile remark—"If I buy the devil, I'll try to sell him."]

Mr Goldsmid, a Jew, has recently been called to the English bar—the first instance.

The subscriptions to the Arctic Land Expedition in search of Captain Ross, amount to £5750, including £2000 given by government. This sum is considered sufficient for the purpose.

Sir J. F. Herschel, having terminated his series of calculations on the subject of the double stars, is on the point of embarking for the Cape of Good Hope, with the intention of continuing his observations on these stars.

JOHNSON THE MURDERER.—The extreme fear of death which agitated this poor wretch wrought a most surprising effect on the animal system. Just before execution, the beating of his pulse was almost imperceptible, and the surgeon of the prison was of opinion that he could not have existed twenty-four hours longer, with the prospect of his ignominious punishment in view.

STATISTICAL FACTS.

The total revenue of Van Dieman's Land, for the first quarter of 1832, was £18,844, 1s. 9^d. The expenses of the government were £24,553, 4s. 0^d.

The number of vessels composing the British navy amounts to 574, viz.—Fourteen carry 120 guns, five 110, three 108, twelve 84, ten 80, nine 78, six 76, sixty-two 74, seven 52, fifteen 50, sixty-two 46, and twenty 42. The remainder carry from 36 to 2 guns each. In this number are included twenty government steam-vessels. This immense fleet employs 20,000 sailors and 12,000 royal marines.

The length of the paved streets and roads in England and Wales is calculated at 20,000 miles; that of the roads which are not paved at about 100,000 miles. The extent of the turnpike roads, as appears by Parliamentary documents, in 1823, was 24,531 miles.

During the last year there were 209 fires in London, but only six of any magnitude. The number of fires has been gradually decreasing for the last three or four years.

From the trade between Great Britain and the West Indies, £30,000,000 a-year are realised; while it gives employment to multitudes of artisans, and to 20,000 seamen.

A correspondent of the *Times* has sent to that journal a statement of the comparative decline of British and foreign shipping in the port of London, by which it appears that British shipping has declined about 19 per cent. whilst the decrease in foreign tonnage is no less than 43 per cent. It would certainly seem, therefore, that if the shipping trade of London is on the decline, it has not been taken out of our hands by foreigners.

The customs duties received at the port of Liverpool during the last year amounted to nearly four millions sterling, giving an excess of £325,000 over those of the preceding year. As the total increase in the kingdom was only £223,167, not only must the whole of that increase have taken place in this port, but the deficiencies of other places must have been compensated for by the improvement of the trade of Liverpool.

Pauperism in Paris.—From an official return of the state of the French metropolis for 1832, it appears that, of the whole population (770,286), 68,986 are maintained at the public expense.

SCOTLAND.

THE CHURCH OF EDINBURGH.

It was stated at a meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh, on the 20th ult., that during the last year, the tax called annuity, which is designed for the support of the city clergy, instead of producing the £11,157 to which it was stented, and which it formerly produced, realized only £5699, being a defalcation of nearly one half. The stipends of the ministers had thus been reduced from between six and seven hundred a-year, to £346, and they had been obliged to raise £1500 from the banks, upon their personal security, in order to complete the sum necessary for their maintenance.

This is rather a curious circumstance in a public point of view, for it is exactly a miniature of the transactions at present going on in Ireland. There are thirteen parish churches in the Scottish capital, five of which have two ministers each: these eighteen clergymen are appointed by the Town Council. Four of the churches, and those supplied only by one clergyman each, are well frequented. The rest are at various degrees of thinness: some so low as not to draw above £30 for seat-rents; though, annually, about £1400 a-year is, or used to be, paid by tax for their support. The whole sum drawn for seat-rents is absorbed into the town's funds.

For some time past, a large proportion of the citizens of Edinburgh have been endeavouring, by a passive resistance to the payment of the tax, to bring on a revised arrangement as to the city clergy: and certainly, wherever the *onus* of the initiation of such a measure may lie, it is loudly called for. The most zealous friend of the establishment must allow, that the disproportion between the utility of the city clergy and their nominal incomes, is enormous. The most respectable men—men whose names are mentioned far and wide with respect—do not draw congregations equal to the humblest dissenting meeting-houses; and, in fact, to describe it in one word, the whole system approaches in character to the cathedral system of the Anglican church. It is vain to hope for any redress from the local clergy, or the magistracy; for they seem bent upon increasing, rather than diminishing the evil. Inspired by an unaccountable prepossession for the old parochial divisions, and apparently satisfied that religious zeal is more perfectly shown by the mere building of churches, they are urging the erection of two new places of worship in the inaccessible and deserted Old Town, where it is confessed by the Lord Provost himself, that the nine churches which existed two years ago produced only £2000 in seat-rents; there being a sitting in that haunt of misery and vice for every 2³/₄ souls, while in the New Town, where alone does there exist a population fit to pay seat-rents upon the city scale, or which seems to have a disposition to go to the established churches, there are only sittings for one in every five individuals.

The present is clearly not the time to persist in any system which time has thrown so much into error as this. The enemies of church establishments are by no means enemies to be despised; and where could they find a battering-ram to urge with such effect against the walls of the church, as the state of what may be too emphatically called the church of Edinburgh? It is clearly the interest of the country clergy, and of the friends of establishments in general, to endeavour to procure some alteration in the system we have been describing. The collegiate charges, which chiefly exist in the Old Town, where there are the

smallest congregations, should be reduced to single ones, by permitting the incumbents to die out. Even the number of parishes in that quarter of the city might be judiciously abridged. The nomination of the clergy men should be given up to the sitters. The seat-rents should go to the payment of the ministers, and the remainder be allocated upon the proprietors of houses, each parish paying what was deficient within itself. By these and such reforms, the city clergy would have a fair chance in competition with the dissenters whose chapels are now filled with the multitudes who behold the established clergy with indignation and contempt. Nothing else, we are persuaded, can postpone the annihilation of the church of Edinburgh, nor the serious injury of the church of Scotland; for it may be fairly calculated, that, if the hatred of the people towards it be at all measured by the extent of resistance to the annuity tax, it is far beyond all means of redemption except a thorough reform.

CHURCH PATRONAGE.

On Wednesday, 20th February, a meeting of between forty and fifty Scotch members (being the whole of the town) took place in the library of the House of Commons, on the subject of church patronage in Scotland.—Mr Sinclair, member for Caithness, in the chair. Mr Sinclair, after addressing the meeting at some length, proposed the appointment of a select committee, which was seconded by Mr Horatio Ross. The Lord Advocate objected to the appointment of the committee on various grounds. Government, he said, were well aware of the evils complained of, and had measure in contemplation, but perhaps not legislative, in reference to their own patronages, which might set a good example to others, and which would likely be promulgated in a few weeks. He thought that the appointment of a committee would appear ungracious towards the crown, and would involve questions regarding recent appointments, which might place the new incumbents in an invidious position. Mr A. Johnstone expressed great disappointment on the part of himself and many friends at the statement of the Lord Advocate. He was himself prepared to bring in a bill on the subject, but from his Lordship's statement being so favourably received by the meeting, he would make no motion at that time, and would wait until the proposition of Ministers was declared. He added, that a memorial had been presented on the subject to Lord Melbourne by 300 or 400 Scotch gentlemen, to which no answer had been returned; but that he would receive the Lord Advocate's declaration as an answer. The presentations since Ministers had come into office, he said, had been in several instances most unsatisfactory; and as to the call, he expected nothing at the hands of the General Assembly, considering their division of 120 to 80 of that question last year; and even supposing that the Assembly did do something regarding the call, they ought never to satisfy the country so long as the right of patronage were suffered to exist. After some farther conversation, the meeting broke up; and the subject will come before Parliament again, when the different anti-patronage petitions are presented.

COLONIAL SLAVERY.

On Tuesday the 26th ultimo, a Mr Borthwick delivered the last of a series of addresses, or lectures, in the Assembly Rooms, George Street, in this city, on the subject of the comparative merits of gradual and immediate emancipation. His audiences have throughout been most numerous and respectable, and have listened to his statements with the greatest interest and attention. His chief objects in these addresses have been to demonstrate, 1st, The perilous and destructive consequences that would ensue, not more to Great Britain and the slave proprietors, than to the slaves themselves, by being emancipated *instantly*, without any previous preparation or training; 2d, To rebut and expose the calumnious statements regarding the physical treatment of slaves in the colonies, and the obstacles said to be thrown in the way of their moral enlightenment and ultimate emancipation by their owners. Mr Borthwick utterly disclaims being a friend to slavery, or to its continuance on any longer than is consistent with the public safety or the interest of the slaves themselves. By reference to Parliamentary and other documents, Mr Borthwick proved that the planters had been the first to petition and did so repeatedly, for the abolition of the traffic in slaves, which petitions were as often rejected by the British legislature. This was previous to the great measure of abolition which came into effect in 1807. Scarcely a year, he said, had passed over since that time, without some measure being carried for ameliorating the condition of the slaves. There was no such thing now as irresponsible power—the same law that protects the master's property protects also that of the slave—the same law that protects the master's person protects the slave's—the same law that protects the master's wife and children protects the wife and children of the slave. It was much more easy now for a slave to obtain redress against a planter, than for a planter to obtain redress against a slave. The inveterate attention to caste has been almost entirely done away. The slave may now become free, and, having become free, he may sit in the House.

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Assembly in Jamaica. There were now, he said, two men of colour members of that body, and in the Council of Demerara there was one man, Hopkinson, a member, who was born in the condition of a slave. In fact, he said, there is now only one evil of the system remaining, namely, that man is yet the possession of his fellow-man; beyond that, every point of slavery had been abolished by the planter in his own Assembly. He also read a document, showing that upwards of 16,000 slaves had been emancipated within the last ten years, two-thirds of whom had been freed gratuitously by their masters. Emancipation, he said, to be safe or beneficial, must come from the planters themselves, whose undoubted interest, as well as inclination it was, to get it adopted as speedily as possible. Whatever may be thought of Mr Borthwick's views, he is certainly a powerful orator, both as to command of language and imitation of address, and possesses a fine full-toned voice. During his address, he continually resorted to Parliamentary papers and other documents, to substantiate his statements, asserting, that the greater part of the effusions of the members of the Anti-Slavery Association consisted of mere random affirmations, without any proof. He dwelt particularly on the remarkable discrepancies between the evidence of Mr Knibb, as given before the House of Lords, and his harangues to the public.—In the Glasgow papers, we find accounts of a public disputation, held in that city, between Mr Borthwick and Mr Thomson, agent for the Anti-Slavery Society, and, of course, the advocate of immediate emancipation. The discussion lasted three days, amid great tumult and uproar, the audiences being appointed the arbitrators; but finally terminated, on Thursday the 21st ult., in favour of Mr Thomson, by a great majority.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

ALTHOUGH bankers are in no respect privileged above ordinary traders, they assume a ridiculous superiority over their commercial brethren, in as far as, on certain days of the year, they shut up their shops, to their own advantage and pleasure, and the grievous loss and inconvenience of all other men. There are eight out of the 313 lawful days on which these tradesmen affect religious scruples about doing business, and, of these, three are the anniversaries of historical events in which no mortal man has been in the least degree interested for several ages. On a recent occasion, the publishers of this paper were subjected to a troublesome pecuniary inconvenience, because on that day one hundred and eighty-four years, a puritanical militia cut off the head of their sovereign. On next 29th of May, they may, perhaps, be subjected to a greater inconvenience, because on that day a hundred and seventy-three years, the son of the said sovereign was restored to a throne, which, according to the sense of all men since his time, he abused. Again, on the next 5th of November, worse evils still may befall, because on that day two hundred and twenty-eight years, a few men, driven to religious desperation, conspired to blow up the king and his senators with gunpowder. The holidays, altogether, bating those which are really holidays, form one of the most troublesome, and, at the same time, contemptible grievances that afflict our country.

Jan. 31. This day a dinner was given to Sir George Clerk at Dalkeith, by his friends and supporters in that district of the county. At five o'clock, about three hundred gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner in the White Hart Inn, Robert Dundas, Esq. of Arntoun, in the chair, supported on his right by Sir George Clerk, on his left by Lord John Scott. Mr Burn Callander, of Prestonhall, and Mr Fraser, of Ford, officiated as croupiers. Among the principal speakers, besides the Chairman and Sir George Clerk, were Lord John Scott, Mr P. Robertson, and Mr C. Neaves, advocates, Sir F. W. Drummond, Sir John Hope, &c. The company separated about half-past ten o'clock, after an evening spent in the most convivial and happy manner.—A large and respectable meeting of friends of the church establishment of Scotland took place in Glasgow, for the purpose of forming a lay association for the abolition of patronage, and the defence of the promotion of the general interests of the church.

Feb. 2. A serious fire took place at Letham, near Mid-Caldar, by which a byre, containing twenty milk cows, was destroyed. The whole cows, except one, were suffocated. The accident arose from a candle falling among the straw in the byre.

11. A splendid dinner was this day given in Glasgow to Mr Forbes, of Callander, the unsuccessful Tory candidate for Stirlingshire. Henry Monteith, Esq. of Carstairs, in the chair. William Smith, Esq. of Jordanhill, croupier. Upwards of 300 gentlemen of the first rank in the west of Scotland were present.—At the quarterly meeting of the incorporations of Mary's Chapel, Edinburgh, held this day, it was unanimously resolved to petition both Houses of Parliament in favour of burgh reform, and appointed a committee to co-operate with other public bodies for this purpose. Deacon Mackintosh afterwards moved, that from and after Whit-sunday next, no prosecution be commenced against any unfree men for an encroachment on the privileges of the incorporations. The motion was seconded by Mr A. Dodds, slater, and ordered to be taken into consideration at next quarterly meeting. The Lord Provost was elected an honorary member of the incorporations, as a testimony of the high sense which they entertain of the manner in which he has filled the civic chair. The same honour was conferred on the Hon. James Abercromby, M.P. for the city, for his past services in the cause of reform.

19. The ship Thomas, Captain Edward Henley, sailed from Leith Roads with a valuable cargo of goods, and 167 settlers, for Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales.

21. The counting-house of Messrs Gall and Yellowlees, coach-makers, Leith Walk, was broken into this morning, but, after forcing open and searching the desks, only three shillings and two pence were found, and carried off. A drawer in one of the desks, containing L.50 in bank notes, luckily escaped the notice of the thieves. A phosphorus box and several matches were found in one of the desks, and in another a bundle of accounts was found partially consumed, being, no doubt, set fire to by the miscreants in revenge for their disappointment.

The medical examinations in the University of Edinburgh are ordered to be conducted henceforth in the English instead of the Latin language.

The subscription towards erecting a monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott amounts to upwards of L.5000.

Military in Scotland and Ireland.—It would appear, from a table in the United Service Gazette, showing the present stations of the British army, that the number of regiments at present in

Ireland is 26, and of reserve corps 20; while in Scotland there is only one regiment and one battalion (lying in Glasgow barracks), and six reserve corps.

The late Alexander Piteairn, Esq. of Pratis, has left L.1330 to be divided amongst the different charitable institutions of Dundee. *Banff, Feb. 7.*—We some time ago noticed the remarkable prevalence of scarlet fever in this town, and we are now sorry to add that its virulence has since greatly increased. At first it was confined principally to children, but grown-up persons now are not exempted from its ravages. So great has the mortality been of late, that the magistrates have deemed it advisable, as a precautionary measure, to cause the Academy to be closed for a fortnight. —*Aberdeen Herald.*

It is stated that the Rev. Dr Stirling, minister of Craigie, is to be proposed as Moderator of the next General Assembly.

The Kelso Mail notices that the Wandering Piper lately performed through the streets of Morpeth. We look upon this person, whoever he is, as an intolerable nuisance, and wonder that the newspapers are so eager on all occasions to favour his paltry desire of notoriety. The puppy should be tossed in a blanket.

From the tables just published by Oliver and Boyd, as an appendix to the Almanack, we find that the registered constituency of Scotland is as follows:—

Voters in the burghs	-	-	31,324
Ditto in the counties	-	-	33,222

Total - - - 64,546

Owing to various causes, however, many persons duly qualified did not register; and, perhaps, if the whole of these were included, the total number of electors in Scotland would not be less than 75,000. Under the old system, the burgh magistrates, with the freeholders, formed an aggregate constituency of about 4200; so that the reform bill has multiplied our electors fifteen fold.

Desecration of the Sabbath.—Numerous public meetings have been held in various parts of Scotland during the past month, at Greenock, Lanark, Dollar, Ayr, Dunfermline, Tweedsmuir, &c. &c.; from all of which places petitions have been sent up to Parliament, praying for the enactment of some measure to enforce a stricter attention to the duties of the Sabbath than is generally practised.

New Provincial Branch Banks.—The Commercial Bank has lately established agencies at Dunbar and Melrose. The National Bank has also opened branches at Kelso and Hawick. *Respite.*—Michael McCabe, printer, who, as stated in our last, was sentenced to death for robbing Alexander Bain, fish-curer, on 4th December last, has been respited during his Majesty's pleasure. Cochrane, the *socius criminis* of McCabe, has since been apprehended, and remitted to the Sheriff for trial.

Fisheries.—The salmon fishings north of Tweed opened on Friday, 1st February—those of the Tweed itself on the 16th.—The herring fishing in Lochfyne has been going on with great success; as a proof of which we may mention, that one day lately one boat caught the extraordinary number of fifty-five maeze. None of the boats had less than five maeze.

Ship Building.—At no period these many years back has the ship-building business on the banks of the Clyde been brisker than at present. There are about 20 vessels on the stocks at the slip-dock, Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, and Greenock, among which are three or four steamers of immense size, destined to ply on English and Irish stations.—*Glasgow Courier.*

The editor and publishers of the *Reformer's Gazette* have been liberated from prison; two gentlemen having become security for the expenses of the prosecution against them.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

DISASTERS AT SEA.

During the snowy weather about the 5th of January, the sloop Mary of Campbelltown, of about forty tons, Heyman master, voyage unknown, was cast ashore, and broken up near Sandwood Bay, six or seven miles west from Cape Wrath, and it is supposed that all hands have perished, as the boat was found at some distance in a broken up state.

On Sunday night, 3d ult., a large brig, name unknown, was dashed to pieces on Kerry-head, off the Shannon, when all on board perished. She was laden with salt.

The sloop, Packet of Ayr, left Dundalk on Saturday the 2d ult., in company with the Kirkcubright Castle, of Kirkcubright, both vessels laden with flour and seeds. The Packet struck on West Hoyle Bank, on Sunday morning, at half-past seven o'clock, and capsized; the corpse of the master, D. Moffat, was found lashed to the vessel, and J. Samson and A. M'Sporran, two of the crew, were washed overboard, and drowned; the mate, J. Gitting, was saved by the Point of Ayr life-boat, after being four hours on the wreck. Both the master and Samson, we are sorry to learn, have left wives and families to lament their loss. The anchors, cables, rigging, and some sails, are the only articles saved. The Kirkcubright Castle struck soon after the Packet, and also became a wreck. Of her crew, the master and one man only were saved.

On Friday, the 9th ult., the sloop, Margaret of Limekilns, laden with manure, from Leith to Dysart, sunk near Inchkeith, and the master, James Ronald, and his son, a young boy, were unfortunately drowned. Another man and boy, who were on deck, leaped into the boat, and were drifted on shore at Buckhaven.

Early on Wednesday morning, the 20th, three Newhaven pilots boarded a sloop belonging to Perth, supposed to be the William and Mary, laden with coals, about three miles north from Newhaven, which they found deserted by the crew. It is conjectured she had been run down during the night, and that the crew had escaped on board the other vessel. The pilots applied the pumps, but finding it impossible to keep her afloat, left her, when she almost immediately went down. No account has yet been received regarding the crew. It blew a heavy gale from the eastward all night, accompanied with sleet and rain.

Leith.—On Wednesday, the 20th, it blew one of the severest gales from the south-east that we have had this season. Several vessels were driven back to the roadstead, after having been beyond the mouth of the Firth. It has been ascertained that six fishing-boats belonging to the Firth were lost that day, with their whole crews, and several others are still missing. Numerous wives have been left widows, and in the small town of Crail thirty-two children have been rendered fatherless.

CRIMES.

High Court of Justiciary.—On Monday, January 28, Thomas Cochrane, a boy, charged with picking a lady's pocket of a pair of spectacles and a seal, in George Street, on the 24th December last, was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

John Wright, carter, and James Gowan, labourer, pleaded guilty of breaking into the slaughter-house of John Graham, fletcher, Gilmerton, through the roof, on the night of the 29th November, and stealing thereout the carcasses of eight sheep. Both prisoners were sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Monday, February 4, John Forsyth, a boy about fourteen years of age, was brought before the Court, charged with housebreaking and theft, aggravated by previous conviction for theft. He pleaded not guilty. Three previous convictions for theft were proved against him. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.

John Barclay, charged with the murder of Samuel Neilson, cattle-dealer, committed in the house of the deceased, in the village of Cambusnethan, by striking him with a hammer, or other lethal weapon, on the 10th October last, and with stealing from his pockets a silver watch, and three one pound notes, was next placed at the bar. The manner and appearance of this prisoner indicated such a defective state of intellect, that the Court deemed it improper that they should have the report of four physicians on the case. The physicians they appointed for this purpose were, Dr Nathan Spens, Dr Hunter, Dr Mackintosh, and Dr Alison, who should report on that day three weeks, to which time the diet against the prisoner was adjourned.

James Miller, hatter, Dalkeith, and John McDonald, baker, Dalkeith, charged on the statute 9 Geo. IV. cap. 69, with entering the plantations of the Marquis of Lothian, in the parish of Newbattle, for the purpose of destroying game or rabbits. Guilty.—They were sentenced to two months' imprisonment in Bridewell. Monday, 11th, James Watt, James Lumsden, and John Lowe, seamen, from Aberdeen, charged with robbery or theft, and with being habit and reputed thieves, and previously convicted of theft, were found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life.

Monday, 18th, Nichol Shireff, a journeyman butcher, from Leith, charged with stealing L.140 in bank notes, entrusted to him on the 2d of January last, by George Hogg, another journeyman butcher, to convey to their master, Mr A. Cunningham, butcher in Leith, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

William Morrison was outlawed for not appearing to answer to a charge of forgery.

Monday, 25th, John Barclay, charged with the murder of Samuel Neilson, cattle-dealer at Cambusnethan, was again placed at the bar, when the medical gentlemen appointed by a remit from the Court were severally examined as to the state of the prisoner's mind; but as they still appeared to entertain much uncertainty on the subject, the Court intimated their intention of taking some time to consider of their deliverance, and for that purpose continued the diet against the prisoner.

John Smith or Paterson, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery at the Dumfries circuit, was next brought into Court, and counsel were heard as to whether his crime was one which necessarily inferred capital punishment. Their Lordships found that they had the power, without the restriction of the Prosecutor, to modify the punishment, and from the peculiar nature of the document, and the smallness of the amount of fraud contemplated—only twelve shillings—restricted the punishment to six months' further imprisonment in the jail of Dumfries.

STATE OF TRADE.

Export of Cotton Goods.—According to Burn's Commercial Glance for 1832, there has been a considerable increase in the export of cotton yarn during the last twelve months, as compared with the preceding year. To Germany alone, the increase amounts to near nine millions of pounds weight, and to Russia six millions. The export to India was considerably less than in 1831, and shipments of this article to the Mediterranean shew a considerable diminution in quantity. The exports of piece goods, however, appear to have been less extensive last year than in 1831. In plain and printed calicoes, the decrease, it appears, amounted to near fifty millions of yards. There seems, however, to have been a larger export of muslins, fustians, and some other articles of inferior importance.

Lancashire.—Throughout the past month, the calico and silk printing has been more brisk at Middleton than it has been for the last ten years. The silk weaving at Middleton, Fallowfield, and the neighbouring towns for several miles round Manchester, has been also very brisk. Cotton weavers are in much request, though the quantity of power-looms in Hyde, Duckinfield, Staley Bridge, and Ashton, amounts at present to at least 14,000, and preparations are making for 2000 more, which will be at work in a short time. The cotton factories at Rochdale, Heywood, Bury, and other places, are working full time, and preparations are making for the building new factories next spring. Woollen weaving at Rochdale has been brisk. Wages in all these branches continue low, but there is an expectation of some improvement.

PREFERENCES.

The gentleman recently elected pastor of the Scotch Secession Church, High Street, Whitehaven, is the Rev. George Arnot, of Inverkeithing.

Mr Forbes of Callender has presented the Rev. David Welsh to the church and parish of Carsphairn, in Galloway.

On Thursday the 24th ult., the United Associate congregation of Savoch of Deer, gave a unanimous call to Mr John Hunter, preacher of the gospel, to be their pastor.

The Rev. James Logan has been presented to the church and parish of Swinton.

The trustees of the hon. Lord Blantyre have presented Mr Matthew Barclay, preacher of the gospel, Paisley, to the church and parish of Old Kilpatrick, Presbytery of Dumbarton, vacant by the appointment of Dr William Fleming to the Hebrew chair in the University of Glasgow.

At a late meeting of the Presbytery of Kirkcaldy, the Rev. Mr Thorburn was ordained to the pastoral charge of the Scottish church at Falmouth, Jamaica.

The Presbytery of Ayr have unanimously presented the Rev. James Boyd, of Auchinleck, to the church and parish of Ochiltree.

The Rev. Mr Tulloch has been inducted to the charge of the church and parish of Tippermuir.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll has been pleased to present the Rev. Donald Campbell, preacher of the gospel, to the parish of Southend, in the Presbytery of Kintyre.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. Simon F. MacLauchlan to the church and parish of Snizort, in the Isle and Presbytery of Skye, vacant by the death of the Rev. Malcolm MacLeod.

Mr James Robertson, preacher, has been chosen pastor of the United Associate congregation of Portsburgh.

The Rev. Henry Wilkes, of Glasgow, is chosen pastor of the Congregational or Independent Chapel in Albany Street, Edinburgh.

On the 19th ultimo, the Relief church, Port-William, gave a call to Mr George Walker to be their preacher.

On the 20th ultimo, the United Associate congregation of Alyth gave an unanimous call to the Rev. Robert Hogg, to be colleague and successor to their present pastor, the Rev. Mr Hay.

Sir William Hamilton, Bart. Professor of History, was elected Secretary to the Senatus Academicus of the Edinburgh University, in room of the late Dr Duncan, on the 16th ult.

CROWN APPOINTMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

Jan. 29. Colonel John Ready to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, in the room of Cornelius Smet, Esq. deceased.

30. To Admiral Sir Edward Thornbrough, G.C.B. the office or place of Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof, and also Lieutenant of the Navies and Seas of the said United Kingdom, in the room of Admiral Viscount Exmouth, deceased.

Feb. 5. Major-General Sir James Bathurst, K.C.B. to be Governor of Berwick, vice Sir Banastre Tarleton, deceased.

7. J. Lyons Nixon, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Islands of St Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, and the Virgin Islands.

Captain Sir Charles M. Schomburg, R.N. to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Dominica.

19. Major-General Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Islands of Barbadoes, St Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and their dependencies.

Captain Tyler, R.N. to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St Vincent.

Major-General Middlemore to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Grenada.

SCOTTISH BANKRUPTS.

Jan. 31. Ferguson and Fairlie, calico-printers, Milncroft, near Glasgow.—Feb. 1. John Kirkwood and Co. wrights and builders, Calton of Glasgow.—William Meek, builder, Stockbridge, Edinburgh.—3. Robert Lamb, merchant, Edinburgh.—12. James Knox, saddler and shipowner, Stonehaven.—James Fraser, builder, Stonehaven.—James Young, house-carpenter, Stonehaven.—15. George Duncan, jun. cabinet-maker and upholsterer, Glasgow.—19. Peter Couper, writer to the signet, builder, and fire and life insurance-broker, Edinburgh.—21. George Stephen, ironmonger, Dundee.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 13. At Halifax, the Lady Georgina Cathcart; a son.

25. At St Petersburg, the wife of Alexander Rogerson, Esq. of Sibbaldie, Dumfriesshire; a son and a heir.

Jan. 27. At Friern Watch, near London, the lady of James Wilson, Esq. advocate and barrister; a son.—At Paris, the lady of Dr Hibbert, Edinburgh; a daughter.

29. At 3, Regent Terrace, Edinburgh, Mrs Marshall; a son.

31. At Prince's Street, Edinburgh, the lady of James E. Leslie, Esq.; a daughter.

Feb. 1. In Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, the lady of the Lord Justice Clerk; a son.—At Kirkliston manse, Mrs Talbot; a daughter.

2. At Warriston Crescent, Edinburgh, Mrs Colin Boyle; a daughter.—At Fettes Row, Mrs Marshall; a son.—At London Street, Mrs Andrew Scott; a daughter.

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8. At 21, Coates' Crescent, Mrs James Kinnear; a son.
 12. At Outerston, Mrs Hunter; a son.
 13. At Leith, Mrs William Dugdon; a daughter.
 14. At Kinleithmont, Lady Jane Lindsay Carnegie; a son.—At 4, Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, Mrs Robert Ellis; a daughter.
 15. At the Admiralty, London, the lady of the right hon. Sir James Graham, Bart.; twins, a son and daughter.
 16. At Montpelier Lodge, the lady of the right hon. Lord Cardross; a daughter.
 20. At Eddleston manse, Mrs Robertson; a son.
 23. At Amisfield, the right honourable Lady Elcho; a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 18. Robert Auld, Esq. solicitor supreme courts, to Janet, second daughter of James Aikman, Esq.
 22. At Southampton, Charles, son of the late John Swinfin, Esq. of Swinfin, Staffordshire, to Caroline, only daughter of the late General Campbell of Monzie.
 29. At Morris Place, Glasgow, John Stewart, Esq. of Garbrochhill, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Richard Morris, Esq. writer, Glasgow.
 30. At Clarence Street, Edinburgh, the Rev. W. G. Crosbie of Parton, to Jane, daughter of the late Rev. James Rae.
 31. At Bonnington House, Charles J. Robinson, Esq. surgeon, Paris, to Janette, daughter of the late Matthew Wilkie, Esq. of Bonnington.—At Tannadice House, D. W. Balfour, Esq. to Mary, daughter of Charles Ogilvie, Esq. of Tannadice.
 Feb. 12. At London, Richard Sanderson, Esq. M.P., to Charlotte Matilda Manners Sutton, eldest daughter of the right hon. Charles Manners Sutton, Esq. of Tisbury, Hampshire, Esq. of the Madras army, to Martha, youngest daughter of the late James Reoch, Esq. of West Camber.

DEATHS.

- Aug. 4. At Dinapore, Bengal, Captain Alexander Campbell Baitson, eldest son of the late Robert Beaton of Kiltie, Esq.
 Sept. 3. At Lewport, Lieutenant James Burnett, Honourable East India Company's Service, eldest son of Colonel Burnett, Gadgirth, Ayrshire.
 Jan. 9. At Madeira, Mrs Maitland Makgill of Rankellour.
 10. At Oberzell, near Wurzburg, in the prime of life, Frederick König, of Eisleben, who had the merit of being the inventor of the steam-press, which, in conjunction with his friend and countryman, Bauer, he first brought into use in London for printing. For these fourteen years they have had at Oberzell a great establishment of these presses, and other machinery.
 21. At Liverpool, aged 59, Johnson Gore, Esq. proprietor of the *Liverpool Advertiser*.—At Croydon, Surrey, John Dingwall, Esq. of Brucklay.
 22. At St Andrew's, Captain Thomas Methven, Royal Navy.
 23. At the manse of Garvald, the wife of the Rev. Dr Sangster.
 25. At 12, Abercromby Place, Edinburgh, Miss Campbell, daughter of the late James Campbell, Esq. of Plythswood.—At Bristol Port, Andrew Hunter, jun.—At Daviot House, the hon. Angus Mackintosh of Mackintosh, twenty-fifth chief of that ilk, and twentieth chief of Clanchattan.
 27. At Howard Place, Edinburgh, Robert Bruce, eldest son of Major Dods, 1st foot.
 28. At Cabbagehall, Fifeshire, John, only son of John Smith, Esq. of Cabbagehall.
 29. At her house, 33, Abercromby Place, Edinburgh, Miss Dundas.—At manse of Prestonpans, the Rev. Dr Primrose, in the 75th year of his age, and 46th of his ministry.
 30. At Howard Place, Mrs Helen Campbell, wife of William Hagart, Esq.
 31. At 1, Melville Street, Edinburgh, Susan Anne, eldest daughter of John Tait, Esq. advocate.—At Balcaiskie, the widow of Brigadier General Anstruther.—At London, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Wolfe Macdonnell, late 25th foot.
 Feb. 1. At Edinburgh, of nervous fever, Mr George Stillie, bookseller, deeply regretted.—At Hailes House, near Edinburgh, Marguerite Adelaide le Normand, wife of Henry Richards, Esq., Solicitor of Stamps.—At Raebank, Selkirkshire, Margaret Robina Wemyss, only daughter of the late William Wemyss, Esq. W.S.
 2. At Exmouth, Lieutenant-General Boye, of the Bombay establishment.
 3. At Blair Street, Edinburgh, Flora Thomson, relict of Mr George Murry, tobaccoist.
 4. Death of Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart.—It is with the deepest regret that we are obliged to record the unexpected decease of Sir John Marjoribanks of Lees, Bart. Though labouring under the infirmities incident to advanced life, for some time past his health was not materially worse than usual, till within a few days back. Indeed his sufferings never became severe till yesterday morning, and he expired this day between three and four o'clock. His death has occasioned a blank in the sphere in which he moved, that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to supply. A most affectionate husband, and anxious father, the loss will, by his own family, be indeed severely felt. Sir John began life in the army, and served several years in the Guards. He also engaged in the Volunteer service, at the period when the country required the aid of her best friends. Distinguished above most men of his rank or his day, for his public spirit, the improvements which he promoted in Edinburgh (where, besides being at one time chief magistrate, he long held a prominent place in the Town Council) and in the county of Berwick, for which he was some time member, as well as in Northumberland and other places, will be lasting monuments of his fame. During his provostship of Edinburgh, two very important undertakings marked the energies of his mind; he laid the foundation for the present ample supply of water, and carried into execution the project of the splendid approach from the east by the Waterloo Bridge and Regent's Road, an undertaking which he was enabled to accomplish, within a period astonishingly short, at the risk of his private fortune. The honourable Baronet will be succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Edward Marjoribanks, Baronet, at present in India.—At her house, St Cuthbert's Glebe, Miss Duncan.—At Bedford Cottage, near Southampton, James O'Keefe, Esq., the dramatic author, in his 86th year.
 5. At Inverary, Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Campbell, C.B. late of the 34th and royal regiment.
 6. At London, Alderman Waltham, M.P.—At 28, Great King Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Barbara Cheslie, relict of William Forbes, Esq.; and, in the same afternoon, Miss Ann Cheslie; both daughters of the late Reverend John Cheslie, minister of Corstorphine.
 9. The Rev. David Williamson, parish clergyman of Newburgh.—At Brighton, the hon. Sir Charles Leslie, Bart. eldest son of the late Sir Lucas Pepys and Elizabeth Jane, Countess of Rothes.
 10. At 11, Howe Street, Edinburgh, John Thorburn, Esq. S.S.C.—At 10, George Street, Dr Alexander Torrance, surgeon.—At Edinburgh, Master William Thomson Honyman, of Mansfield, son of the late William Thomson Honyman, Esq. advocate.—At her house, 29, South Frederick Street, Miss M. Patton.
 11. At Lauriston, Marshall, the infant son of Mr Thomas Clapperton.—At Charlotte Street, Leith, aged twelve weeks, Jane, and, on the 12th, Elizabeth, twin-daughters of Thomas Jones, Esq. agent of the Bank of Scotland there.
 13. At Edinburgh, Thomas Learmonth, youngest son of the right hon. the Lord Provost.—At 1, Charlotte Square, John, infant son of Mr Watson.—At the manse of Longforgan, Cecilia Cornfute, wife of the Rev. R. S. Walker, minister of the parish of Longforgan.
 14. At Prince's Street, Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the late William Wilson of Howden, writer to the signet, in her 71st year.
 15. At his mother's house, 41, George Street, Mr James Chambers, bookseller, 48, Hanover Street, aged 25, much regretted by all who knew him. He was an amiable and promising young man, and had just entered upon a business in which his prospects were in the highest degree favourable.—At 30, St James's Square, Edinburgh, Mr John Aitken, late editor of Constable's Miscellany, &c. much regretted.—At 10, Hill Street, James, fourth son of the Rev. William Menzies, minister of Lanark.—At 3, Shrub Place, Leith Walk, James Dalziel, junior, statutory.
 17. At Edinburgh, the Reverend Alexander Lang, rector of the Circus Place School.
 18. At Leven, Mrs Elder, wife of Mr John Elder, bookseller.—At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Ponton, late farmer at Ballgreen.

Very general disappointment—perhaps we should say indignation—appears to be felt at the paucity of the Scotch representatives who voted with Hume in support of his motion recommending retrenchment and economy, and for the abolition of naval and military sinecures. One burgh has already publicly testified its disapprobation of the conduct of its representative on the above motion, in a manner sufficiently unequivocal. The Kelso Mail (Feb. 25th) says—"A number of the constituents of Mr Stewart of Alderston (a vehement reformer) met at Jedburgh a few days ago, and entered into resolutions expressive of their detestation of the conduct of their representative, in having voted against Mr Hume's motion for the abolition of sinecures, &c., contrary to his duty and pledges, and calling upon him to resign his seat forthwith."

Throughout the past month, erysipelas—by no means a common disease in this quarter—has been very prevalent, and, at the same time, we regret to say, very fatal in Edinburgh; so much so, that a medical friend of ours, of extensive practice and experience, is strongly impressed with the idea that it is owing to some predisposing qualities in the atmosphere. It is worthy of notice, that almost all the patients have belonged to the middle classes of society. Amongst its victims were the Rev. Mr Limont, and John Aitken, Esq. formerly Editor of Constable's Miscellany, &c., individuals than whom few have been more generally esteemed, or whose loss will be more deeply regretted in their respective circles of friendship. We learn that scarlet fever has also been raging with great severity in various districts of Scotland.

Original Anecdote of Burns.—Burns, during his last illness, was visited by a religious acquaintance. The conversation took a religious turn, and Burns confessed having led an irreligious life, and felt pained at it, but said, "I dare not now offer to my Maker the dregs of my existence." The anecdote is said to rest upon good authority, and a clergyman of undoubted veracity and respectability repeated it the other Sabbath from the pulpit while addressing his congregation.—*Fifeshire Journal*.—[A new weekly newspaper published at Kirkaldy, which appears to be conducted with much judgment and ability.]

Hemlock, &c.—Professor Geiger, of Heidelberg, whilst recently engaged in making chemical experiments, succeeded in establishing some remarkable illustrations of the active principle of hemlock. Its base is an organic salt, which opens an entirely novel series of these highly interesting organic substances, for it is volatile, and similar to a volatile oil. The peculiar qualities of this substance, both intrinsically and when brought into combination with acids, its rapidly changeable character, and the brilliant play of colours which it exhibits whilst undergoing change, render it one of the most interesting productions in organic chemistry. Its poison is of the deadliest description. The smallest quantity applied inwardly produces paralysis, and one or two grains are sufficient to kill the largest animal. Another of Professor Geiger's late discoveries is the active principle of henbane (Atropin); its base is likewise an organic salt, but it is tenacious, admits of being reduced to a crystal, forms a crystalline salt, with acids, like hemlock, and has a disagreeable smell, though it is not volatile, unless it be subjected to decomposition. Its poison is quite as deadly as that of the former, but exhibits dissimilar appearances, and is not so rapid in its effects. Animals, where even a minute dose is administered, become languid, cannot stand upon their legs, are attacked by convulsions, and die within six hours. The effect of this poison in dilating the pupil of the eye is extremely remarkable. The minutest portion of it, when applied to the eye of a cat, produces a dilation of the pupil for the next four-and-twenty hours; and the hundredth part of a grain prolongs the appearance for the next seven or eight days, besides inducing other singular symptoms of poisoning.—*Athenaeum*.

A British officer, writing to a friend, thus speaks of the island of Ceylon:—"I am dying with impatience to return to the only country I am fully persuaded is worth living in. The heat of this climate is insufferable: it positively annihilates a man. It is true we have a magnificent country, richly wooded and watered, enamelled with a thousand flowers, abounding in all the necessities of life—a brilliant sun, a sweet moon (as a lady said to me the other night); but then we have elephants, tigers, serpents, scorpions, alligators, leeches, tarantulas; and the heat! my dear—nothing out of the infernal regions can equal it; and yet there are people here, and elsewhere, who talk in raptures of Ceylon, and who would not return to London on any account. The only wish I have here is to be iced, and to have every tooth in my head loosened by a *saw-wester*. Sometimes, by the bye, I have a longing for a mouthful of London fog, and to be up to my neck in the Thames. I would give sun, moon, the seven stars, and the southern crop to boot, for a beef steak and oyster sauce in — Place. After all, what the devil is there in a tropical climate so very attractive? Brilliant nights! I have not slept for hours together since I have been in Ceylon, from the heat and mosquitoes."—*Sherborne Journal*.

Dinner-giving People.—Now, the coterie to which the Martindales instinctively attached themselves, was of the genus called "dinner-giving people," a large, and (as the newspapers say), "influential" body (chiefly resident in the N.N.W. of London), who make it the business of their lives to assemble at their tables three or four times a month, sixteen well-dressed individuals, severally possessed of an amount of plate, linen, china, and domestics, equal to their own; and who, in reward for this mechanical act of hospitality, are entitled to dine on all the other days, in a company equally numerous, and on viands equally delicate. The ambition of displaying, at their own board, meat in due season, and fruit out of it—of obtaining Sir Thomas's opinion that their hock is superior to that of Sir Charles, and securing Lady Charlotte's verdict that *their* peaches are three weeks earlier than those of Sir Thomas—suffices for their happiness; and there is a steadiness of dull decorum about the tribe, an affectation of rationality and "charming people"—sort

of excellence, essentially different from the sprightliness of ball-haunters, and the brilliancy of genuine fashionables. Fashionables and ball-haunters, of course, occasionally dine out; but they always remain distinct from the lumbering class of regular dinner-giving people.—*Sketch-Book of Fashion*.

Kirriemuir—An Ingenious Piece of Mechanism.—It is often the case that great genius and superior skill in the arts and sciences lie buried in obscurity in some remote district of the country, and are never heard of. Several instances have come to our knowledge, some of them belonging to this town. In particular, our notice has lately been directed to an ingenious piece of mechanism highly creditable to the artist who formed it. It is time-piece or clock, of a very curious construction, having four wheels in the train, and beating half-second.

It has four hands—the first of which, going round the dial in twenty-four hours, points out the hours and minutes. The second, going round in twenty-seven days seven hours, and forty-three minutes, indicates, with the greatest precision, the moon's place in her orbit, carrying a small painted ball at its point, one half black and the other yellow, gradually turning round by machinery from the centre, shewing the moon's phases. It may be remarked, that this hand projects from a small plate in the centre of the dial, on which are painted the days of the moon's age. The third hand goes round in one year shewing the sun's place in his orbit every day, indicating not only the revolution of the seasons, but the day of the month and the age of the moon. The fourth hand goes round in eighteen years two hundred and odd days. This hand stretches across the dial, on one end of which are painted the limits of solar eclipses, and on the other the limits of lunar eclipses. By this hand, together with the one that indicates the progress of the sun and the moon, are shewn the time of solar and lunar eclipses a mean time. The whole of this piece of ingenious mechanism was invented and calculated by James Thomson stocking weaver, and the work was partly executed by the late David Horn, a common blacksmith.

There is something remarkable in the number of deaths which have occurred during the past year amongst the higher classes, and amongst the eminent persons of Europe. In our own peerage, there have died—the Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Berwick Lord and Lady Tenterden, Lord Donoughmore, Lord Cassilis, Lord Thanet, Lord Clinton, Lord Cadogan Lord Rendlesham, Lord Macdonald, Lord Amesbury Lord De Clifford, besides others whom we do not at the moment recollect, and several younger branches of noble families at early ages. Amongst those distinguished by talents, we have lost, Sir Walter Scott, Sir J. Mackintosh, Goethe, Crabbe, Cuvier, Casimir Perier, Charles Butler, Jeremy Bentham, Dr Bell, the founder of the system of education which has acquired his name, St. Everard Home, Sir Alured Clarke, Professor Leslie Colton, Anna Maria Porter, Sir Henry Blackwood, St. Albert Pell, Sir Richard Birnie, the Bishop of Hereford Clement the composer, and young Napoleon. We should not have referred to so serious a subject, but that it really appears to us, taking only a transient glance over the losses the country has sustained during the year, to be infinitely greater in proportion to the population than that of any other twelve months we have before reflected upon.—*New Monthly Magazine*.

LITERARY NOTICES.

BRITISH LIBRARY.—The second volume of this surpassingly cheap and elegant series commences the miscellaneous works of Goldsmith, which are to be completed in other three volumes. The appearance of the work is undiminished in beauty, and the volume is prefaced, in this instance, with a life of the author, which deserves to be noticed as one of the most delightful specimens of biographical composition, we do not hesitate to say, in the language.

CARDING AND SPINNING MASTER'S ASSISTANT.—This is a respectably-sized octavo volume, published by Mr Niven, jun. Glasgow, giving a complete history of the rise progress, and practical details of cotton-spinning in Great Britain; plans for cotton-mills; views of the internal structure of the machinery; rules for calculating the speed of the various wheels, cylinders, &c. It is at once a most interesting and valuable work.

PRICES OF SCOTTISH STOCKS—MARCH 1, 1833.

	Shares.	Paid up.	Price
Royal Bank of Scotland	£100 0 0	£100 0 0	£154
Bank of Scotland	63 6 8	63 6 8	£152 a 154
Com. Banking Co. of Scot.	100 0 0	100 0 0	£104 a 165
British Linen Co.	100 0 0	100 0 0	£235 a 237
National Bank	100 0 0	10 0 0	£13 10s a 13 15s
Glasgow Union Bank	250 0 0	50 0 0	£56 a 58
Caledonian Fire Ins. Co.	100 0 0	10 0 0	£13
Hercules Insurance Co.	100 0 0	10 0 0	£10
North British Insurance Co.	200 0 0	10 0 0	£15
Insurance Co. of Scot., Fire	10 0 0	10 0 0	£7
Standard Life Insurance	50 0 0	1 0 0	£1 a 1 1s
Scottish Union Ins. Co.	20 0 0	1 0 0	12s 6d a 13s
Edinr. Life Ins. Co.	100 0 0	10 0 0	£10 a 10 10s
Coal Gas Co.	25 0 0	25 0 0	£55 a 56
Water Co.	25 0 0	25 0 0	£30
& Dalkeith Railway	50 0 0	50 0 0	£25
Glas. & Glas. Un. Canal Co.	50 0 0	50 0 0	£50 a 52
Glasgow Gas Co.	25 0 0	25 0 0	£54 a 56
Garnkirk Railway	50 0 0	50 0 0	£50
Monkland & Kirkintilloch do.	25 0 0	25 0 0	£38 a 30
Leith Gas Co.	20 0 0	20 0 0	£25 a 27
Forth and Clyde Canal	400 16 0	400 16 0	£530 a 540
Australian Co.	100 0 0	50 0 0	No sales
Carroll Iron Co.	250 0 0	250 0 0	£380
Shotts Iron Foundry Co.	50 0 0	38 0 0	£14 a 16
Edinr. & Leith Glass Co.	20 0 0	16 0 0	£3 10s.
& Alloa Glass Co.	20 0 0	20 0 0	No sales
Equitable Loan Co. of Scot.	25 0 0	10 0 0	£10 a 10 10s

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MARCH, 1833.

HISTORICAL CHAMBERS'S NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS, EDITORS OF "CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL,"
AND "INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE."

No. 6.

APRIL 3, 1833.

PRICE THREE HALFPENCE.

A WORD UPON POPULATION.

HERE are two ways of viewing mankind—the one proceeding on too narrow an examination of what they have already been and appear to be in their present highly artificial and ill-assorted social condition, and the other proceeding on a wide and universal inquiry into their capabilities as rational beings, and their power of remedying, to a great extent, if allowed the free exercise of their ingenuity, nearly all the miseries to which they are subject through the influence of conventional arrangements. These very opposite views have been taken by men of education and ability, and have been maintained with equal pertinacity on both sides. Those who hold the first as more correct, have arrived at the conclusion, that the human race are doomed, through their improvidence, to increase to such an amount, that, in the end—however distant the day may be—a universal starvation and the most awful misery will take place; while those who are of an opposite opinion express it as their belief, that such a doctrine is repugnant not only to the wise provisions established by the laws of nature, but to common sense, and that, in reality, it is not proved by any obvious fact. Dr Thomas Chalmers, a Scottish clergyman and professor, is at present the great bulwark of the doctrine of ultimate and universal starvation. No one, as far as we are aware, has yet distinguished himself by being the defender of the opposite views; but the respectable part of the periodical press has, from time to time, protested against the extraordinary dogma, and endeavoured to explain, by liberal interpretation, the question in political economy which involves the production of man in connection with the quantity of food. Dr Chalmers has recently published a pamphlet, entitled, "The Supreme Importance of a Right Moral to a Right Economical State of the Country," &c. in which it appears that the reverend author has been somewhat nettled at the attacks of the Reviewers; and therefore again, with redoubled energy, advocates the principles to which he has attached himself, and, that we have long desired, has thus afforded an opportunity of examining with greater minuteness the slaty of his pretensions to sound philosophy. The position which the Doctor assumes is, "that the rate at which population would increase, if the adequate means of subsistence were at all times within reach, greatly exceeds the rate at which the means of subsistence can increase, with all the aids and practicable openings, which either the mechanical arts, or the sound and liberal policy of governments, could afford to human labour." Which position we deny; and our reasons for such a denial are simply, that no proper proof has ever been brought forward to substantiate the position, and that the excess of pauperism and population, reasoned from, is not the result of natural and permanently acting causes, but of mismanagement on the part of governments, or of the lack of education and general knowledge. It is our conscientious belief that the human race have never had anything like *fair play*; and we hold, that, if they were *let alone*, and suffered to pursue fair and licit means of gaining a subsistence, suggested by their own reasoning faculties or scientific inquiry, and permitted to follow out all rational means of cultivating their understandings, the increase of population would not be greater than the increase of food. The only mode of proving such a position is by pointing to the manner in which nations have originated and grown up—the unfortunate policy by which they have for thousands of years been maintained in a state of deadly enmity with each other, and of internal

discord—as well as the deliberate plans pursued in order to keep the people in ignorance, both in respect of pure religion and morality, and of the elements of science and general knowledge. When we look abroad over the world, where do we find any nation advanced to a state of even comparative perfection? By far the greater number of countries are *yet*—that is, at the distance of six thousand years from the creation of the globe—inhabited by savages, men in a state of absolute nakedness, who live in huts or holes like the brutes which perish. Other countries are advanced a stage in mental and physical condition; others are still further advanced; and our own may be allowed to occupy the first rank in intelligence: yet, in this very country (except in a particular nook), there is no general system of education; and such is the state of things, that the most magnificent of all human inventions, the art of printing—an art calculated to supersede almost every other means of instruction—is not allowed to be exercised freely. On these deplorable facts we might rest our opposition to the wild and inconclusive theories of Dr Chalmers; but we have another species of proof to advance.

In the first place, it admits of demonstration that the people in this country, with all their misery, are on the whole much better fed, lodged, and clothed, than the people were five hundred years ago. Every chapter in our history describes a gradual improvement in the condition of the inhabitants. Such is the highly artificial state of society in the present day, that we find many persons exceedingly poor; but we have now no desolating famines, and few of those fatal epidemical diseases which used to follow in their train. Thus, it is so far certain that our country is in a much better condition than formerly; and this, at least, affords no proof of the approach of universal starvation. On the contrary, it is an evidence that we are in some measure approximating a state of greater excellence. Next, as to the plans which may be successfully pursued for bettering our general condition: In an early number of our Journal, we made our readers acquainted with the fact, that the pigeons of North America consumed more food in one day than would support the whole of the fifteen millions of human beings in Great Britain in a week. The question is, then, why the over-abundant population of this country have not long since proceeded across the Atlantic, to secure some of the meat of the pigeons, and so relieve, by a grand effort, the pressure of misery at home? It would be argued, however, by Dr Chalmers, that this extensive process of emigration, however useful in the meanwhile, would have no good effect ultimately; for were you to cover all the spare lands in the world with our pent-up population, still you will never relieve our race. Although we might enjoy ten thousand years of breathing time, at the ten thousandth and first year we would be in a similarly awkward predicament; and there's the rub. But all this is mere assertion, others will answer; how is it to be proved? Oh, that is quite a different affair. We suppose, because it is seen and felt that things are in a very bad condition with us; because the people increase, however poor they may be; because the Doctor has perceived that there are miserable purlieus in every large town, where the unhappy weeded-out peasantry of the country fester in indigence, frequently unheeded either by the clergy or the civil magistrate, and who, "for any thing he can tell," might, under more fortunate circumstances, have been creditable members of society—because, in a word, there is a great deal of imprudence and vice, matters must therefore terminate

in the way mentioned. Now, we cordially allow that emigration would have ultimately no beneficial effect on the state of our population, provided the intellect of the human race were for ever to continue what it is. But it will not remain what it is, and, in its gradual improvement, will be found not only the check on over-population, but the cure after such has been accomplished.

Here, then, we are brought back to the true source of the evil under our notice. Society, as it is now seen to exist in this country, is not the result of natural causes, but is an extraordinary jumble of inconsistencies, produced in a way too well known to need any particular elucidation. We have had the most pernicious encouragement given to the growth of population by the demand for soldiers and sailors, to go out and fight the soldiers and sailors of other nations, all for no good whatever, but a great deal of evil. Then, there have been laws to prevent the operative classes from emigrating; laws to prevent the exportation of goods, and the importation of food; laws to prevent capitalists buying, and, therefore, improving lands; laws of every description and character to restrain the human being from making the most of his intellect and skill in honourable trade; all of which arrangements, and a thousand besides, originating in the barbarous usages of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, have brought our population to what it is—something which the Almighty never intended it to be, and which the laws of Nature cannot sustain. If we add to these causes the little pains taken to cultivate the understandings of the people, and make them more virtuous and provident, we at once see the reason for the poverty, misery, and vice, which afflict us. Hence the outcry of there being too many people in the world, and that the world will some day be in a state of general starvation, and that every thing will go to wreck and ruin; in short, that we may just go and hang ourselves, as fast as we can, to escape dying of hunger. Stuff! Had society not been at once, or by turns, pampered, tortured, and perplexed—had mankind not deliberately planned and accomplished their own miseries—*had things been allowed to find their level*, we should never have heard the smallest clamour about an over-abundant population.

It is our object in the present paper to put the people in good humour with the laws which govern the universe, and influence the affairs of mankind. We do not believe that the human race are naturally so bad as they are called, or are in such a hopeless case as some folk imagine. The few thousands of years they have sojourned on the surface of the earth are but as a day in comparison with the duration of Time. They have as yet gathered only a little experience. We consider them as only promising children in a young world. Only one or two nations amongst them are earnestly pursuing means of improvement, and the rest have yet to begin. If a far more enlarged process of education be all that is essentially requisite to stem the torrent of improvidence and vice, why need we despond of seeing accomplished—what Dr Chalmers deems necessary to check the evil he deplures—"a good and adequate educational system pervading the whole mass of the community, both with the culture of knowledge and the culture of principle." For our part, we really cannot discover any insurmountable difficulty in the way. The people of this country, under many disadvantages, have made wonderful advances in intelligence within the last twenty years; and it may be prognosticated, that, from the astonishing aptitude which now exists for the acquisition of knowledge, in whatever shape it is

presented, that, in another half century, should no pernicious war intervene, the country will be under a far better and more wholesome system of management. Every succeeding year greater scope will be afforded for the exercise of the human intellect, and, by the operations of science, our island will be virtually doubled in extent. Proper systems of general instruction will be instituted. It is also within the bounds of possibility that every kind of injurious restraint on the art of printing will be relaxed and removed, and, with this engine of mental improvement alone, there is reason to expect that the great and ancient strongholds of ignorance and vice will very speedily be brought in triumph to the ground. We are not among those who believe that all this can only be a consequence of the dismemberment of society. All will come to pass in the simple ordinary course of events, without convulsion or disturbance of any kind. Enlightened men of all parties are busily conspiring in one great cause, the national welfare, in connection with domestic peace, and the permanent security of life, property, and opinion—the three undoubted essentials of happiness among an intelligent people.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

IN our last number we brought the reports of the Parliamentary business down to the 22d of February, inclusive, on which day both houses adjourned to the following Tuesday, February 26. Our readers will see that we have deviated somewhat from our former mode of reporting the proceedings, by classifying the subjects under separate heads, and stating consecutively whatever has been done in reference to these subjects during the month. In adopting this plan we may state, that we are following the example of the *London Spectator*, perhaps the most systematic newspaper now published.

1. IRISH DISTURBANCES BILL.—On Wednesday, February 27, Mr Roche, during the forenoon sitting of the house (from twelve to three), moved for additional information regarding the state of Ireland, previous to entertaining the bill for suppressing the disturbances in that country.—Mr T. Attwood, and other members, strenuously supported the motion; but it was ultimately withdrawn.—Lord Althorp, in moving the order of the day for the first reading of the bill, said, that he freely acknowledged its arbitrary and unconstitutional character, and that it was incumbent on Ministers to make out a case proving the absolute necessity for the additional executive powers demanded in it, and the total inefficiency of the existing laws for the purposes required. He then proceeded to detail, and to prove from authenticated documents, the frightful outrages daily occurring in various parts of Ireland. Crime was progressively on the increase, as would be seen by the following returns for the three last months of each of the last four years, viz.—

	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
1 Murders	10	15	47	44
2 Robberies	69	154	152	173
3 Burglaries	39	94	251	532
4 Burnings	31	34	29	77
5 Houghing cattle	19	20	7	31
6 Serious injuries to person	45	54	89	285
7 Illegal notices	49	72	172	197
8 Injuries to property	44	29	77	134

That the existing laws were totally inefficient for the repression of these crimes, arose chiefly from the notorious fact, that neither jurors dared convict, nor witnesses give their testimony against, the criminals, who prosecuted their illegal and diabolical acts in the most open and public manner. Out of rewards offered for the discovery and identification of delinquents in 108 cases, only two were claimed. These facts of themselves justified the most invidious and objectionable clause of the bill, the suspending of trials by jury. His Lordship then proceeded to enumerate individually, and justify separately, by argument and statements of facts, the other arbitrary provisions of the bill. The only part of it which extended to the whole of Ireland was the renewal of the act for the prevention of illegal and intimidatory meetings. He solemnly denied the truth of the allegation that this bill was intended merely to force the collection of tithes. It was an act of necessity, open and undeniable; not of underhand motives, and far less of inclination.—Mr Tennyson did not think a case had been made out to justify the enactment of such a measure. He advised delay, until the effect of the remedial bill (of church reform) was seen; and moved, as an amendment, “that this bill be read this day fortnight.”—Mr E. L. Bulwer, Mr Grote, and Mr Fife, supported the amendment.—Sir John Byng, from intimate knowledge of and long residence in Ireland, felt solemnly convinced of the absolute necessity for the present strong measures.—Captain Berkeley followed on the same side.—Mr Stanley, in a long and powerful speech, demonstrated the unfortunate necessity under which Ministers lay for seeking additional powers to quell the disturbances in Ireland. He attributed those disturbances, in a great measure, to the efforts of political agitators, and exposed, in a happy strain of irony, Mr O'Connell's apparently pacificatory addresses to the Irish people, his advising

them not to make a run upon the bank for gold, &c. He was convinced that these agitators had much higher aims than those which they pretended to seek, and that it was their design to bring equally the Crown and the legislature into contempt with the people. The honourable gentleman here alluded to a speech made by Mr O'Connell at a meeting of the labouring classes of London on the previous Saturday (February 23), in which he (Mr O'Connell) had designated the House of Commons as “six hundred scoundrels.”—(The mention of this circumstance excited a great sensation in the house.)—In concluding, Mr Stanley called upon the house, as they valued the name of true liberty, as they valued the exercise of constitutional rights and privileges, as they wished to see protection afforded to property and life itself, to sanction a temporary infringement of the constitution, rather than allow all law, all security of life and property, to be involved in one wide gulf of anarchy and ruin.—The honourable gentleman's speech produced a great effect in the house, and he sat down amidst loud and protracted cheering.—Mr O'Connell, after being vehemently and repeatedly called upon “to explain,” at last rose, and, in evident confusion, attempted to account for the language attributed to him at the above meeting, by alleging that the reporters had misunderstood him; but this explanation was received with groans and disapprobation; and upon his retiring at the adjournment of the debate, which immediately followed, he was saluted, as several reports concur in stating, with loud and general hooting and hissing—a mode of testifying their displeasure, which the members of the present, or any previous house, had never before adopted.—The debate was renewed on Thursday (Feb. 28) by Mr Shiel, who denounced the bill as exceeding, in atrocious severity, any measure which had ever been proposed by the Tories. It was, he said, only fit for the meridian of Barbary. He denied the statements of Lord Althorp and Mr Stanley, and contended that the present laws were perfectly sufficient to repress all the trivial disturbances in Ireland. The bill before the house was calculated to extinguish every vestige of liberty.—Mr Macaulay replied, in atrocious severity, that the idea of taking away liberty, where it did not exist, reminded him of the story of the American in England, who, hearing the liberty of the country eulogised, exclaimed, “pretty liberty! where a man cannot thrash his own nigger as he likes.” He admitted the unconstitutional nature of the bill, but the urgency of the case required it.—A Mr Fergus O'Connor expressed his indignation at the bill in a long speech, which was received with shouts of laughter from beginning to end, from the plenitude of Iricisms with which it was interspersed. He said, Mr Stanley was the most unpopular man in all Ireland, and the Marquis of Anlsea was also the most unpopular man in all Ireland—that is to say, they were each of them the most unpopular man. They, the Irish, would fight England foot to foot, and shoulder to shoulder.—Mr Clay, Mr Romilly, and Major Beauchamp, strongly objected to the bill, which was supported by Lord Mahon, Mr Carew, and Mr Lennard.—Lord Ebrington was thoroughly convinced of the necessity for this measure, but would recommend, in the committee, that the officers forming the courts-martial be of higher rank than the present bill obliged them to be, and of maturer age.—It will be seen that these suggestions of the noble Lord were subsequently adopted. The house adjourned at twelve o'clock.—On Friday, the principal speakers in opposition to the bill were, Mr H. Bulwer, Mr D. W. Harvey, Mr Grattan, and Mr Lloyd. In its favour, Sir George Grey, Lord John Russell, and Sir Robert Peel. As in the debate on the address, the speech of the latter right hon. Baronet, on this occasion, was distinguished by a fervour of eloquence, and a power of reasoning and illustration, such as has seldom been exhibited within the walls of Parliament, and we regret that our limits will not permit of our giving even an abridged outline of this splendid oration, which seems to have excited as general admiration throughout the country, as it was listened to with breathless and intense interest by the members of the house, which rang with cheers from every part for many minutes after he had concluded. He supported the Ministerial bill, he said, from no confidence or respect to Ministers themselves, whom he blamed for much of the evil that existed. But whatever might be the cause, the condition of Ireland was such as, in his opinion, to render some such strong measure as the present absolutely necessary. The remorseless atrocities, daily and nightly committed, were undeniable, and he introduced, by way of episode, an account of a barbarous murder committed near Kildare, in the county of Limerick, of a poor farmer and his wife, of the name of Dillon, the circumstances attending which, together with the solemn and almost whispering under-tone in which the narrative was told, is said to have produced a pause of breathless and shuddering horror in the house, altogether indescribable. The unfortunate man was dragged from his bed at midnight, and dispatched with pitchforks, before the eyes of his wife. The latter, whilst their bloody work was going on, took her little daughter (a child of nine years of age), and placed her in a hidden recess, telling her that she knew well her own (the mother's) death would follow next, but enjoined her to watch the countenances of the men by the light of a turf which she kindled, and placed on the hearth for that purpose,

in order that she (the child) might be able to identify the murderers of her parents afterwards. The poor woman was then seized by the assassins, and, after a dreadful struggle, murdered before the eyes of her child. The latter, who had faithfully obeyed her mother's last injunctions, luckily escaped unhurt, and, within a month afterwards, six of the murderers were executed upon her testimony, combined with other evidence. The hon. Baronet concluded, calling upon the government, in justice to all the peaceful, loyal, and honest of the Irish people, to act with due energy in repressing a state of society, which there was no punishment except for the innocent, no security but for triumphant crime.—Monday (March 4), the debate was again resumed by Dr Baldwin, in a long speech condemnatory of the bill, and was followed on the same side by Mr B. von, Mr Chapman, Mr Fitzgerald, Mr Buckingham, Mr O'Dwyer, &c. The members who spoke on the other side were Lord Castlereagh, Sir R. Bateson, Lord Lambert, Mr Tennant, Lord Duncannon, and Lord Ward.—Lord Castlereagh said, it was with shame and sorrow he felt bound to support the bill, the necessity for which the Ministry themselves had occasioned. It was one of the results of the means then adopted for carrying the reform bill—that bill which was to produce peace, prosperity, and happiness throughout Ireland.—Mr Lefroy opened the adjourned debate on Tuesday (5th), and argued at great length for the passing of the bill.—Mr Russell declared his determined hostility to it, and was repeatedly called to order by the Speaker, and various members, for quoting irrelevant facts. Lord Althorp, he believed, meant well, but he had lately got into such company, that his good intentions were defeated.—After one or two other members had spoken, Mr O'Connell was loudly called on, and proceeded to address the house with much solemnity and deliberation. The constitution, he said, was at an end; there was no longer trial by jury. He then analysed separately, and at great length, the different clauses of the bill, and denied all the statements that had been made to prove their necessity—he denied that witnesses were intimidated—he denied that juries were injured—he denied that agitation had any thing to do with the disturbances; and yet this bill of pains and penalties was directed against him (O'Connell). Why did they not banish him for a year and a half? they could not govern Ireland otherwise than by such measures, they ought to abdicate. The Irish people expected from a Reformed Parliament—the genuine representatives of the people—a redress of grievances; but they had given them one for their perpetuation and increase.—The honourable gentleman sat down amid loud cheers.—Mr Cobbett then insisted on an adjournment, but was compelled to yield to the sense of the house, that the debate be now brought to a close; and Lord Althorp rose to reply to the opponent of the bill. The measure, he said, had been argued against as if its framers had intended it to be perpetual, and to prove a remedy for all the evils of Ireland. It was meant merely for a time, and to remove one evil—the insecurity of life and property. There was an absolute necessity for the present measure existing, he conceived had been fully made out; and he would, therefore, leave it, without further argument, in the hands of the house.—A division then took place, when there appeared, for the first reading of the bill, 48 against it, 89. Majority for the bill, 377.—It was ordered to be read a second time on the following Friday. Three members for Scotland voted in the above minority, viz. Mr Gillon, Mr Kinloch, and Mr Wallace.—Friday, March 8, on its being moved by Lord Althorp that the order of the day for the second reading of the bill be read, Mr Hume addressed the house at great length in opposition to the measure. He tributed the whole disturbances that prevailed in Ireland to the keeping up of the established church. What would Scotland have done had England persevered in attempting to force upon her the Episcopal establishment? When he looked for the evidence on which this measure rested, he found none. It ought to be called, “a bill to put down Daniel O'Connell and keep up the military and church establishments in Ireland.” He concluded by moving, “that, while the house deeply lamented the existence of disturbances in some districts of Ireland, they were of opinion that it had not been satisfactorily shown that the existing laws were insufficient for the purpose of putting an end to them, and that, therefore, the house could not consent to a bill which placed Ireland out of the power of the British constitution.”—A long and desultory discussion ensued, in which upwards of twenty members spoke for and against the bill, travelling over almost the very same ground as that of their predecessors.—The amendment was ultimately withdrawn *pro tempore*, and the debate adjourned to Monday (March 11).—On that day, Mr C. Buller re-moved the amendment proposed on Friday by Mr Hume, which was seconded by Mr Hawkins.—Lord Morpeth and Mr C. Grant both spoke in favour of the bill, resting entirely upon its indispensable necessity.—The opening speech of the evening in which there was any novelty was that of an Irish member, a Mr Blackenev, whose grammatical blunders and ludicrous figures of speech the house was kept in a roar. He said, “O bless him Heaven! there was no outrages to call for.” The Whitefeet who committed the outrages in Carlow did not belong to the county. There were five bridges over the river that bounded the county.

d that river carried the Whitefeet over the bridges (great laughter.) The only outrage he recollected of that of a woman, Ann Magee, who charged six respectable farmers with putting out the eyes of some mad horses" (roars of laughter.) He concluded by declaring, that "he could say no more, although he were to talk till to-morrow night;" and added, he felt "highly complimented by the attentive manner with which the house had listened to him."—The vote having divided, there appeared, for the second reading, 363; against it, 84. Majority for Ministers, 9.—The bill, after being read, was ordered to be committed on Wednesday. On the foregoing division four Scotch members voted in the minority, viz. Mr Gillon, Mr R. A. Oswald, Mr J. Oswald, and Mr R. Wallace. —On Wednesday (March 13), Lord Althorp, on moving that the house resolve itself into a committee on the bill, stated that Ministers had agreed to make no important alterations in it, viz. that no officer under the rank of captain should sit on a court-martial; that when the number of officers on a court-martial did not exceed five, the verdict must be unanimous; when the number should not exceed seven, at least five must concur in the decision; and where it exceeded seven, seven members must agree before punishment could be inflicted. The second alteration related to domiciliary visits, regarding which Ministers were ready to provide, that if, when the names of the residents were called over, they answered, and showed themselves, the visiting party should not have the power to enter the house.—Mr O'Connell then rose, and proposed an amendment, to the effect permitting the people to assemble to propose resolutions, petitions, &c. After a tedious and irregular discussion, the amendment was negatived by a large majority, as was also a subsequent one by the same individual, "That the Lord Lieutenant's order to prohibit or suppress any meeting, should also have the sanction of two or more judges of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland."—Mr Stanley afterwards proposed an amendment, which was adopted without debate, "To take out of the hands of the courts-martial a trial of all political offences;" in fact, to leave them to be disposed of by the ordinary tribunals.—The committee again sat on Friday (15th), when the three first clauses of the bill were agreed to, after the moving, discussing, and negativing of several amendments, proposed by Mr O'Connell, and other opponents of the bill.—On Monday (18th), other five clauses were agreed to without any important discussion, but after various amendments being proposed by the opponents of the bill, particularly in reference to the court-martial clause, one of these amendments, insisted on by Mr Lambert, viz. that it shall not be lawful for the Lord-Lieutenant, governor or governors, to apply the powers of this act to any county or district, merely because tithes are not paid in such county or district, was at last conceded by Ministers to save the time of the house.—Sir Robert Peel, the Solicitor-General, and others, said this amendment was an utter absurdity; and Mr O'Connell remarked (after having voted for it), that "it was as nonsensical as any he had ever supported." Various other amendments were negatived.—On Tuesday, on the ninth (the court-martial) clause being read, Mr Stanley recapitulated the alterations which Lord Althorp had formerly (on 13th) stated Ministers were prepared to make in it. He also stated, that the fifteenth clause, which empowers courts-martial to issue orders for the apprehension of offenders to be tried before them, should be so modified as to throw that duty upon the Lord-Lieutenant. With regard to the description of offences which were to come under the cognizance of the courts-martial, it was intended, by an amendment to the seventeenth clause, to exclude all those, even though of an insurrectionary character, which were not attended with actual violence. He would also exclude from the jurisdiction of courts-martial all offences of a libellous description, such as publishing, lawking, or selling seditious placards or pamphlets.—Mr Cullar Fergusson, in a long speech, opposed the clause altogether, as a most violent inroad on the constitution.—After many others had spoken for and against, Mr Abercromby, member for Edinburgh, said, that although he had hitherto given a reluctant consent to the bill, he would oppose this clause by all the means in his power, and stated his reasons for so doing in a speech of considerable length, which is said to have made a great impression on the house.—Upon a division, there appeared for the clause 270, against it 130; majority for Ministers 140.—It would be a mere waste of our space to follow all the different speakers on the other parts of the bill, the whole clauses of which (forty-one in number, with other three proposed by Mr Stanley and agreed to) were, after various alterations and amendments, got through on Friday (22d); the report was then ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday the 26th.

2. IRISH VENUE BILL.—Tuesday, February 26, on the motion of Earl Grey, this bill went through a *pro forma* submission to a committee, and was reported to be house, without any discussion or alteration. Next day the report was brought up, and on Thursday (27th), it was read a third time and passed.

3. ROAD ACTS.—Mr Portman obtained leave, on Tuesday, February 26, to bring in a bill for the consolidation of all the existing acts regarding highways.

4. POOR LAWS IN IRELAND.—On the same day, Mr Stanley, in answer to a query on this subject, stated

that government had no intention at present of proposing any system of poor laws for Ireland.

5. SCOTCH BURGH REFORM.—On the same day, Mr J. A. Murray presented a petition from the merchants in Leith, praying for a thorough burgh reform throughout Scotland, and complaining of many local grievances, particularly their being obliged to contribute to the support of the clergy of Edinburgh.—Ordered to lie on the table.—Numerous other petitions have been presented from different places in Scotland on the same subject during the past month.—On Tuesday, March 12, the Lord Advocate submitted the following motion on the subject to the house:—He proposed that the bill he had prepared on the subject be read a first and second time, *pro forma*, and after the second reading he would move that it be referred to a select committee. He would propose that this committee should embrace all the members for the Scotch burghs, about twenty-three. By so doing, the house would not come to a discussion of the measure till it was well acquainted with it. He would now only move for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the laws with respect to electing the magistrates and town councils of royal burghs in Scotland. His Lordship at the same time stated, that government had a measure in preparation regarding those burghs which were not royal burghs.—Leave being given, after some discussion, to bring in the proposed bill, it was introduced, and read a first time next day (Wednesday), and a second time on the succeeding Friday, when it was referred to the following select committee:—Right Hon. F. Jeffrey, A. Bannerman, J. N. Fazakerly, T. F. Kennedy, A. Johnstone, G. Kinloch, General Sharpe, Sir R. Heron, R. Fergusson, Right Hon. J. Abercromby, Sir F. Johnstone, Major L. Hay, J. Ewing, J. Oswald, J. Morrison, R. Wallace, R. Steuart, H. Ross, J. A. Warre, J. Baillie, J. Loch, J. A. Murray, W. D. Gillon, Sir J. Maxwell, L. Oliphant, J. Dunlop, Lord Dalmeny, E. Stewart, Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir R. Vyvyan, Lord G. Somerset, Lord Villiers, and Joseph Pease.—The proposed municipal bill has since been printed and published. The following are the principal heads of it:—The right of electing the town councils to be in the persons who are qualified to vote for members of Parliament under the reform bill, and in all the freemen of any trade, craft, or guildry within seven miles of the burgh, honorary freemen, and persons receiving parochial relief, excepted.—Persons qualified, but living beyond the limits of the burgh, to give in claims to the town clerk, and their names are to be affixed to the church doors and advertised.—The chief magistrate to decide on such claims, with the aid of an advocate or writer of three years, or a solicitor of inferior courts of five years, standing, as assessor.—A list or roll of electors to be kept by the town clerk.—A person dissatisfied with the chief magistrate's decision on his claim, may appeal to the sheriff.—The following burghs forming schedule A (the eight largest), Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, Dunfermline, Dumfries, Arbroath, Inverness, to be divided into wards, under the direction of commissioners appointed by his Majesty. From the wording of the clause, it appears to be intended that each ward shall have nearly the same number of electors, and that the number of wards shall be arranged so that each may elect so many councillors (three perhaps) at first, and every subsequent year one. If Edinburgh, for instance, were divided into eleven civic wards, each might choose three councillors at first, and one annually afterwards, so that one-third of the council would be renewed every year.—The number of councillors in each burgh to be the same as by the existing set.—The elections to be by open poll, which is not to be continued more than two days.—In the smaller burghs, all the qualified electors are to meet in one place, and each is to give in a list of persons for councillors; and those who have the greatest number of votes are to be councillors.—One-third of the council to be renewed every year. The first third who go out of office in October 1834, to consist of those who had the smallest number of votes; the second third to be selected on the same principle, and go out in 1835; but any councillor going out may be immediately re-elected.—The councillors so elected are to assemble in the Town Hall, and choose from among themselves a provost, or chief magistrate, the number of bailies fixed by the set, a treasurer, dean of guild, and other office-bearers now existing; also managers of any charitable or public institution, to which the present council appoints; but the title and office of deacon, of convener, old provost, and old bailie, are to cease, and no distinction to be recognised between merchant and trades' councillors.—If any office-bearer other than the provost or treasurer is in the third of the council going out of office, his place is to be supplied by a new election, after the new third has entered the council; but the provost and treasurer shall always remain in office three years, and may be at all times re-elected.—Vacancies in the council and magistracy to be filled up *ad interim* by the council, but the person so chosen only holds his office till the annual day of election in October. In the burghs, divided into wards, the election of a councillor is to be made by the ward.—A small fee to be paid by electors in burghs at enrolment, to provide for the expense of books, lists, &c.—The persons presiding at ward elections, as the provost's substitutes, to be paid a sum not exceeding L. 3, 3s. per day, which sum is to be levied by an equal assessment

on the councillors. The assessors who assist the provost in disposing of claims, to be paid a similar sum from the common good of the burgh.—The magistrates and council thus chosen to have all the powers and jurisdictions vested in those presently existing.—On Friday (22d), these two bills were read a second time without any discussion.

6. NEWSPAPER LIBELS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 27, Lord Teynham moved that the editor and printer of the *Standard* be summoned to the bar of the House of Lords, for calling himself, Lord King, and other noble lords, "scoundrels," and the "devil's advocates," (Great laughter.)—Lord Brougham said it would be absurd in the house to take notice of "such trumpety nonsense," and the motion was withdrawn.

7. DISABILITIES OF THE JEWS.—Upon the presentation of a petition on Friday, March 1, for the removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews, Mr Cobbett said, if such a petition was received, there would be an end altogether to Christianity. What would become of the Christian religion, if a blaspheming Jew, who annually crucified Christ, were to be elected, and sit as a judge in a case of blasphemy.—Mr Cobbett's present lively alarm for the interests of Christianity has since called forth some curious comments in the public journals, in allusion to his former veneration for the ashes of Tom Paine; and also a letter from the chief Rabbi of the Hebrew synagogue, denying the crucifixion of Christ at the annual feast of the Israelites.

8. THE POLES.—On the same day, upon a petition being presented from Hull, praying that representations be made by government to the continental powers in favour of the Poles, Mr Cullar Fergusson made a powerful appeal in favour of that unfortunate people. He stated that the Emperor of Russia had consigned 500,000 of them to transportation. Whole families were carried off silently, and without any warning or trial, into Siberia. If England had spoken, Poland would have been saved.—Mr Cobbett said the gentleman need not travel all the way to Tartary for precedents of expatriation, as the Countess of Sutherland, and several Irish noblemen and gentlemen, had tried the same experiment on a pretty large scale.—Mr M'Leod, member for the county of Sutherland, said there was never a more infamous calumny uttered than what had just fallen from Mr Cobbett regarding the Countess of Sutherland.

9. CHURCH PATRONAGE IN SCOTLAND.—On Monday, March 4, the Earl of Rosebery presented a petition from Urquhart, in the county of Ross, in Scotland, praying that the patronage of the churches in Scotland be transferred to the parishioners. The noble Earl recommended the petition to the serious notice of the house. The prayer of it was one which had a strong hold on the minds of the people of Scotland; although, for his own part, he had strong doubts of the benefits anticipated from the change.—A great number of petitions to the same effect from other places in Scotland have been presented during the past month.

10. ENGLISH CHURCH REFORM.—On the same day, Lord Althorp, in answer to a query from Mr Sandford, stated that the subject of an extensive reform in the church, including non-residence and pluralities, was under the consideration of government, and he hoped to be able to introduce the measure during the present session of Parliament.

11. BRIBERY AT LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday (March 6), Mr Bennett brought forward a motion relative to the corruption of the freemen of Liverpool at the last election, and moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the charge; which was agreed to, Lord Althorp saying, he had no objection to extend the inquiry back to the three last elections.

12. SUGAR DUTIES.—On the same day, the house being resolved into a committee of supply, Lord Althorp moved the renewal of the sugar duties for another year. He said, the state of the revenue was such as would not permit a large reduction of these duties this year, and a trifling one would be of no benefit.—Mr Hume remonstrated against keeping up the duty on East India sugar ten per cent. more than that laid upon sugar from the West Indies, and proposed their equalization.—Mr Goulburn congratulated the country on the bright prospect held out to it by the first financial measure brought before it by Ministers. In the time of former Parliaments, it was usual for the objects to which the taxes were to be applied to be stated before the taxes were voted; but it was reserved for a Reformed Parliament to see the taxes voted first, and their objects—whether for the army, navy, or other service—left to be determined afterwards.—Several other members strongly opposed the motion; but it was ultimately carried, as well as several other financial resolutions.

13. NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On Thursday (March 7), Mr Hume brought forward a motion relative to the erection of a new House of Commons, and went into lengthy details of the estimated cost. The present house was totally unfit for the accommodation of members in a full house, and was also badly aired, notwithstanding the endeavours of some of the ablest men in England to ventilate it.—(Laughter.)—The plan he hoped to see carried into effect was to build a new house between the present one and the river, and the old house might remain in its present state as a lobby for divisions. About L. 20,000 would

effect this, which he considered a mere bagatelle.—(Hear, hear, hear.)—He was not quite prepared to move the House of Lords yet.—(Loud cries of, Hear, and laughter.)—He would conclude by moving, that the report of the select committee of the last session should be referred to a select committee.—Lord Althorp said, he had no objection to the appointment of the committee, but that he would not be easily convinced of the necessity for altering the situation of the house.

14. DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCES.—On the same day, Mr Hume moved for returns of the distribution of the regular military force in 1833, in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the colonies, distinguishing the old from the new colonies. The estimates of the year, he said, were for 90,000 troops.—Lord Althorp said it would be extremely inconvenient if it were the habit and practice of the house to call for this information; for if that were the case, it might be very difficult for the government to resist giving it when it might be dangerous to do so. In addition to the objection of making it the permanent practice of the house, he stated, on his responsibility as a Minister, that there were circumstances which rendered it inconvenient to the public service to state the direct distribution of our force; and therefore he was bound to object to the motion of the hon. member.—Colonel Davies wished to know why the information could not be given.—Sir J. Hobhouse said, with colonies spread all over the globe, would it not be the grossest impudence to tell what number of regiments were placed in the different parts?—After considerable discussion, the motion was negatived by a large majority.

15. IRISH GRAND JURY BILL.—Upon the motion of Mr Stanley, on Friday (March 8), this bill was read a second time, and a committee was appointed to discuss it up stairs.

16. IRISH CHURCH REFORM BILL.—On Monday the 11th, Lord Althorp brought up his bill for amending the temporalities of Ireland; and it was read a first time. Upon his proposing that it be read a second time on the following Wednesday, a warm discussion took place, Sir R. Inglis, Sir Robert Peel, Mr A. Johnstone, and others, insisting on delay, as the bill was not yet printed.—Lord Althorp would not consent to its being postponed beyond Thursday; for which day, after a division, it was accordingly fixed.—On its being then (Thursday) moved for the second reading, Mr C. W. Wynn contended that the introduction of the measure was contrary to the standing orders of the house; and that, being a money bill, it ought to have originated in a committee, and been founded on resolutions. On this point reference was made to *Hatsell's Precedents*, which clearly pointed out the course specified by the learned gentleman.—Mr Stanley, Lord Althorp, Dr Lushington, and Lord John Russell, contended against the necessity for postponing the bill.—Mr O'Connell said, that, however much he might regret the delay, there was no doubt of the informality of the present proceeding.—The Speaker, being called on for his opinion, said, the question at issue was whether this bill imposed a new tax. If it did, then the introduction of it in the present mode was decidedly informal.—After a long and desultory discussion, a committee was at length appointed to consider and report before further procedure.—On Tuesday (19), the committee's report was brought up, stating that the bill was a tax bill, and ought to have been introduced in a committee of the whole house. The order of the day for the second reading was accordingly discharged; and Lord Althorp gave notice, that, on Monday next (25), he would move that the whole house resolve itself into a committee on the temporalities of the Irish church.

17. NATIONAL EDUCATION.—On Thursday (March 14), Lord Brougham moved for copies of certain returns furnished to the House of Commons, relative to the education of the people. From inquiries made, on his own responsibility, from the parochial clergy, to whom he had sent between five and six hundred circulars, he found that there were, in 1818, 1300 unendowed schools in 500 parishes, educating 59,000 children; that, in 1820, the number instructed was 105,000; in 1828, it had increased to 1,030,000, the number of schools being 32,000. There were, however, still 1500 parishes in England in which there were no schools. He believed it would appear from inquiry, that the people of large towns, in the north more especially, were lamentably ignorant. To this state of things a remedy should be applied as quickly as possible.—Lord Ellenborough said, he could not but feel surprised at the latter statement of the noble Lord, as it was only a few months ago since Ministers had made a serious and perilous change in the constitution, mainly on account of the boasted intelligence of these towns.—The motion was agreed to.

18. DRAMATIC AUTHORS AND PERFORMANCES.—On Tuesday (March 12), Mr E. L. Bulwer moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better protection of dramatic authors. At present, a dramatic author was the only person in the country who had no control over his own property; he might write a play, not wishing it to be acted—it might be dragged on the stage; he would incur the penalty of literary damnation if it failed, and no recompence if it succeeded. It might make the fortunes of a hundred

managers, and not bring a farthing to himself. The bill would place the dramatic author on the same level with the writer of any other description; if his play were acted without his consent, he might apply to a court of law for liquidated damages—the maximum L.50, the minimum L.10 each night the play was performed, not exceeding L.50 altogether. The consequence of this would be, that managers would apply to an author, and he would obtain fair, and only a fair, remuneration for his labour. To the public the advantage would be twofold—first, that dramatic authors receiving the same protection as other writers, a higher degree of talent would be attracted to the stage; and secondly, as they would derive some emolument every time their plays were performed, there would be greater encouragement to produce standard dramas, than (as at present) evanescent translations.—Mr G. Lamb seconded the motion, which was agreed to.—Mr Bulwer afterwards obtained leave to bring in a second bill, for the better regulation of the laws operating on dramatic performances. Three objects were to be effected by the bill—first, to give the public the advantage of competition—secondly, to devise some reasonable safeguard against a theatrical speculator choosing an improper situation for the erection of a theatre—thirdly, to prevent all favouritism and caprice in the licensing authority.

19. ALTERATIONS IN SCOTCH COURTS.—On Friday (March 15), Mr Kennedy obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to make provision for the execution of the duties performed by the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, in relation to the public revenue; and to place the management of assessed taxes and land tax in Scotland under the Commissioners for the Affairs of Taxes; also a bill to provide for the holding of Circuit Sheriff Courts in Scotland, for the trial of small debt causes.—Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next (the 22d).—The latter bill provides, that the sheriffs of all the counties in Scotland, except Dute, Clackmannan, Kinross, Orkney and Shetland, and Peebles, shall, three times in the year, hold circuit courts in different places of their counties, to be named in the act; and the sum which the sheriffs are empowered to hear causes for is increased to ten pounds. The sheriff-clerk is to appoint deputies at each of the places when courts are to be held, whose appointments, and the time of holding the courts, are to be intimated on the church doors for three weeks previous to the time fixed on. The sheriff-clerk is to lodge annually in Exchequer a sworn account of the fees derived from all the small debt courts, one-fourth of which he is annually to pay into the Exchequer; but he is to be allowed the actual outlay at the circuit courts for himself and his deputies, besides an allowance of three pounds for each of these courts. The Secretary of State is to have the power of increasing or diminishing the number of counties and places at which courts are to be held.

20. SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM.—On the same day, Mr Hume moved the second reading of the bill for settling Sir John Soane's library and collections in trustees, for the benefit of the public. They had been the labour of thirty years, collected at a great expense, and were arranged in the most complete order. He (Sir J.) wished trustees to be appointed in whom the property was to be invested; and, besides that, he had determined to invest the large sum of L.30,000 3 per cents, with an additional L.200 a-year, for the rent of a house to contain the collection. To show the exertions which that gentleman had made, he would mention one instance. He alone had prevented Belzoni's sarcophagus from leaving this country, when neither the government nor any individual was found to take it up, and had paid L.2000 to preserve it. (Hear, hear.) For one single manuscript he had given no less than L.500. In short, the list now making out would satisfy every hon. member that the gift would be of incalculable advantage to the public.—The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

21. REVISING BARRISTERS' EXPENSES.—On the same day, a sum of L.30,500 was voted in a committee of supply, to pay the allowances and expenses to the revising barristers under the reform bill.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—An immense number of petitions have been presented to both houses during the past month, from all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, praying the enactment of measures to enforce a more strict observance of the Sabbath. These petitions all concur in stating, that of late years, and more particularly in the English towns, a disregard to the sanctity of the Sabbath has fearfully increased. It is attributed chiefly to the system of trading, cooking in bakers' shops, &c., permitted to be carried on.—The Lord Chancellor, on presenting twenty-four of these petitions, on Monday, March 11, said he denied that the Sunday was now worse kept than formerly; and that, on the contrary, the religious habits of the people were greatly improved. The subject was one upon which it was exceedingly difficult to legislate.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—Petitions have continued to pour into the legislature, praying for the abolition of slavery.—On Monday (March 4), the Marquis of Chandos complained that the whole country, as well as the West India proprietors, were

kept entirely in the dark on the subject, and demanded of Lord Althorp, what were the intention of Ministers regarding the emancipation of the slaves.—Lord Althorp replied, that government had measure under contemplation; but further than this he was not at liberty to explain.—On Tuesday (March 19), Mr Buxton having given notice of motion for this day relative to the same subject, Lord Althorp begged that the motion might be postponed until the government measure were divulged.—Mr Buxton said he would do so on two conditions: First, That the government measure would enforce the entire and immediate abolition of slavery; and, secondly, That the day be named on which it would be brought forward.—Lord Althorp replied, that with the first of these conditions it was impossible to comply; as the second, he had no objection to name the 23d of April.—With this Mr Buxton declared himself satisfied, and the motion was withdrawn.

IRISH EDUCATION.—On Tuesday (March 19), Earl Roden presented several petitions from Ireland against the new system of education lately introduced by Ministers there, the prayers of which he supported a great length. It seemed, he said, as if Ministers were labouring to propagate the Catholic religion by every means in their power. He knew of forty-nine schools to which Parliamentary grants had been made, in which there was not a single Protestant scholar. It was, besides, most extraordinary, that most of the teachers under the new system were receiving double and many of them triple, the salaries allowed to their former instructors. Of the twenty-two Prelates of the Irish church, seventeen had declared against the government plan; so had the Synod of Ulster; and in Scotland, public feeling had been highly excited against it.—The Archbishop of Dublin entered into a long defence of the government plan, and said a fair and honest trial of it was all that was asked. He would lay down his life, he said, for that most important object—the moral regeneration of Ireland.—After long speeches from the Bishops of Exeter and Bristol and the Earl of Wicklow, against the new system, and Lord Plunkett, and Marquis of Lansdowne, in its favour, the petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

ANNANDALE PEERAGE.—On Thursday (March 21), Lord Suffield presented a petition from Mr Hop Johnstone, M.P., praying their Lordships to fix a day early for the consideration of his claims to the Annandale Peerage.

EDINBURGH CATTLE-MARKET.—On Thursday (March 21), the Lord Advocate obtained leave to bring in a bill for establishing a new cattle-market in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—On the same day, Mr T. Attwood moved for the appointment of a "select committee to investigate into the causes of the present public distress, and to devise measures for its relief. Mr Attwood went at great length into the subject, and adduced proofs of the present privations of the labouring classes, which he attributed to the currency measures of 1819. He strongly blamed government for overlooking this point. They promised Ireland church reform, and the removal of church cess, but they would do nothing towards relieving her distresses. He recommended the cultivation of waste bogs on lands, and the introduction of poor laws.—Mr Gilon seconded the motion at considerable length, concluding by observing, that if the motion were rejected he would not answer for the safety of the state.—Lord Althorp opposed the motion, as unnecessary and vexatious, and likely to lead to no practical good end. He denied that the labouring classes were now worse off than heretofore.—A long and animated discussion took place, in which Mr Cobbett, Mr O'Connell, Mr Fielder, Mr M. Attwood, and others, supported the motion, and Mr Baring, Sir J. Wrottesley, Mr Clay, Mr W. Burton, and others, opposed it. Upon a division, then, appeared for the motion, 153; against it, 192; majority for Ministers, 39.—The result of the division was hailed by the most tremendous cheering, as being equivalent to a moral defeat, at least, of the Ministry. Judging from the results of former investigations into so boundless a topic, it is very doubtful if any beneficial end would have been attained by renewing them at the present time; but it would appear that the opposition of Ministers to a proposition so apparently reasonable, is generally viewed as manifesting a callous indifference, and want of sympathy with the great and urgent distresses of the people.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—On Friday (March 22), previous to the house going into committee on the Irish Disturbances Bill, Mr Cobbett gave notice that on the 28th April he should move a resolution for an address to his Majesty, praying his Majesty to remove Sir Robert Peel, Bart. from his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, on account of that right hon. Baronet's proceedings with respect to the Currency Act in 1819 and 1826.—(This notice was received with shouts of laughter.)

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—Lord Suffield, on Monday (18), presented a petition from the bankers, merchants, shipowners, &c. of Liverpool, praying for the abolition of the punishment of death for crimes against property. The severity of the law, they maintained, created an insecurity to property, as great recompence was felt to prosecute capitally for offences of this nature, and consequently the offender very often escaped all punishment.

Foreign News.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

are yet unable to report any satisfactory termination to the misunderstandings between the Federal government and her Southern States, although irritation of both parties has in a great measure been allayed, probably from a sense of common danger in the event of a hostile rupture. We stated in our last, that the government had given notice of a modification of duties on imported articles, with the view of propitiating the insurgent Carolinians. This measure was introduced into Congress on February 1st, by Mr. Clay, and appears to have given general satisfaction to all but the nullifying members, who about their opposition to it in a fashion which has not been so effectually prevented its being carried into effect during the current session, viz. by fairly bringing it out. A Mr. Bibb had, accordingly, commenced operations by the delivery of a speech which occupied three days! Those of two speakers who followed on the same side lasted exactly a week; as none of the others seemed satisfied with less than a day, and the session was to rise on the 4th of March, it was reckoned next to an impossibility, at the date of the last dispatches, that the measure would get through. A coercion bill, for vesting the government with extraordinary powers for the more effectual suppression of the insurgents, had also been introduced, but this too, of course, was at a standstill. In the meantime, the malcontents in South Carolina show not the slightest disposition to come to compromise. It is said they have even rejected the offered mediation of Virginia, declaring that they get nothing from their friends but arms and men to oppose government in the event of hostile coercion. The Virginians have passed resolutions condemning the proclamation of General Jackson's proclamations. That the latter, however, enjoys the confidence and support of the states in general, is placed beyond doubt by the result of the election to the Presidency, which has been round at this momentous crisis of the republic, when he was again chosen by a large majority. The following was the result of the ballot as declared to at the joint meeting of the legislature, assembled for that purpose:—

Vote for President of the United States.	
For Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, . . .	219
For Henry Clay of Kentucky, . . .	49
For John Floyd of Virginia, . . .	11
For William Wirt of Maryland, . . .	7
Vote for Vice-President of the United States.	
For Martin Van Buren of New York, . . .	169
For John Sargeant of Pennsylvania, . . .	49
For William Wilkins of Pennsylvania, . . .	30
For Amos Ellmaker of Pennsylvania, . . .	7
For Henry Lee of Massachusetts, . . .	11

TURKEY.

We may believe the accounts lately brought from the East, we may now report the affairs in that quarter as being in some measure settled. A treaty is said to have been concluded between the Porte and the successful viceroy, by which the whole coast of Syria, from Tripoli to the borders of Egypt, including Jerusalem, is ceded to Ibrahim, who, on the other hand, is to be taken bound to restore Damascus, Aleppo, and other places, to his former superiors. These terms seem to have been literally dictated by the French Admiral, Roussin, who appears to have displayed a lively jealousy of all interference on the part of the Russians, and actually to have compelled the Sultan to decline the proffered assistance of that power in resisting the progress of the viceroy. A Russian fleet had come to anchor almost under the walls of Constantinople, at the express desire of the beleaguered Porte, and an army was ready to embark; but such was the effect of the mingled promises and threats of the French admiral (who is likewise ambassador), that the friendly aid of these northern allies was ultimately rejected, and an order transmitted to him to leave the Bosphorus. The Russian ambassador at Paris, Pozzo di Borgo, has remonstrated firmly with the French government upon this proceeding of their ambassador; and it is reported that Russia is likely to be recalled for his officious and meddling conduct. The treaty is not yet signed, and we reckon it very doubtful if Ibrahim will consent to surrender the fairest and wealthiest portion of his late conquests. It is not, indeed, for the interests either of the subjugated provinces, or foreign nations, that it should do so. Under his vigorous and enlightened sway, there would be a chance, if not an absolute certainty, equally of their moral, physical, and political improvement; whereas, the throwing of them again under the benumbing dominion of the slothful, barbarous, and degenerate Porte, would be equivalent to shutting against them the door to regeneration. Mohammed Ali is no doubt a despot, and evidently an ambitious one; but he seems thoroughly to understand the only sure foundation upon which a sovereign's power can be founded, and to consider the happiness and improvement of his subjects as identical with the glory of his reign.

FRANCE.

Since our last, a disclosure of an unexpected and very awkward nature has taken place, which is considered as having no small influence on the state of parties in France, and as being particularly favourable to the

prospects of the existing dynasty. The Duchess de Berri is in a state of pregnancy! Rumours to that effect were for some time current, but generally disbelieved; but all doubt on the subject was removed by the following singular announcement by the Duchess herself to General Bugeaud, governor of the citadel of Blaye, where the Duchess has resided since her apprehension:—

"Pressed by my circumstances, and by the measures ordained by the government, although I had the gravest possible motives for keeping my marriage secret, I think I owe it to myself, as well as to my children, to declare, that I was secretly married during my sojourn in Italy.

(Signed)

"MARIE CAROLINE."

"From the Citadel of Blaye,
this 22d February 1833."

All sorts of speculations are afloat as to who the husband, or alleged husband, is whom the Duchess has selected as the partner of her checkered fortunes—some asserting that it is Deutz, the individual who betrayed her; others, that it is Marshal Bourmont, or his brother. Some of the journals maintain that the letter is altogether a forgery, or has been wrung from the Duchess by the existing government, upon a secret pact for her liberation without being brought to trial for her treasonable practices. As yet, she still remains in *durance*. In the meantime, it is generally considered a death-blow to the Bourbon party, not only from the disreputability of the circumstance itself, but also as confirming the reports formerly circulated of the illegitimacy of the young Duke of Bourdeaux. It is admitted on all hands that the Duchess can no longer be acknowledged either in the quality of regent in the name of her son, or in that of her son's guardian during his minority. It is to the charge of the Duchess d'Angoulême that the care of the young aspirant to the throne of France is now to be consigned. The adherents of the old *regime*, however, have received some consolation for this "untoward event," by the acquittal of the venerable Chateaubriand, who was lately tried for high treason, for the publication of his famous pamphlet, wherein he plainly designated the young Duke as "Henry the Fifth, King of France." The speech of M. Berryer, counsel for the prisoner, is said to have been the finest display of oratory since the time of Mirabeau.

Benoist and Bergeron, the two individuals who were apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the attempt, or alleged attempt, made some time ago on the life of Louis Philippe, by firing a pistol at him in the street, have likewise been tried and acquitted; as also the individuals who were landed from the Italian brig which brought the Duchess de Berri to France about a twelvemonth ago, and who have been in confinement ever since.

The Ministry of Marshal Soult appears to become every day more unpopular; and it is thought an entire change of government will speedily take place. General Sebastiani is looked upon as the probable successor of the present Minister. Prosecutions of the press are going on with unabated rigour.

PORTUGAL.

We are somewhat at a loss what to state regarding the fraternal contest going on in Portugal—or rather, at Oporto, for to that point alone are the operations of the combatants entirely confined—owing to the extremely contradictory accounts daily appearing in the hitherto supposed authoritative journals. It was lately positively asserted in the *Times*, that Don Pedro had thrown up his cause in despair, and set sail from Oporto; but later accounts represent matters in quite a different light. It appears certain that another engagement has taken place, the result of which is represented as favourable to the "constitutional cause." By some it is said that the conflict was brought on by a *sortie* of the besieged; by others, that Don Miguel had made another general attack on the town, in which he was repulsed with the loss of 600 men. The Scotch corps under Major Shaw, attached to Don Pedro, is reported to have suffered severely. We believe, however, that Pedro himself is now perfectly conscious of the utter hopelessness of his cause; and it is asserted, in the best informed French papers, that he has even made proposals to his brother, which were, of course, immediately rejected. The same authorities describe the Pedroites as in a state of the greatest wretchedness, being destitute alike of money, clothes, and provisions, and afflicted with the natural concomitant of such privations—disease.

SPAIN.

Spain presents, at this moment, the unwonted moral spectacle of a despotic court struggling against an aristocracy and a powerful church, to confer liberal institutions on a people who hardly display the slightest wish to embrace the rights and privileges thus strangely offered to them! The popular doctrine which obtains so generally at the present day, that political reforms can only originate with the many, is, in this instance at least, at fault. The queen, who heads the *mouvement*, has had a severe struggle with Don Carlos, the king's brother, who is backed by the apostolical, or church party; but it would appear that she has at last been triumphant. The latest French papers bring authentic accounts of the sailing of Don Carlos and his princess, the Princess Beira, his sister-in-law, and others of his adherents, for Portugal—for what purpose is not mentioned. The Cortes, it is said, are forthwith to be convoked by the spirited queen,

who, in the name of her husband, who is represented as almost in a state of imbecility, has taken the reins of government entirely into her own hands.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

We stated in our last that three separate projects of treaty had been submitted by the French and English governments, conjointly, to the Dutch king, with the view to a final settlement of the claims of the latter. An answer, rejecting these overtures, has since been received by the hands of M. Dedel, who has been despatched to this country for the ostensible purpose of endeavouring to effect an amicable arrangement. From the known pacificatory disposition of the new diplomatist, hopes were at first entertained of a speedy settlement of the disputed points being effected; but it has since transpired that he is as yet entirely unauthorised by the Dutch government to enter into any engagements with the arbitrating powers. This tedious and tantalizing question, therefore, remains in *statu quo*, and seems likely to continue so.

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA papers to the 4th of February have been received. The intelligence contained in them is of a very unpleasant nature. The measures of the governor, Earl Mulgrave, seem to be exciting a degree of exasperation in the minds of the colonists, amounting almost to open defiance and hostility. Since the late fearful insurrection, which was chiefly attributed to the indiscreet zeal of the sectarian missionaries, a great many of the colonists had formed themselves into societies, with the view of preventing any preachers but those sanctioned and deputed by the established church, from interfering with the spiritual instruction of the slaves. Against these societies, the governor had lately issued a proclamation, characterizing them as "seditious," and denouncing severe penalties against those who shall attempt to oppose the foresaid missionaries in the exercise of their vocation. So violent was the irritation of the inhabitants at this document, that the governor was openly abused and insulted in Spanish Town (St. Jago de la Vega, the capital of the island), and placards have been posted up, and handbills distributed, calling on the colonists to fight, if necessary, in defence of their rights and property. Great suspicion prevails amongst them that the coercive measures of the governor are privately sanctioned by the government at home, in order that, by stimulating the planters into open resistance, Ministers may appear the more justified in adopting some sweeping and extensive steps for the emancipation of the negroes, which is now so loudly called for by the British public. It seems to be expected by the West India interest, in London, that Earl Mulgrave will immediately be recalled, and his place supplied by General Sir John Keane, who was formerly deputy-governor after the Duke of Manchester, and previous to the appointment of Earl Belmore. Sir John is extremely popular amongst all classes, both white and black, in the island, and was the first who raised one of the brown population to the magistrate's bench.

The negroes are said to be every where quiet, but the spirits of the colonists every day sinking, on account of the progressive depreciation in the value of their produce, and, consequently, of property. As an instance of the latter, we find it is stated in a recent number of the *Jamaica Courant*, that at a late sale of an estate, valued a few years ago at £30,000, only £8000 was offered for it; a sum, it states, hardly sufficient to pay lawyers their bills of costs. Such is the result, adds the journal just named, "of the conduct so heartlessly pursued towards us by the Whigs of England."

GREECE.

The young king, Otho, whom we mentioned in our last as having arrived in his new dominions, has published a long address to the people, urging them to peace and unanimity, and calling upon them to co-operate with him in his endeavours to consolidate the empire. Colocotronis, who had previously refused submission to the provisional executive, has been induced to disband his followers, and to dispose of his stores of arms, ammunition, &c. to the new government.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

The Storting (or Diet) of the kingdom of Norway was opened at Christiansa on Feb. 13, by Collet Burdett, of the Norwegian government, who, in his address, gave a very favourable account of the state of the country. The speech declared, that if the system hitherto pursued is continued, and no war or other unforeseen disasters should occur, the entire redemption of the public debt may be expected.

The canal of Gotha, one of the greatest undertakings of Europe, has just been completed, after the labour of twenty years. It traverses Sweden in all its breadth, from Gottenburg on the Cattegat, to Soderkoping on the Baltic, and has been executed at an expense of 10,000,000 of rix-dollars. In joining the two seas, the canal of Gotha opens to trade a shorter and safer passage to the Baltic than that of the Sound, which obliges vessels to double the southern coast of Sweden. By the canal, on the other hand, the navigation is all inland, and, therefore, more commodious and secure.

A New Continent.—It is said that a new continent has been discovered in the antarctic regions, by a
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British whaler. The *Literary Gazette*, in noticing the circumstance, says—"The log of the vessel is rather confused, but still there seems to be no doubt of the fact, that an immense tract of land has been found about the latitude of 67°, and in longitude lying nearly due south of the Cape of Good Hope. It has long been conjectured that the south, like the north pole, must have at least large islands much nearer than the adventures of any former voyagers had enabled them to ascertain. Cook was of this opinion, and more recently Weddell, who penetrated so far in this direction with his merchant bark. The problem is now solved; and we trust to have other particulars to detail, when the hope of profit leaves open the sources of intelligence."

IRELAND.

A most atrocious murder was perpetrated early last month, in the county of Ross, at noon-day, and on the public road, attended with circumstances of the most revolting and cold-blooded barbarity. A highly respectable gentleman and land proprietor, of the name of Leonard, being unable to obtain any rent from one of his tenants, who was due about L.150 (which the latter was perfectly able to pay), and after in vain offering to compromise the debt for L.33, at last threatened to distrain for the whole sum. For this offence he was set upon by three ruffians, on the borders of his own property; dragged from his gig; his head placed upon the top of a dyke, and beaten to pieces with stones. They then broke his right arm, cut off his left ear, and otherwise mutilated his person. After this they put the corpse into the gig along with the bloody stones and other instruments of destruction, turned the pony's head to the road, and put large stones before the wheels, so that the spectacle might be fully exhibited to the public view! The place of the murder is a populous valley; and the cool deliberation of the whole act fully demonstrates that the perpetrators were in no fear of evidence against them. Subsequent accounts have arrived of the apprehension of about forty of the peasantry, charged with this murder, on the confession of an accomplice. It is said, that, in order the better to prevent detection, the murders and other outrages committed in one place are performed by men, hired for the purpose, from other distant parts of the country.

The Assizes have been sitting, and the state of the country may be judged of from the fact, that, in King's County alone, there are *one hundred and sixty-eight* criminals for trial, and it is said that, but for the evidence of the police, there would scarcely be a single conviction. It appears, however, since the introduction of the ministerial bill, that at Kilkenny, where it was previously found almost impossible to get a juror to attend, they now exhibit the greatest willingness both to attend and convict; thus proving, we fear, more strongly, the understanding which subsists between the political leaders and the yeomanry of Ireland. The judge of Kilkenny stated, in his address to the grand jury, that, since the last assizes in the last half year, the number of offences *proved* to have been committed was 928, of which 920 were of an insurrectionary character, including 7 murders, 14 attempts at murder, 119 aggravated assaults, 20 robberies, 378 burglaries, 30 burnings, 181 illegal notices, 83 malicious injuries to property, 75 seizing of arms, and 60 administering of unlawful oaths; but that such was the difficulty of procuring evidence, or inducing parties to seek redress, that only 75 of the whole list were entered for prosecution! He also added, that no person now thought of endeavouring to recover debts by prosecution.

The agitators succeeded, in the early part of the month, in procuring a run upon the banks for gold at Cork, Kilkenny, Waterford, Carlow, Dublin, &c., but such was the state of preparation, that it occasioned the establishments no inconvenience, and the only effect has been a stagnation of trade and commerce, and, consequently, a lamentable aggravation of public distress.

It is a remarkable fact, that, notwithstanding all the agitation and interruptions to industry which prevail, the linen manufactures have been thriving rapidly of late, especially about Belfast.

Cholera still prevails in Ireland to a considerable extent. The weekly report of cases for the week ending on Tuesday the 19th ultimo, was—New cases, 758—deaths, 401—recoveries, 188.

ENGLAND.

Lord Durham has resigned his office of Lord Privy Seal, and his seat in the Cabinet. His friends say that his retirement is owing solely to personal indisposition and domestic losses; but it is, on the other hand, strongly rumoured that the refusal of his official colleagues to agree to his sweeping proposals of political and other reforms, is the chief, if not the sole cause of his retirement. His Lordship has been created an earl.

Earl Fitzwilliam, it is expected, will shortly be elevated to the dignity of Marquis of Rockingham, an honour which the present Ministers intended for his venerable father, had his health enabled him to take his seat in Parliament.

Sir Francis Burdett, it is now finally settled, will shortly be elevated to the Peerage.

It is not a little singular that two Tories have, within the last month, been returned to Parliament, by large majorities, for seats previously occupied by ultra-reformers—Mr Lyall for the city of London, in the room of Alderman Waithman, deceased, and Mr Halcombe for Dover, in the room of Mr Poulett Thomson, who has selected Manchester, for which place he was also returned at the last election. Both of these elections were hotly contested. At the Mary-le-bonne election also, on the 16th ultimo, in the room of Mr Portman, who has resigned from bad health, Mr Hope, the Conservative candidate (who stood for Manchester at the last election), was beaten by a very comparatively small majority, and only, it is said, by government latterly throwing all its influence into the scale of the Radical candidate, Sir S.

Whalley. The Ministerial candidate, Mr Murray, son of Lord Dunmore, was so completely distanced, that he resigned before the conclusion of the contest.

Circulars have been issued to the officers commanding the different corps of Yeomanry, requiring a return of their arms and ammunition, as well as their present state; also of the present depots of arms, specifying such of them as are in the possession of the men.

The *Sun* newspaper states, that the returns for the financial year, terminating on the 5th curt., are likely to prove very unsatisfactory, and that Lord Althorp has now no hope of being able to propose a reduction in any branch of taxation.

The day appointed for the general thanksgiving for the cessation of the cholera is altered from 12th May to Sunday the 14th April.

The Duke of Wellington, as constable of Dover Castle, received intelligence a few days back, that the situation of keeper or warden of the castle was vacant, upon which he wrote, or caused to be written, a letter to a serjeant who had served in the Peninsular campaigns, and offered the appointment to him.

Thomas Attwood, Esq. M.P. for Birmingham, was refused admission as a member of the Literary Union Club, in Waterloo Place, on the 6th ult., by a majority of eighty-seven black balls over forty-two white. Nine white balls must appear to one black on any successful ballot, so that this result marks in a peculiar manner the feelings entertained by the gentlemen of the Union. Nine other candidates who were balloted for at the same time, were admitted.

At a general meeting of the proprietors of the London University, on the 27th February, Mr Abercromby in the chair, it appeared, from a report of the committee on the finances of the establishment, that the original capital subscribed, L.158,882, had been expended, and a debt of L.2946 incurred. An addition of nearly L.1000 was anticipated within a few months; and an annual subscription of L.1000 a-year was earnestly recommended, in order to restore the University to independence, and a competent revenue.

MEMORABILIA.

The assessed taxes yielded, for the year ending January 1832, L.4,056,000; the principal items of which are, the house-tax, L.1,357,000; window-tax, L.1,178,000. The cost of collecting the assessed taxes is five per cent.

The following is Dr Rudge's statement of the present revenues of the church of England:—Aggregate revenues of bishops, England and Wales, L.163,000 per annum; aggregate revenues of deans and chapters, L.285,000; aggregate revenues of all beneficed clergy, L.1,694,000. Gross revenues of the church, including those of bishops, chapters, and beneficed clergy, L.2,142,000; livings under L.200 per annum, of which some are under L.12, and 1350 below L.70, 4401; livings under L.200 to L.300 per annum, 2142; livings from L.300 to L.500 per annum, 2180; livings above L.500 per annum, 1277, total, 10,000. Of the above livings, on which residence is impossible, there are 4809; of those on which there is no parsonage-house, 2626; others unfit for residence and let from L.2 to L.3 per annum, 2183; of livings in England and Wales, above L.4000 per annum, 4; of livings worth L.2000 per annum, 28; beneficed clergy resident on their livings, 3708; beneficed clergy non-resident, 6804.

It appears, from returns laid before Parliament, that during the year 1832, there have been committed to the various prisons in England and Wales, charged with criminal offences, 20,829 persons, of whom 17,486 were males, and 3343 females. Of that number, 1449 were sentenced to death (but only 54 of them executed); 546 transported for life; 1 for 28 years; 764 for 14 years; 1 for 10 years; and 2603 for 7 years; 3716 were acquitted; 2266 discharged without being prosecuted; and the remainder, viz. 9583, imprisoned for various periods.

It appears, by accounts recently published, that the total debts of the East India Company amount to L.30,774,092; of which L.22,913,990 is held by Europeans; and L.7,860,102 by natives.

Temperance Societies.—At a late general meeting of the friends and members of Temperance Societies, it was stated that there were 250 associations in England, comprehending 47,000 members; 380 in Scotland, 55,000 members; and 20,000 members in Ireland. The fifth annual report of the American Temperance Society has just reached this country, from which it appears, that, during the past year, 200,000 members had been added to their societies, and that the number of members now amounts to 500,000. It is stated that, from the success of these societies, in the state of New York, *ninety-three* distilleries had, in consequence, been discontinued, and a corresponding number of retailers of ardent spirits had given up that line of business.

The number of vessels lost through shipwreck, in the royal navy, since the 1st January 1816, to the latest period the same can be made out, is 52; 13 of which were never heard of, and the crews are supposed to have perished. The crews of 28 were entirely saved, and of the remaining 11, they were only partially saved.

The total expense of the New London Bridge was L.1,458,311, 8s. 11½d. The purchase of freeholds, leaseholds, &c., for the purposes of the act, amount to the sum of L.692,555, 16s. 6d. Messrs Jolliffe and Banks, the contractors, received L.425,081, 9s. 2d. The removal of the bodies from St Michael's, Crooked Lane, cost the sum of L.2703, 6s. 11d. The Parliamentary expenses were L.13,477, 15s. 10d.

In the year ending March 25, 1832, there was levied in England for poor rates the sum of L.8,255,315, 12s., out of which there was expended for the relief of the poor L.6,731,131, 10s. There was an increase of 3 per cent. on the average of England, compared with the rates of the preceding year. The number of select vestries engaged in these levies was 2234; the number of assistant overseers was 3134; employed in repair of roads, 51,705; paid from poor's rate for such labour, L.261,465, 8s.; employed in other parish work, L.17,390; paid for such

work, L.88,257, 7s. In Wales, the total sum expended was L.367,604, 12s., and the increase per cent. is doubt that in England, being 6; employed on roads, 1131; paid for their labour, L.3354, 17s.

SCOTLAND.

SCOTTISH BURGH REFORM.

In another part of our paper will be found an abstract of the bill proposed by the Lord Advocate for the reform of the Scottish burghs. This bill, it seems, is only one of three which are projected for the benefit of the towns in Scotland. A second, to be brought forward, relates to towns not incorporated; and a third is intended to provide for the establishment of boards of police in the whole. Among rational and reflecting persons, unbiassed by party views, there can be but one opinion respecting the measures, so far as they have been promulgated—and that is, that they are by no means founded on the obvious principles of common sense, and appear little else than bills to perpetuate the misgovernment of the burghs. Hitherto, the towns of Scotland have been placed on a strange footing. Some have been governed by selected town councils and magistrates; others, by bail appointed by barons; and others have had no government at all. In all the large burgh towns, there has been a most pernicious conflict of jurisdictions. We shall take Edinburgh as an example. This city, in appearance, a large town, governed in a uniform manner from the centre to the outskirts. But, in reality, nothing can be farther from the truth. There is a town council and magistracy, who govern and manage one part of it; there is a Canongate magistracy, who take another part; a bail appointed by the Duke of Hamilton takes another; magistrates in Easter and Wester Portsburgh take another; a sheriff, or his substitute, take another; justices of peace also do something; while there is a board of police, who do something else; trustees of roads likewise claim a share of the management; and into all there are a variety of corporations, who exercise an authority over the members of certain professions. Now, all this is a mass of absurdity, not only exceedingly discreditable to the common sense of the age, but very troublesome to the people; who, though sure not to escape taxation at the instance of some half-dozen of the authorities, frequently do not know which to apply to in case of a grievance. If there be a rut in the street opposite your door, you may fight your way through three or four jurisdictions before you can fix the *onus* of remedying the evil on proper authority. It should be explained, that nobody is to blame for such a mixture of jurisdictions, for the originate in the circumstance, that Edinburgh, in the present day, is composed of five or six towns, grown together by means of the extension of streets; and all that can be said on the point is, that it is fully time the wheels of the existing petty jurisdictions were swept away, and one potential authority erected in their stead. A similar remark applies to many of the large towns, though may be acknowledged that none are so badly off as the metropolis. Few men could have had such excellent opportunities of knowing these complicated mischiefs as the Lord Advocate, and we cannot help expressing our surprise at the short-sighted inefficiency of his bill, which calculated to countenance and continue the vicious mixture of jurisdictions, and, in sum and substance, is simply an act to keep things as they are, only substituting popular for close election of the town councils. There is possibility that a measure of this nature may answer present purposes, but there is little likelihood of its pleasing the nation at large, and no chance whatever of its answering the end of good municipal government a few years hence. If a real reform be wanted in the burghs, a reform that will wear well, then there must, in the instance, be a total abrogation of all burghal privileges. There must henceforth be no invidious distinction between one town and another, or betwixt one part of town and another. In North America, we believe, town is just a town, and no more about it: it is free of the settlement of tradesmen or others from all parts of the world. The part at the centre has no pretensions to a dignity not enjoyed by the outskirts, and the people of one street are not more taxed than those in another.

To prepare the way, therefore, for measures of burgh reform applicable to the various towns, and modified according to circumstances, every thing like ancient and extended royalties, as they are called, ought to be abrogated, and the narrow privileges of the corporations dissolved. In short, every town in the kingdom should be reduced to the character of a collection of houses, and nothing more, the inhabitants of which, having one common interest, ought to have but one common privilege. This applies to royal burghs, burghs of regality, burghs of barony, and towns as yet unendowed with any such trumpety privilege. All towns, great or small, being thus reduced to a common level, the functions of their government might be constructed as follows—The householders (at a rent, in many cases, below 10 pounds) to elect commissioners of wards or otherwise, and these commissioners or councillors to have the power solely as respects watching, lighting, cleaning, and assessing; and it would be exceedingly advisable that they should have the unlimited power of ordering the repair of the streets in every quarter of the town. All petty criminal business ought to come under the jurisdiction of a paid magistrate, a person of legal education, who should hold a court weekly or daily, as the case might require. All petty civil causes should similarly be placed under a paid magistrate of competent knowledge, and in many instances one functionary might fill both the offices. It is at least a matter of great importance that

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ere should be no unpaid honorary magistrates, for they induce endless jobbing. Small fees on the cases brought to court would liquidate their salaries, or they might be paid out of the town funds, at a much lower expense than the amount of the present outlays on entertainments and frivolous jobs. All that relates to the funds and revenues of the towns ought next to be placed under the control of the commissioners; and when burghs are in a state of bankruptcy, as Edinburgh is at present, their affairs may, in the meanwhile, be put under trust. In the burghs the town councils have the patronage and insensibility of the churches; and in such cases every thing relative to the church should be given over to those who are really concerned in the matter—namely, the heads of families in the parishes. All that relates to the sale and holding of property should be placed under the control of the county functionaries already constituted; and this of itself is a species of reform much wanted. In conclusion, every town, without exception, ought to have a guildry, or body of artisans, for the inspection of tenements; but, of course, quite unconnected with the ordinary government of the towns. We would leave nothing to be done by a town council and magistracy, according to the present acceptance of these terms. It being impossible to see how the future good government of any town should be made to depend, then on the nature of its origin or the incidents connected with its history, we would produce a comparative uniformity and a simplicity of town government over the whole country, and leave no vestige whatever of a former ill-regulated state of things. For instance, Selkirk is an ancient royal burgh with a large town council; Dalkeith a burgh of barony, governed by a single individual appointed by the Duke of Buccleuch, while its streets are under the management of county gentlemen, over whom the inhabitants have no control; and Portobello a thriving town in the neighbourhood, with no form of government whatever. Each of these towns consists of rows of houses with people inhabiting them; in each, different classes of tradesmen pursue their professions; and in each, there are shops for the sale of goods. Now, it may be asked, in what respect ought these several towns to be governed differently? Is it reasonable that incidents connected with their history should continue to influence their mode of government in the nineteenth century? Is it the least consequence in the recovery of small debts, in the punishment of crimes, or in the cleaning of streets, that our forefathers fought at the battle of Flodden? If there be no consequence, then Selkirk can require no peculiarity of government, and its affairs should just be regulated in the same manner as those of Dalkeith and Portobello, both of which places, though of modern date, and having no connection with the battle of Flodden, are as good as Selkirk or any other burgh in the country, and are as well worthy of good government. Our readers will thus perceive that antiquated privileges cannot properly have any thing to do with the question of municipal government, more especially since the privileges of the old county freeholders have been found consistent with a beneficial process of appointing members to Parliament.

We have now presented a few broad views of the measure of burgh reform; and it becomes the duty of the people to say what they would wish, for on the expression of their sentiments will depend the passing of the bill in its present form. There can be no doubt that the degree of reform will frequently depend on the necessities of particular towns, and, therefore, one uniform bill for all the burghs may perhaps be found somewhat anomalous. But it behoves each burgh to settle on what it essentially requires. It is a matter of certainty that the bill will produce but a very miserable reform in Edinburgh, which, from the extraordinary complexity of its jurisdictions, and its general affairs, would require a separate and peculiar bill for itself.

NEW CHURCHES IN EDINBURGH.

A VERY unfortunate question is at present at issue between the City and Presbytery of Edinburgh. Some years ago, when it was resolved to improve St Giles's Church, by abolishing two of the places of worship under its roof, it was agreed upon by the city, and formed part of the requisite Parliamentary enactment, that two new churches should be erected in some part of the town, in place of those which were removed. The Presbytery was appointed to see this agreement carried into effect. Now, it happens to be very inconvenient for the city, in the present state of its funds, to erect two new churches; and it is the opinion of a vast majority of the citizens who are neither "revolutionists" nor "infidels," that they are not necessary—that, in short, the money, even if it could be got, would only be misspent on such erections. The reasons for forming this opinion are most obvious; for it cannot be denied that the two St Giles's Churches which at present exist are more than sufficient to contain all the people who seem inclined, or have for thirty years past seemed inclined, to attend public worship in that part of the town.

Under a conviction of this kind, the Lord Provost lately said in the Council, that, if any persons could be found who would build the two churches upon the security of the seat-rents, he would, so far as his voice went, give them the patronage of the churches also. For this he was openly denounced by one of the clergymen (Mr Bruce), in the Presbytery meeting of February 27, as "making common cause and identifying himself with the scoffers and revolutionary infidels of the town;" a class of persons whom it would be difficult, perhaps, to discover as having ever acted in the history of this case. The Lord Provost, at the council meeting of March 13, delivered a very warm address, in which he remonstrated against the language used respecting him by the reverend gentleman, and said, that he was only prevented from seeking to

right himself in a court of law by a consideration for the usefulness of the offender as a clergyman. The Council, to mark their feelings on the occasion, voted that his Lordship's speech should be entered upon the record of the city.

Against this Mr Bruce remonstrated, by a letter laid before the Town Council on the 20th instant, in which he pointed out that thus to censure him without being heard in his own defence, and without his offence having been fixed as such in a court of law, was unjust. The Council, however, agreed, without a division, to leave the Lord Provost's speech upon the record.

DEPOSITION OF THE REV. EDWARD IRVING.

THE Presbytery of Annan met on the 13th ult., for the purpose of trying the Rev. E. Irving on a charge of heresy, having published works objectionable in point of doctrine, as well as derogatory to the honour and character of the Church of Scotland. Mr Irving at great length defended the doctrines which he had published, and quoted several passages from the Scriptures in proof of their truth. He denied the right of the General Assembly to interfere with him. Mr Sloan, Dr Duncan, Mr Nivison, and Mr Monilaws, delivered their opinions, condemning the doctrines as being contrary to the standards of the church, and as Mr Irving had avowed them, sentence of deposition ought to be passed upon him. The Moderator was about to proceed to the solemn duty which had devolved upon him, and, as a preliminary, requested Mr Sloan, the senior member of Presbytery, to offer up a prayer to Almighty God, when a voice was heard from the pew in which Mr Irving was seated, and which immediately was found to be that of Mr Dow, late minister of Inragray, exclaiming, "Arise, depart—arise, depart! Flee ye out—flee ye out of her! Ye cannot pray. How can ye pray to Christ, whom ye deny? Ye cannot pray. Depart—depart! Flee—flee!" As he uttered these words, his countenance assumed the appearance of one under the influence of a temporary aberration of mind, and though interrupted by repeated cries of order, he continued with little abatement till exhaustion forced him to conclude. The assembly, which was very numerous, and had acted in the most becoming manner, now became confused, and Mr Dow rose to leave the house, leading Mr Irving after him. Mr Irving lifted up his hand as he was going, and said, "Will ye not obey the voice of the Holy Ghost which ye have now heard? As many as will obey the Holy Ghost, follow!" The two gentlemen, along with several others who belonged to their party, having left the church, Mr Sloan prayed, and the Moderator then solemnly pronounced the sentence of deposition. The Presbytery being closed by a blessing, was dismissed.

We trust we have now done, once and for aye, with this reverend gentleman, whose spiritual vagaries have occupied, in our opinion, far too large a portion of public attention for some years, and which, notwithstanding the assurances we have to the contrary from many who know him intimately in private life, we cannot help suspecting to proceed more from an insatiable love of fame and notoriety, than actual fanaticism.

Feb. 25. Important to Publishers.—Baillie Court of Edinburgh. A. Deuchar, seal-engraver, agent for the British Herald, v. Thomas Johnston.—Johnston was an original subscriber to the British Herald, which, by the prospectus, it was stated would be published in four parts, price 21s. each. On the publication of the fourth part it was announced, that the work would extend to five parts, and the price of the whole to L.5. 5s. instead of L.4. 4s. The Baillies held, that the publisher was bound by his prospectus, and that the defender was entitled to have the work complete for L.4. 4s., however many parts it might extend to.

March 1. The petitions from this city for the immediate abolition of slavery were forwarded this morning to London, each containing 20,206 names. They are about 300 feet long, of three columns of names wide, weigh one stone each, and are equal to 3600 feet in continued signatures together.

7. This evening, about 1000 individuals, almost wholly trades-lads, assembled in the large Waterloo Rooms, called by an anonymous placard, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament against passing a bill "for the suppression (as the placard had it) of the liberties of Ireland." James Aytoun, Esq. advocate, was called to the chair, when several resolutions against the measures now in the House of Commons were moved and seconded, and, along with a petition to Parliament, carried by acclamation. Besides the chairman, the meeting was addressed by Mr Tait, bookseller, Mr Jameson, W.S., Mr Moffat, Dalkeith, Major Brown, and several others.

9. The Court of Session rose this day for the spring vacation. The box-days are Thursday 4th, and Thursday 25th April. The Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle announces rather a remarkable fact, namely, that the Theatre-Royal, Edinburgh, pays L.36, 10s. 4d. per annum as annuity money, or ministers' stipend. Altogether, the local taxation on this establishment, for the year 1832, amounted to L.201, 13s. 4d.

Le Baron de Damas, governor to his Royal Highness the Duc de Bordeaux, has transmitted the sum of thirty pounds sterling, for the monument about to be erected here to the memory of Sir Walter Scott.

Provincial Branch Bank.—The Directors of the National Bank of Scotland have resolved to open a branch at Forres.

The long-talked of christening of the infant Earl of Dalkeith has at length been performed. The ceremony took place at Dalkeith Palace, near Edinburgh, and was quite private. Their Majesties were sponsors, by proxy, for the infant heir to the house of Buccleuch, who received the names of William Walter. On the same occasion the Duke's youngest son, an infant of three months old, was christened, the sponsors being Lord Montague, uncle to his Grace, and Lord John Scott, from whom he received the names of Henry John.

15. The evening, at a meeting of the working classes of Edinburgh, Mr Prentice in the chair, held in the Old Burgher Chapel, to petition Parliament against the Irish Coercion Bill, nearly 600 being present, Mr Peddie begged to direct the attention of the meeting to an article in the Scotsman of that day, which called forth the vehement disapprobation of the meeting, and there were loud cries of "Burn it, burn it," which ceremony was performed *rite et solemniter*, amidst groans and hisses.

16. An accident of a most appalling and fatal nature occurred this day at the sale of the late Lord Eldin's splendid collection of pictures, at his Lordship's house, in Picardy Place, Leith Walk, Edinburgh. It was the third day of the sale, which was going on in the back drawing-room, on the second flat, in which there were at the time about 150 individuals, almost all of the upper classes of life. About half past two, whilst a keen competition was going on for a valuable Teniers, the floor in an instant, and without any previous warning, gave way, and about 100 individuals of both sexes were precipitated in a mass into the flat below, amidst broken joists, bindings, lath, plaster, furniture, &c. The room into which they fell was filled with valuable china, and other ar-

ticles of *virtu* arranged for sale, and the door was consequently locked. A considerable time, therefore, elapsed before it was got broken open, and the sufferers who survived rescued from their perilous situation. Luckily, they maintained a coolness and collectedness of mind, which, under all the circumstances, is almost incredible, and they remained perfectly steady, patiently awaiting the result of the exertions making for their relief. When the door was got opened, and the obstructions removed, the condition of those who had escaped with life was truly deplorable. The clothes of many were literally torn from their backs, their faces begrimed with blood and dust, and their respiration almost choked with the dense cloud of dirt which arose from the *deafening* of the fallen floor. On removing a large chest of drawers, which had descended with the crash, Alexander Smith, Esq. banker, partner of the house of Kinnear, Smith, and Co. was lying below it almost lifeless, and he very soon afterwards expired. It was supposed that his death was occasioned by concussion of the brain. Amongst the individuals more or less injured were—Mr George Thomson of the Trustees' Office, the friend and correspondent of Burns, who received a severe blow in the chest; Mr Ross, a son of Charles Ross, Esq. advocate, has had his leg fractured and ankle dislocated; Mrs John Anderson, Mansfield Place, was severely bruised; Mrs Keay of Snago slightly hurt; Mr William Lang, W.S. Assistant-Clerk of Session; Mr Smellie Watson, Forth Street; Mr Kid; Dr MacLagan; Mr P. Dalmahoy, W.S.; Mr Haldane, engraver, from Glasgow; Mr Majoribanks of Majoribanks; Mr Lorimer, Elm Row; Mr Falconer of Falcon Hall; Mr Belshes, accountant, Greenside Street, two ribs broken; Mr John Dewar; Mr D. Stewart of the Custom-house; Mr Wright, auctioneer; Mr J. E. Williams, artist, three ribs broken; Mr Monteith, advocate; Mr Siewright of Meggetland; Mr T. Forrest, jeweller; Mr H. Jack, carver and gilder; Rev. J. B. Howison. None of the injuries, we are happy to say, are likely to prove of any ultimately serious consequence, and the sufferers are all doing well. One of the gentlemen who fell, but escaped comparatively uninjured, informed us, that his first impression (and we believe it was shared by all) was, that the whole house was falling about them. His next fear was that of suffocation, to which many of them, indeed, would no doubt have fallen victims, had they not been speedily rescued. The cause of the accident is understood to have been the breaking of a large beam which extended across the room, and supported the flooring. Upon afterwards examining the beam which supports the floor of the lower room into which they fell, it was found to be started, so that they narrowly escaped being precipitated down another story. Strange to tell, little of the china in the lower flat was destroyed; and from the pictures being in a side room on the second flat, only the one in the course of being disposed of was injured. The proceeds of the two days' sale, previous to the accident, amounted to L.337.

Toll Duties—Important.—It has been decided by the Sheriff of Ayrshire, that loaded carriages which have paid toll on passing through a bar, are not liable to a second charge on returning with a fresh load, if the latter be for the benefit of the same individual, and the carriage his own. Only hired carriages are liable to the second charge. A similar decision was very lately given in a case originating at the Leith Walk toll-bar, and this point—which has so long been the subject of harassing and irritating disputes between tollmen and agriculturists, and others—may, therefore, be considered as finally settled. The counsel to whom the latter case was referred was the Dean of Faculty (Hope), whose able report was considered perfectly unsatisfactory and conclusive.

Presbytery of Edinburgh.—On Wednesday, 27th ult., the Presbytery of Edinburgh proceeded to elect ministers and elders to represent the body in the ensuing General Assembly.—*Ministers*, Dr Chalmers, Mr Balfour of Colinton, Drs Brunton and Brown, and Mr Marshall of Edinburgh, and Mr Buchanan of North Leith.—Dr Grant then proposed that the Lord President, Mr Crawford of Carlsburn, and Bailie Wright, be elected elders for the same purpose.—Dr Dickson proposed the Lord President, Mr George Ross, advocate, and Mr Archibald Anderson. A vote having been taken, the first list was carried by 25 to 18.

Postscript.

It is announced in the *Globe* and other Ministerial papers, that the following changes in the arrangement of the administration have been finally settled:—Lord Goderich to succeed Lord Durham as Lord Privy Seal; Mr Stanley to succeed Lord Goderich as Colonial Secretary; and Sir John Hobhouse to succeed Mr Stanley as Secretary for Ireland. The *Courier* adds, that Mr Edward Ellice is to be Secretary at War.

Authentic accounts have arrived of the taking possession of Smyrna by Ibrahim Pacha, with a detachment of troops who were foraging for provision for the main body of the army. The Governor threw open the gates to Ibrahim, who immediately ordered the abolition of certain obnoxious taxes which weighed heavy upon the inhabitants. This took place three days before the drawing up of the treaty, of which we have taken notice under the head of Turkey.

The French papers announce the dismissal of M. Dubois, and the elevation of Sebastiani to a seat in the Cabinet, but without any official appointment.

The intentions of Ministers have now been in a manner officially declared concerning the East India Company. They propose to abolish the monopoly of the China trade, which could not possibly have been continued longer; to leave to the Directors, under certain limitations, the political administration of their vast territories; and to guarantee to the proprietors of East India stock the payment of their ordinary dividend for a limited time; after which to pay it off with L.100 of capital stock for every annuity of L.5. 5s. It is understood, besides, that British subjects will be allowed freely to settle and to colonize the country, to purchase lands, and to introduce into all parts European commerce and capital, and European improvement. The abolition of the tea monopoly is, of course, strongly objected to by the Directors as a heavy loss to the Company.

CRIMES.

High Court of Justiciary.—The calendar of crimes to be disposed of at the usual sitting of the Justiciary Court after the rising of the session, on the 9th ult., for the spring vacation, was unusually heavy. We are forced, for the sake of brevity, to omit the trials for the more petty thefts.

Monday, 10th, Joseph M'Ewan and William Scott were charged with breaking into the house of Robert Grant, Esq. of Kinross, in Melville Street, and stealing a variety of articles of jewellery, &c. Scott pleaded guilty, and M'Ewan not guilty. The jury found M'Ewan also guilty, and he was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. [Scott likewise pleaded guilty to another charge at a subsequent part of the day, and was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.]

Edward Cochrane, the associate of Michael M'Cabe, who was lately sentenced to death (which sentence has been commuted to transportation for life) for knocking down and robbing Alexander Bain, fish-curer, Burntisland, in December last, in Blair Street, was placed at the bar for his participation in said assault and robbery. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

James Blackburn, charged with stealing from the person of James Gray, armor, at or near the head of Canongate, on the 6th of February last, a silver watch, with steel chain and brass key, was

found guilty by a jury, as libelled, and was sentenced to 14 years' transportation.

John St George, charged with theft, and being habit and reputed a thief, and previously convicted, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

William Cusine, charged with theft, habit and reputed, and previous conviction, pleaded not guilty. He was found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for seven years. The Court adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

Thursday, 14th, the court was occupied all day, until nearly eight o'clock at night, with the trial of William Grieve, accused of rape, committed on the 25th of December last, on the person of a married woman, residing in Haddington. The investigation was, of course, conducted with closed doors. The jury, after resting about twenty minutes, returned a verdict finding the libel proven, with one dissentient voice, but, in consideration of the character given of him, unanimously recommended him to mercy. Lord Meadowbank, who was the presiding judge, after a feeling address, read the sentence, ordering the prisoner to be executed at the usual place of execution, on Wednesday, 3d April next. The prisoner is a young man, about twenty-two years of age, and has been married for some time.

Janet Turnbull, charged with perjury, on the 9th of November last, in the trial of Helen McChie and Margaret Campbell, indicted for theft, and Mary Smith, or Hill, of reset of theft, pleaded guilty. After suitable addresses from the judges, she was sentenced to seven years' transportation. The Right Honourable the Lord Justice Clerk was cited as one of the witnesses in this case.

PREFERRMENTS.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John Mackenzie to be preacher to the church or chapel at Cromarty, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Finlayson.

The Relief congregation of Hawick have given an unanimous and harmonious call to Mr Andrew Ramsay, preacher of the gospel, to be their pastor.

At a meeting of the Relief congregation of Wooler, held on the 17th of February, a very harmonious call was given to Mr James Muirhead, preacher of the gospel, to be assistant and successor to the Rev. William Gilmore.

On Wednesday, February 27, the Rev. Robert Lee, A.M. from Tweedmouth, was unanimously chosen minister of the Chapel of Ease, St Vicens, vacant by the translation of the Rev. James McCulloch to Kelso.

The United Associate congregation of Crossford recently called Mr George Arnott, preacher, to be their pastor. The Rev. Mr Matthew Macgavin, Stonehouse, preached and presided on the occasion.

Thursday, March 14, the Presbytery of Edinburgh met in South Leith Church, and ordained the Rev. David Thorburn to the second pastoral charge of that church and parish, vacant by the death of the late venerable Dr Robertson.

The Rev. James Logan, lately presented by the Crown to the parish of Swinton, in Berwickshire, was, after a call numerously signed, ordained minister of that parish, on the 7th ult.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry has been pleased to present the Rev. J. A. Wallace, Burntisland, to the church and parish of Hawick, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Cochran.

On Friday, 22d March, the Presbytery of Cupar admitted Mr Macfarlane as minister of the parish of Colleslie.

A presentation from the Right Honourable Lord Dundas, nominating Mr Marshall, minister at Bressay, to the parish of Flisk, has been received and sustained by the Presbytery of Cupar, and a call appointed to be moderated in for Mr Marshall, at Flisk, on Tuesday the 2d of April.

On Thursday the 21st ultimo, the United Associate Congregation of Stelford gave a harmonious call to Mr William Thomson, preacher of the gospel, to be colleague and successor to the Rev. Dr Belfrage, their present pastor.

On the 18th ultimo, the United Associate Congregation of Holm gave a harmonious call to the Rev. Peter Buchan, A. M. of Sandwich. Rev. William Stobbs of Stromness presided on the occasion.

CROWN APPOINTMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

Feb. 26. Lieutenant-General John Sullivan Wood to be Lieutenant of his Majesty's Tower of London, vice Colonel Lord Frederick Fitzclarence.

March 6. Blayney Townley Balfour, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Bahama Islands.

13. Major-General H. C. Darling to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Tobago.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

On the 1st ult., Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. of Newe and Edinglassie, was elected Lord Rector of the Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, for the ensuing year. Alexander Bannerman, Esq. M.P., the Rev. Dr George Forbes of Black and Inverman, and Patrick Davidson, Esq. advocate, Aberdeen, were elected assessors to the Lord Rector.

On Monday, 4th ult., Dr John Mitchell, Professor of Divinity, St Mary's College, St Andrew's, was chosen Rector of that College, and of the united College of St Salvador's and St Leonard's for the next year, by the students attending these seminaries.

SCOTTISH BANKRUPTS.

Feb. 27. Alexander MacLachlan, merchant, Glasgow.—March 5. John Smith, grain-merchant and miller, Glasgow.—12. James Smith, manufacturer at Goldenknows, Dundee.—Peter Smith, manufacturer, Dundee.—Donald Rose, merchant, Glasgow.—14. William Bower, merchant, Arbroath.—21. James Neish, manufacturer, Dundee.—23. Robert Jamieson, wright, Glasgow.—29. James Johnstone and Co. clothiers and hatters, Glasgow; Robinson and Cowan, com-merchants, Borrowstowness.

EDINBURGHSHIRE FIARS—CROP 1832.

Best wheat, per imperial bushel	L. 0 6 11
Second ditto, per ditto	0 5 7 1/2
Best barley, per ditto	0 3 7 1/2
Second ditto, per ditto	0 3 1 1/2
Third ditto, per ditto	0 2 7 1/2
Best oats, per ditto	0 2 4 1/2
Second ditto, per ditto	0 2 0
Pease and beans, per ditto	0 3 3
Outmeal, for each hundred weight of one hundred and twelve pounds avoirdupois	0 11 0

BIRTHS.

Oct. 6. At Seaboard, the lady of Assistant-surgeon Edmund Walter Pyre; a daughter.

Jan. 16. At St Kitts, the lady of Deputy-assistant Commissary General Macfarlane; a daughter.

Feb. 24. At 46, Moray Place, Edinburgh, the lady of George Skeie, Esq.; a son.

26. At Yester, the Marchioness of Tweeddale; a son.—At Leith, Mrs L. Stoddart; a daughter.

27. At Drumore House, Mrs Galbraith of Machrehanish; a son.

March 1. At Kirkby Overblow, Yorkshire, the lady of Lieut. Col. Maclean, 81st regt.; a daughter.

2. At Beechwood, the lady of Allan Elliott Lockhart, Esq.; a son.—At Dysart House, the right hon. Lady Loughborough; a son.

—At 7, Argyle Square, Edinburgh, Mrs T. M. Moffat; a daughter.

5. At 7, Ramsay Garden, Edinburgh, Mrs M'Laren; a daughter.

7. At Thurso, Mrs George Paton; a son.

8. At 2, Forres Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Syme; a son.

9. At 7, Ainslie Place, the lady of Archibald Trotter, Esq.; a son.—At Cringletie, Peeblesshire, the lady of Sir John Murray Nasmyth, of Posso, Bart.; a son.—At the manse of Salton, Mrs Buchanan; a daughter.

11. At 4, Minto Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Carphin; a daughter.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs A. J. Lizars; a daughter.

13. At 76, Constable Street, Leith, Mrs James Nimmo; a son.

15. At 12, Clarence Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Robertson; a son.

16. At Sanguhar, Mrs Macqueen; a daughter.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Shaw Stewart; a daughter.—In Upper

Grosvenor Street, London, the lady of John Cunningham, Esq. of Duchrae, Dumfriesshire; a daughter.

19. At Williamfield, Mrs William Patison, Jun. a daughter.

21. At 8, Howard Place, Edinburgh, Mrs Christie; a daughter.

—At Wigan, the lady of Captain Archibald Ogilvie Dalgleish, 18th royal Irish regt.; a daughter.

22. At 53, Queen Street, Edinburgh, the lady of George Dickson, Esq. of Belcherie; a daughter.

23. At Mertoun House, the lady of Charles Baillie, Esq. advocate; a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 26. At Arbroath, Robert Lyon, Esq. writer, Arbroath, to Marjory, daughter of John Nicol, Esq. writer there.

27. At 10, Manor Place, Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Kinnear, writer, to Mary Anne, only daughter of the Rev. Alexander Nicoll, Episcopal clergyman, residing in Edinburgh.

March 5. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Annandale, jun. paper-manufacturer, Poltoun, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr William Sommerville, stationer.

6. At East Grange, Mr Andrew Gulland, to Jane, third daughter of the late James Ker, Esq. of East Grange.

7. At London, the Rev. Alexander Macatavish, of Inverholman, Argylshire, to Jane, daughter of the late Andrew Hunter, Esq. of Lessnock Hall, Lanarkshire.

11. At Edinburgh, Thomas Simson, Esq. to Margaret Grierson, eldest daughter of Peter Coupar, Esq. W.S.—At Edinburgh, Capt. A. Watson, Bo'ness, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Capt. John Brown.

14. At 13, Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh, Henry Cadell, Esq. Bank of Scotland, to Henrietta Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Robert Monteith, Esq. of Rochsoles.—At Leeds, Archibald Watson Goldie, Esq. W.S., to Frances, daughter of Darcy Lever, Esq. Leeds.

15. At Fairmair, Mr John Boston Waterstone, Leith, to Caroline, daughter of John Petter, Esq. of Fairmair.

16. At London, John Peter Grant, Esq. W.S., to Margaret Steven, youngest daughter of the late Moses Steven, Esq. of Polmadie, in the county of Renfrew.

19. At Ingram's Crook, near Stirling, John Wilson, jun. Esq. Bannockburn, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Thomas M'Micking, Esq. of Miltonie.

20. At Warriston House, the Rev. Hugh Baillie Maclean, to Miss Ruth Henderson, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Henderson of Warriston, Esq. banker in Edinburgh.

22. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Miller, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, to Alison Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr Alexander Galloway, merchant there.

25. At Dunfermline, John Kirk, Esq. younger of Transy, to Janet, daughter of the late Rev. James Black, Dundee.

DEATHS.

A labouring man, named John Heresin, a native of Poland, died lately at Romsdorf, in the province of Munster, in Germany, at the great age of 111 years.

Jan. 10. At Montreal, of typhus fever, Thomas Smith Blackwood, M.D. aged 23.

Feb. 16. At Exmouth, Capt. Robert Inverarity, of the Hon. East India Company's service.—At Edinburgh, Miss J. M'Intyre, daughter of the late D. M'Intyre, Esq. Glenartney.

17. At 18, James' Square, Edinburgh, William Mackenzie, Esq. late of Calcutta.—Mrs H. W. Burnett of Monbodo, eldest daughter of the deceased hon. James Burnett, Lord Monbodo.

18. At Lorne House, Isle of Man, most deeply regretted, Mrs Macdonald, sen. of Gallanich.

19. At 8, Duncan Street, Newington, Edinburgh, Mr George Steele, son of the late Mr John Steele, confectioner, Prince's Street.

20. At Aberdeen, Hary Lumsden, Esq. of Belhelvie, in his 80th year.

21. At 6, Roxburgh Place, Frances Thompson, wife of Mr Walter Thorburn, upholsterer.—At Edinburgh, Mrs Anne M'Kerrell, daughter of the late William M'Kerrell, Esq. of Hillhouse, and wife of James Brown, Esq. accountant.

22. At Richmond Lodge, Portobello, Wilhelmina Forrest, wife of Moubayr Steinhilber, Esq.

23. At Edinburgh, Mr William Traquair, builder there, in his 57th year.—At Fishwick, Berwickshire, Mr William Inglis.

24. At Edinburgh, aged 89, Mr George Hamilton, relict of Dr W. Irvine, late Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow.

25. At Marine Villa, Portobello, Isabella, second daughter of the late James Lockhart, Esq. of Castlehill.—At Craighleith House, near Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Low, daughter of the late Alex. Low, Esq. of Laws.—At Daventry, Northamptonshire, Mrs Wedderburn of Peasie.—At 6, Arniston Place, Edinburgh, George Lang, Esq. of Broomhill, assistant-clerk of Session.

27. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Captain Charles Inglis, R.N.

28. At her residence, No. 1, Meadow Place, Edinburgh, Miss Anna Macdonald.

March 1. At Winfarthing, Sarah Jessop, widow, in the 102d year of her age. She was married in the reign of George the Second. By her husband, whom she survived about 30 years, she had 16 children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, the greater number of whom are now living, her eldest son being now more than 80 years of age.—At 5, North St James Street, Edinburgh, Isabella Davidson, wife of James Aitken, stationer.

2. At London, Thomas, fourth son of Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmains, Bart.

3. At Lanark, John Cleland, Esq. writer.

4. At Chapel, East Lothian, Mr Robert Howden.—At 27, St Patrick Square, Edinburgh, Mr John M'Pherson, late of St Andrew Street.

6. At Catherine Bank, Mr John Cullen, in his 66th year.—At Broomholm, near Langholm, George Maxwell, Esq. of Broomholm.—At Norwood, the Earl of Dudley, in the 52d year of his age. The Earl and the Viscountess of Dudley and Ward died with his Lordship. The Baroness of Ward and Dudley go, with an entailed estate of about £3,000 per annum, to his cousin, the Rev. Humble Ward. The Earl, by a will drawn up about two years ago, settled the rest of his estate, to the value of £400,000 per annum, on the eldest son of Mr Humble Ward; but it is said that this will is to be contested by the heir-at-law, the Earl Ferrars.—At Pitblie, Thomas Lawson, Esq. of Pitblie, in his 80th year.

—At Kirkcaldy House, Fifeshire, Mrs G. B. Lindsay, of Kirkcaldy.

7. At Edinburgh, the Rev. James Miller, aged 77, for many years preacher of the gospel, and private teacher in this city.

8. At Logiehead House, Lady Stewart Drummond of Logiehead, relict of the late Sir George Stewart of Grandtully, Bart.—At 21, Lothian Street, Edinburgh, Mr Adam Mossman, goldsmith.—At his seat, Gloucestershire, James Young, Esq. Vice-admiral of the White.

10. At 123, George Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Catherine Austin, widow of Lieut-General Robertson of Lawers.—At 1, Queen's Place, John Carfrae, Esq. only surviving son of the late James Carfrae, Esq.

11. At 8, St Patrick Street, Mrs Janet Hamilton, wife of Mr Alex. Todd, stationer, Edinburgh.—At Summerside, Mrs Ann Chalmers, widow of the late Mr John Chalmers, writer in Edinburgh.—At his seat, near Grantham, William Lord Huntingtower, aged 66. His Lordship was the eldest son of the present Countess of Dysart; has issue, Lionel William (to whom the title descends), and ten other children.

13. Suddenly, at Dublin, the right hon. the Earl of Llandaff, by whose death the title has become extinct.—At Cadzow Cottage, Hamilton, Lieutenant John Sharp, half-pay, 73d regiment of infantry.

14. Dowager Lady Cunningham Fairlie, wife of James Hathorn, Esq. S.S.C., and daughter of the late Sir James Campbell, Bart. of Aberuchil.—At Grange Place, Edinburgh, George, youngest son of the late Charles Spink, Esq.

15. At Edinburgh, Alexander Smith, Esq. banker.—At his house, 1, Stafford Street, Mr Marshall Leslie, surveyor, much regretted.—At 24, Walker Street, Jane, eldest daughter of William Home, Esq. W.S.

17. At Minto, Roxburghshire, Mrs Scott, aged 67.

18. At Leith, aged six years, James, eldest son of Mr Samuel Beveridge, solicitor.

19. In Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Miss Alicia Stuart Murray, fourth daughter of the hon. Lord Cringletie.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The following are the Works which are at present Publishing Messrs WILLIAM and ROBERT CHAMBERS, Edinburgh.

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[APRIL, 1833.]

CHAMBERS'S HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS, EDITORS OF "CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL,"
AND "INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE."

No. 7.

MAY 1, 1833.

PRICE THREE HALFPENCE.

HUMAN BEINGS AND MACHINERY.

THE necessity of labouring for subsistence was a doom imposed upon man at the beginning, and it has ever since maintained its sway over him. So thoroughly indeed has the human race become habituated to this duty, and so expressly have all their circumstances in life been calculated with a reference to it, that labour is looked upon as a real good, and the want of it an evil. To be out of work, in an industrious community like that of Great Britain, exposes an individual to every kind of hardship; and it is only found that there are any complaints, when all classes are not like busily, and, it may be, slavishly employed.

Yet, though we have thus become accustomed to regard the hardest labour as a good, it cannot, philosophically, be set forward as an *abstract good*. By this we mean, that, though it may be advantageous under particular circumstances, or as a preventive of evil, it is not in its very nature advantageous. On the contrary, there are many kinds of labour which large classes of men have been contented to undergo for the sake of subsistence for many ages, and which, nevertheless have an undeniably bad effect, both in so far as they impair the health and shorten the lives of men, and because they can hardly fail to produce a certain degree of moral degradation. It may be better for men to have these employments, and live by them, than to starve utterly; but it is not better to have men thus living and thus suffering, than to want many of the human race altogether. Better, we say, that men should not be brought into the world, than be brought into it only to spend all their days in miserable toil, and with no chance of fulfilling those moral ends for which we are informed that man is, after all, principally created, and without which, it is very certain, his enjoyments are of a very wretched character.

We have been led into this train of reflection by some circumstances which have lately occurred in the management of our own publications. For several months previous to the past March, our publications were printed by a machine, which, while it served us at a somewhat cheaper rate than the hand-press, evidently did no injury to the class of men usually maintained by labouring at those engines, seeing that they were ever busier in Edinburgh than during the very time when our works were thus printed. All at once, in consequence of a pressure of employment at the machine, we were compelled to have recourse to the usual modes of printing, thereby throwing a new load of work, of a very uncommon amount, upon men who were already almost fully occupied. The result was one which has unfortunately been conspicuous in the appearance of some of our late sheets. Overpowered by a labour so severe, so constant, and so monotonous, the men had more than usual recourse to artificial stimulants of a debasing nature, and thus on several occasions fairly broke down under their employment, leaving us, of course, in a state of anxiety respecting the punctuality of our publications, such as we never experienced respecting their literary composition, any other matter, however important, connected with them. All this, be it observed, was not the result, in any degree, of what are called *extra hours*: it appeared to arise solely from the harassing and degrading nature of an employment which requires so much exertion of the physical, and so little of the mental powers of men.* It impressed us with the idea, that thus to

tear and wear the sinews of human beings, and force them into practices which debase their whole natures, were as well avoided, provided that it can be avoided without producing a greater evil; and this, we humbly conceive, can be done by the employment of a machine, which, unlike men, has no moral nature to be degraded or lost through the influence of its labours, and does not, at least in this instance, as has been shown, abstract any labour upon which working men have hitherto depended for their subsistence. Let it not be supposed, that, in this argument, we are influenced by any feelings of resentment towards these operatives. Much as we have lately suffered on account of what we are now stating, we view the case entirely as a speculative question; or, if we have any feeling on the subject, it is one of a philanthropical kind only.

It is surprising for what a length of time public writers will go on debating a subject connected with public economy, and yet never hit upon the little bit of common-sense observation, which generally can afford a key to the whole. The proneness of the working-people to liquor, and other base habits, have long been lamented by the better-off classes; and temperance societies have been instituted over the country, in the hope of correcting the principal evil. It seems to be always assumed that drinking is just a bad habit, and that it can be banished through the efficacy of good advice and good example. Now, although all the middle and upper ranks were, with one consent, to leave off whisky or brandy, and take to wine, we do not believe that they would produce much impression upon the class which is presumed to be here at fault. The plain truth is, that, if men are held closely to severe labour, with little exertion of the mental faculties during its continuance, and few intervals of leisure in which to cultivate or exercise those faculties, they will not be prevented from spending a considerable portion of their earnings upon liquor—and this, for the very good reason that it is the most convenient, if not almost the only accessible means of supplying to themselves that mental stimulus which their labour does not afford, and that compensation for a general hardship of condition, which they have no other comforts to alleviate. It is tedious and grinding toil which drives men to this delusive comfort; and so long as they are any where employed, during almost all their waking hours, in a mere exertion of their animal strength, they will be liable to become its victims.

Ungrateful as the truth must be to many workmen, it is not to be concealed that the advance of machinery holds out a prospect of abolishing, in a great measure, the evil here complained of. By far the greater part of the trades and arts are in no danger of having to compete with this powerful rival; but there are many, requiring little but muscular exertion, and unavoidably inducing the degradation of those engaged in them, which must sink, and with the full approbation of society, before its gigantic influence. Now, in the preservation of those arts which require an exertion of ingenuity, there will certainly be preserved a large and comparatively respectable class of workmen—so that the population of the country runs hardly any risk of reduction; while, on the other hand, in the gradual extinction of those arts which brutalize men, there will be nothing to be regretted, provided that the extinction only takes place gradually enough to prevent individual distress for want of a new means of subsistence. In all probability, the increase of employment in the better arts, emigration, and natural deaths, will absorb the superfluous operatives; and thus the change will be achieved with

little or even temporary evil. But, whether or not, the change *will* take place. The general community will then have reason to rejoice that the work, which formerly was executed by men, to the abbreviation of their lives, and the deterioration of both their physical and moral condition—which, in fact, brought into existence numbers who lived and died without even the chance of fulfilling the higher objects of the human creation—is performed by a complication of artificial powers, comprising perhaps many which yet exist as latent bounties in the bosom of nature, and are only to be developed by the ingenuity of a future generation.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In our last, the report of the business of Parliament was brought down to Friday, 22d March, inclusive, when both houses adjourned to the following Monday.

1. NAVY ESTIMATES.—On Monday (25th), Sir James Graham proposed the navy estimates for the year to the whole house in committee. They amounted to L.4,658,134; being, he said, a diminution, as compared with those of last year, of L.220,500. He entered into a long detail of our position in regard to foreign nations, the nature and extent of our colonies, &c., &c., as justifying, although we were now in a condition of perfect peace, the keeping up of our large naval establishment. At present we had a hundred and eighty sail of the line, and altogether five hundred and twenty ships of war. The hon. Baronet concluded by moving, "That there be employed, for the service of the year commencing on the 1st of April 1833, 27,000 men, including 9000 royal marines."

—Sir Edward Codrington, after stating some objections to the manner in which naval pensions were granted, took occasion to refer to some observations made by Sir Robert Peel in the house, five years ago, in reference to some particulars connected with the battle of Navarino, and called upon him for an explanation.—Sir Robert Peel said, that a more extraordinary call had never been made in that house. Five years had elapsed since the statements imputed to him had been made, without the slightest objection having ever been started to them; and he was now called on, without a moment's notice, to substantiate these. He would, however, turn back to his private papers, and other documents, and prepare himself to answer the demand now made.—Mr Hume, after observing that he could not for the soul of him see upon what grounds Ministers could justify the keeping up such an enormous naval force, moved, as an amendment to the motion, that the number of seamen be reduced to 20,000.—Upon a division, there appeared for the amendment, 44; for the original motion, 347. Majority, 303.—On the vote of L.953,220 for the wages of seamen being proposed, Mr Hume moved an amendment that it be reduced by the sum of L.6910, the amount of marine sinecures.—Sir James Graham denied that the offices alluded to were sinecures.—The amendment was supported by Mr O'Connell, Mr Wilks, Mr Briscoe, Mr Gisborne, and Mr O'Dwyer; and it was opposed by Mr Sandford, Mr Robinson, Mr N. Calvert, Colonel Hay, Lord Palmerston, Mr Petre, Sir R. Price, and Lord Ebrington. On a division, the numbers were, for the amendment, 83; against it, 223. Majority for the original vote, 140.—The sum of L.438,004 was then voted for victuals for seamen and marines.

2. PROPERTY TAX.—On Tuesday (26th), Mr Robinson brought forward his motion for the repeal of certain taxes on articles of general consumpt, and the imposition, in lieu thereof, of a tax on property. The hon. gentleman went at great length into the subject,

*Deducting the impression of our Newspaper, which has always been done by machine, the number of sheets to be printed of our publications in Edinburgh, in the space of four weeks, was, and is, very nearly 130,000. The labour of printing a hundred and fifty thousand sheets of paper can easily be imagined.

describing the unequal pressure of our system of taxation, the sufferings of our labouring classes therefrom, the discontent and misery which it generated, &c.; and then proceeded to develop the plan which he proposed to adopt. He should go to the root of the evil, and take £12,000,000 or £14,000,000 of taxes from off the shoulders of the labouring and industrious classes. This sum he would supply by a property tax, but not in addition to the taxes which property at present paid. He should repeal the house and window tax, together with the whole body of assessed taxes, to the amount of £4,000,000. He would remove the duties from cotton, advertisements, newspapers, bricks, tiles, glass, hops, malt, paper, soap, starch, &c. &c. All the taxes which he had stated would form a gross aggregate of £15,720,000. There would be a saving in the collection of those taxes of £500,000. He calculated the increased consumption of sugar at £500,000, looking to the additional quantity which would be used as well in Ireland as in England. He considered that the effect of such a reduction of taxation on the necessities of life would be, to induce the people to spend a good deal of money on various articles, and he should take the increase of revenue thus obtained at £700,000. These three items amounted to £1,700,000, which, deducted from £15,720,000, left a deficiency of £14,000,000; that was the sum which he would raise by a property tax. This tax he proposed should be a graduated one. After some further remarks, the hon. gentleman concluded by moving, "That a select committee be appointed to consider and revise our existing taxation, with the view to a repeal of those burdens which press most heavily on productive industry, and the substitution of an equitable tax on property in lieu thereof."

—Mr Warburton seconded the motion.—Lord Althorp could not agree to the proposition. It was true he had stated in 1830 that he thought a property tax might be fairly adopted; but since then he had had a great deal more experience. He agreed that taxes ought to be placed upon the rich rather than the labouring classes; but he could not see how a property tax would relieve the burdens of the latter. Such a tax was more suited to a period of war than that of peace.—Mr Cobbett and Mr Hume shortly supported the motion.—Mr Poulett Thompson opposed it at great length. If a property tax were imposed to the full extent which honourable gentlemen advised, what would become of the capital of the country? It was said that such a tax would reach absentees; but they would take all their property with them. The total amount of taxes which had been repealed since the war was no less than £34,137,000; there was only £14,000,000 of the revenue now unpledged; and he trusted himself and colleagues had shown no indisposition to economise upon that, as far as they possibly could.—Mr Pease (the Quaker) supported the motion; and, after a reply from Mr Robinson, the house divided, when there appeared, for the motion, 155; against it, 221. Majority against it, 66.

3. SCOTCH ENTAILS BILL.—Same day (26th), these bills, brought in by Mr Kennedy, were read a first time, and the second reading fixed for the 19th April.

4. GOVERNOR DARLING.—On Wednesday (27th), Dr Lushington presented a petition from Captain Robinson, complaining of oppressive and illegal conduct on the part of General Darling, governor of New South Wales. The petitioner prayed that the house would require the minutes of the court-martial to be laid before it, and that an inquiry should be made into the allegations of the petition. The learned gentleman said that on the 23d of May he would move for the production of the papers, when he would go more at length into the details of the case.

5. IRISH DISTURBANCES BILL.—On the same day (27th), the report of this bill was brought up, and several verbal amendments proposed and agreed to.—Mr O'Connell proposed that, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament, the powers of the act be suspended during the elections. Upon a division, this proposal was negatived by a majority of 214 to 72; and three other amendments, suggested by the same gentleman, were negatived without dividing. The report was then agreed to, and the third reading fixed for the following Friday.—On that day (29th), when the bill was brought up, Mr Cobbett again opposed the passing of it at great length, and moved a long amendment, the concluding clause of which was to the effect, that, "suspecting this bill is intended as a prelude to the adoption of similar measures in Great Britain, this house will read this bill this day six months."

Mr Fielden, Sir Samuel Whalley, Mr Hume, and others, supported the amendment.—Mr Ward said the opposition of many members to this bill was purely from factious motives. The honourable member for Bath (Mr Roebuck), for instance, would not hesitate to throw the empire into confusion, in order to verify some of his propositions in the *Westminster Review*. Whence did the petitions against this bill proceed? From the Political Unions.

—Mr O'Connell asked who was it that, about a year ago, kept Ministers in their places, and carried the great question of reform? Why, these very Political Unions. He had himself seen in the hands of one of the promoters of the Political Unions the franks of one of the Ministers, addressed to various influential members of the Unions throughout the country. Letters were written and sent under those franks, and upon their receipt the movement took place which re-

instated the present Ministry. (Continued cheers from the Opposition, and a cry of "Name!") "I will," said the hon. member, "mention the name, if any Minister asks me for it." (Cheers.)—After several other members had spoken, the house divided, when there appeared, for the amendment, 86; against it, 345. Majority for the third reading, 259.—The bill was then read a third time and passed.

On Monday (April 1), the bill was re-introduced, as amended, into the House of Lords, by Earl Grey, who proposed that it should be adopted. He did not consider that any serious objections could be offered to the amendments.—Lord Ellenborough and the Earl of Eldon considered that the alterations in the court-martial clause did away with the main purpose of the bill, and expressed astonishment how Earl Grey could now ask them to annul that which he had so strongly advocated, as indispensably necessary, only a week or two before. Nothing had since occurred in the state of Ireland to justify this alteration in the bill.—Earl Grey and Lord Plunkett contended that the bill was still as efficient as ever—the former adding, that he would not for any earthly consideration give up any essential clause of it.—The Duke of Wellington said that the amendment asserted that which the preamble declared to be impossible, namely, that the common law of the land was sufficient to punish a certain class of political offenders. If it could, then court-martial ought not to be resorted to at all. If it could not (which Ministers at first asserted as being their chief motive for introducing the bill), then the present alteration ought not to be entertained. Ministers were now acting and speaking most inconsistently with their former statements.—After considerable discussion, the amendment, with the others, was ultimately carried, and the bill passed.

6. ARMY ESTIMATES.—On Wednesday (27th), the House of Commons went into a committee of supply, when Sir John C. Hobhouse submitted the army estimates for the year. From a table which he held in his hand, there appeared to be, from 1820 up to the present period, an annual decrease in the army estimates of £276,000. The effective force for this year, rank and file, was 78,500, and of which number there were 23,000 in Ireland. The right hon. gentleman then compared the strength of the standing army in 1793 with that of 1833. In the former year it was 48,843 men, while in this year it amounted to 95,000 men. He then went into a calculation, showing the increase of the population at home and abroad, between 1792 and 1833—which, at home at least, had nearly doubled its number—for the purpose of justifying the increase of the regular force. With respect to a standing army, there could not be the same objection on that score now as had been made when there was a wanton and lavish expenditure, over which the representatives of the people had scarcely any control. The case now was different. The right hon. Baronet concluded by proposing his resolution, "That 89,419 men, exclusive of the military force kept up in the territories of the East India Company, be voted for the service of the year, from the 1st of March 1833, to the 1st of March 1834, both inclusive."—Mr Hume contended for a reduction in the standing army. The effective force of this year would cost more, by £58,000, than at any time under the Wellington administration. He had no doubt the army might safely be reduced to 60,000; but he would only now move that it be restricted to what it was under the Wellington administration, namely, 81,164 men.—After considerable discussion, the original motion was agreed to without a division, on the understanding that a debate and division would take place on the grant for money.

7. CRIMINALS' COUNSEL.—On Thursday (28th), Mr Ewart obtained leave to bring in a bill to allow criminals, in all cases, a full defence by counsel.

8. GAME ACT.—On the same day, Mr Lennard moved for leave to bring in a bill for repealing the seventh clause of the recent game act, and for allowing all tenants to shoot over the lands in their possession. The present act was as injurious to the landlord as to the tenant.—Sir E. Knatchbull seconded the motion, which, after some opposition, was carried.

—Mr Lennard, on Wednesday (17th), moved the second reading of this bill.—Mr Fiske Palmer objected to legislating again on the subject, till the bill of 1831 had had a fair trial.—Mr Horatio Ross moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

—Mr Lamb opposed the bill.—The house divided.—For the amendment, 43; for the second reading, 29. Majority against the bill, 14.

9. LAW OF LIBEL.—On the same day, Sir Francis Vincent obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the law of libel—particularly that part of it which compelled the publishers of pamphlets to enter into bonds and find collateral securities—and to do away with *ex officio* informations, substituting action or indictments, &c. &c.

10. OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—On Friday (29th), Sir Andrew Agnew presented about twenty petitions from various places and bodies in England and Scotland, in favour of the bill for enforcing the better observance of the Sabbath.—Mr Beaumont (member for Northumberland) said he was of opinion that there was much cant and hypocrisy in these petitions, and should move an amendment to the title of the bill, which he should designate "a bill for the better promotion of cant."—Mr

Potter, Mr O'Connell, Mr Cobbett, and others, followed in the same strain.—Mr Cullar Ferguson, Mr A. Johnstone, Sir A. Hope, and others, strongly reprobated the using of such terms as most unwarrantable, and insulting equally to the hon. Baronet (Sir A. Agnew) and the large and respectable bodies of persons from whom the petitions in favour of his bill emanated.

11. NEGRO EMANCIPATION.—In the House of Lords, on Thursday (March 28th), Lord Suffield, on presenting several petitions in favour of the abolition of slavery, said that great consternation had arisen in the public mind, in consequence of certain rumours regarding the plan of emancipation said to be entertained by government. Nothing but total and immediate emancipation, he said, would satisfy the country; at the same time, he begged to observe, that the term "immediate" did not mean that the slaves should be at once liberated on the sending out of a dispatch or the sailing of a ship, but at the earliest possible period there should take place a substitution of legal restraint for the present absolute and irresponsible power of the slave-master. The petition he should first present came from the city of Edinburgh, and was signed by 21,291 persons.—Earl Grey was glad to hear the explanation of his noble friend, of the term "immediate." The question was one of great difficulty, and he could only assure the house that government was applying itself to its consideration with the utmost anxiety. He would state, however, that he was not prepared to adopt any plan for absolute and immediate emancipation.—In the House of Commons, on Thursday (18th), Mr Stanley obtained leave for postponing the motion relative to the proposed government plan of emancipation, which had been fixed for the 23d April, to the 14th of May.

12. CHURCH REFORM BILL.—In the House of Commons on Monday (April 1st), on Lord Althorp moving that the house resolve itself into a committee on the Irish temporalties bill, Mr A. Johnstone brought under their consideration the oath taken by Catholic members of that house, and their right to vote on questions affecting the interests of the Protestant church. He believed it was a Catholic principle that "Catholics were not bound to keep faith with heretics;" and concluded by moving, that the oath contained in the Catholic relief bill be read.—Mr O'Connell said, the calumnies of the hon. member were too ridiculous to be noticed, and had been refuted and ridiculed a thousand times. They (the Catholics) came into the house upon the same footing and with the same privileges as Protestants. They did not ask for more, but they would not take less.

—Lord Althorp acknowledged the right of Catholics to vote and speak upon every question that came before the house. A proposition to introduce a clause into the Catholic relief bill, prohibiting members of that creed interfering in such matter was rejected.—The house then resolved itself into a committee, when Lord Althorp re-detailed his plan of reform in the temporalties of the Irish church which he had formerly explained to the house.—(Vide our Parliamentary reports in our March and April numbers. It will be recollected that this measure has been delayed to the present time, in consequence of an informality in the mode of its introduction.) There was but one alteration. That as church-cess was to be abolished by the bill, the cess of this year should not be collected, to provide for which government would make an advance. The new resolution refer only to those portions of the bill, which, involving matters of taxation, constitute it a money bill, and, consequently, according to the usages of the house, rendered it indispensable to obtain the preliminary sanction of a committee. The fiscal characteristics of the bill, as embodied in Lord Althorp's three resolutions, were, 1st, the power of conferring salaries on the ecclesiastical commissioners; 2d, levying an annual assessment on bishops and benefices for ecclesiastical purposes; and, 3d, of abolishing vestry assessments for the same purpose. His Lordship then moved the first resolution, that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland be empowered to appoint commissioners to ascertain the value of the church temporalties of Ireland.—Mr Ecfroy said he had received a great many letters from the highest ecclesiastical and other authorities, expressive of extreme apprehension of the consequences of this measure. The hon. gentleman then went into a long argument demonstrating its danger, impolicy, and injustice to the rights of the church to the property it possessed &c. The Protestant clergy of Ireland held the titles, their property, upon the same tenure, and other, than private individuals held their property, and he would ask whether it was a principle of constitutional legislation to take it away, in the manner proposed, from the former, any more than from the latter. This act not only violated the coronation oath but also directly violated that act of the legislature under which the union of the two countries and the crown was established.—Sir John Hanmer followed on the same side.—Mr Shiel, Mr Gillon, and others, asserted the right of Parliament to interfere with church property. The latter gentleman remarked, that the church establishment altogether was most repugnant to common sense, and ought to be abolished. It ought to be recollected that the clergy were the most strenuous opponents of reform, and thought the revenues for paying them might be paid

to much more beneficial purposes. He would move a clause in the progress of the bill, enacting, that after the death of the present incumbents, the property of the church should revert to the state. If people wished bishops, let them maintain them themselves.—A long and animated discussion ensued, in which Sir Robert Inglis, Sir Robert Peel, Mr Finch, and others, opposed the resolutions, which were defended by Mr Macaulay and Lord John Russell, when the debate was adjourned.—Next day (Tuesday, 2d), it was resumed, and Lord Althorp, in reply to the speech of Sir Robert Peel, observed, that the argument of the latter against taxing the present incumbents had great weight, and should receive the serious consideration of government.—After various other members had spoken, the resolutions were ultimately agreed to.

13. JURIES (IRELAND) BILL.—On Tuesday (2d), this bill, which, amongst other provisos, renders the L.10 freeholders and L.15 leaseholders in Ireland eligible as jurymen, was, after considerable opposition, read a second time.—Next day it passed through the committee, with several verbal amendments; and, on Thursday, the report was received.

14. MINISTERS AND THE POLITICAL UNIONS.—On Tuesday (2d), Sir J. Tyrell asked Lord Althorp whether there was any truth in the statement that one of his Majesty's Ministers had franked fifty letters to the Political Unions, to excite them to a manifestation in favour of the present administration, when they were likely to be obliged to retire from office?—Lord Althorp replied, he had that morning asked Earl Grey whether there was any truth in the statement, and the noble Earl had assured him, that if any franks had been given at the time referred to, they must have been given by his private secretary, Mr C. Wood.—Mr Wood rose and said, if any such thing had taken place, the blame must be imputed to himself; but he never had given a frank to a member of a Political Union, knowing him to be so, nor acknowledged the receipt of petitions and addresses, as coming from such bodies.

15. POOR LAWS IN IRELAND.—On the same day, a desultory conversation arose on the subject of poor laws, upon Lord Althorp's tabling various extracts from the minutes of evidence taken before the committee on the subject.—Mr O'Connell observed, that some statements of his, in reference to this question, had been misunderstood, and he now begged decidedly to say, that he could not acquiesce in any proposal of poor laws for Ireland. Amidst all her misfortunes, this was an evil which his country had yet escaped.—Mr Richards, Sir E. Knatchbull, Colonel Wood, and Mr Grattan, spoke in favour of poor laws.—Mr Hume, Lord J. Russell, Mr Pease, and Sir Robert Peel, expressed themselves decidedly against them.

16. FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.—On the same day, after the report of the mutiny bill being brought up, and the amendments agreed to, Mr Hume, after commenting at great length on the brutality and impolicy of the present system of military flogging, said he hoped Ministers would now carry into effect what they had so often and strenuously advocated when out of office—namely, the substitution of another mode of punishment. He concluded by moving the introduction of a clause into the act to that effect.—A long and animated discussion followed, in which Mr R. Grant, Lord Althorp, Sir J. Byng, and Lord Palmerston, resisted the motion, on the ground that the testimony of the oldest and most experienced officers proved that it was impossible to maintain proper discipline in the army without flogging.—Mr O'Connell, Mr Shiel, and others, contended that officers were not competent judges of the question.—Other members suggested, that, if not abolished entirely, flogging should only be reserved as an *ultimatum remedium*.—Upon a division, there appeared, for the motion, 140; against it, 151. Majority against it, 11.

17. CHURCH (OF SCOTLAND) PATRONAGE.—On Wednesday (3d), Mr Sinclair (member for Caithness) postponed his motion relative to church patronage in Scotland to the 4th of June.—On the same day, various petitions from parishes and public bodies in Scotland were presented to the house by Mr Cullar Ferguson and Mr Ewing, praying for an alteration or entire abolition of the present system. The former gentleman stated his belief that it was the prime cause of "dissenting" in Scotland, and that it had estranged one-fourth of the whole population from the church. The number of petitions to the same effect, which have been presented since the opening of the session to the date of our publication, amount to about a hundred. On the 17th ultimo alone, no fewer than thirty-five were laid on the table.

18. FACTORY BILL.—Wednesday (3d), Mr Wilson Patten presented petitions from Preston, Blackburn, and Rochdale, for a commission to inquire into the state of labour in cotton factories, the prayer of which he supported, and introduced a motion to the same effect, of which he had given notice early in the session. It was with no design, he said, of defeating the bill of his noble friend, Lord Ashley, which was recommended by every appearance of justice and humanity, but the master-manufacturers had not been fairly dealt with. They had not been allowed to produce evidence before the committee in their own defence and exculpation, and he had himself seen letters to parties in the country, cautioning them not to send

up witnesses that would state any thing prejudicial to the bill. He therefore moved an address to his Majesty, praying the appointment of a commission for the above purpose.—Lord Ashley opposed the motion. The case had been before Parliament for forty years, and every bill brought forward for the relief of the children had continually been met with a cry for further investigation. He contended that the whole case rested on the medical evidence, which was quite decisive of the necessity of the measure he advocated.—A very lengthened and warm debate followed, and many arguments and facts were brought forward on both sides in support of their respective views; the advocates for the commission contending that the evidence as yet brought forward was entirely on one side, and was grossly partial and exaggerated; while its opponents contended that the sole object of it was to delay and defeat the bill.—Upon a division, there appeared, for the motion, 74; against it, 72. Majority in favour of the motion, 2.—Upon the result being declared, Lord Ashley observed, that, as he considered his bill as lost, he trusted the members of the commission to be appointed would be of such high and correct character, and competent ability for the task, as to be above all suspicion.—Mr Spring Rice assured the noble Lord that the utmost care should be taken in the appointment.—(The inquiry into the condition of the factory children is to be conducted, it is understood, by five commissions, four of which will proceed into the manufacturing districts, and the fifth remain in London, to receive the reports from the four travelling commissions, and to lay the substance of those reports from time to time before Parliament. Each of the commissions to be sent into the country is to consist of three members, one of whom is to be a medical man. The districts to which the commissions will proceed are, Gloucestershire and North Wiltshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the manufacturing district round Glasgow and Belfast. The commissioners have the power of examining witnesses on oath; and they are specially instructed to prosecute their labours with such diligence as to permit Parliament to legislate on the question during the present session.)

19. EASTER HOLIDAYS.—On Thursday (4th), both houses, at rising, adjourned to the 15th, on account of the Easter holidays.

20. CRIMINAL LAWS.—Friday (19th), Lord Lyndhurst moved for returns of certain documents regarding the operation of the late alterations in the criminal laws. By the result of certain trials in which he had been recently engaged, it appeared to him that the laws in certain cases were unduly harsh and severe, and in others that they operated most unfairly in respect to the magnitude of the crimes. A case occurred to him during the last summer assizes, where he had to try a cottager for stealing a lamb. This person had to mind a large flock of sheep, one of which dropped a lamb, which was lost. A lamb from a neighbour's flock strayed into that which the cottager had the care of; he took it, and represented it to his master as the same lamb he had lost. For this he was taken and tried, and he (Lord Lyndhurst) felt it incumbent to transport him for life, just as if he had stolen the whole flock. The alteration in the law left him no other alternative, though there was no similarity as to the extent of the crime. As he had cited a case of sheep-stealing, he would mention one of housebreaking. A number of professed thieves confederated together—they armed themselves with all the implements of housebreakers—they took an empty house near a rich warehouse; the contiguity of the houses facilitated their entrance into the warehouse, out of which they took an immense quantity of valuable property, and made their escape. The case was an atrocious one, and ought to be punished with the utmost severity; yet these housebreakers would not be more severely punished than the hungry wretch who, pressed by famine, lifted the latch of a baker's door, and stole from his shop a loaf of bread. This last case constituted housebreaking as well as the former, and was consequently subject to the punishment of transportation for life.—Lord Melbourne said, any suggestions from the noble and learned Baron would be thankfully received; and the motion was agreed to.—In the Commons, Mr Leonard obtained leave to bring in a bill for abolishing the punishment of death for breaking into and stealing from dwelling-houses to any amount whatever. In making his motion, the hon. gentleman grounded his arguments on the fact, that the severity of the present laws deterred juries from convicting, and the persons robbed from coming forward to prosecute; thus indirectly encouraging crime.

21. NAVY ESTIMATES.—On Monday (15th), Sir J. Graham, on rising to move for a vote for the Admiralty, observed, it gave him great pleasure to announce, that, notwithstanding the reductions made last year, amounting to L.7000, in his department, there had been a further reduction effected, amounting to L.17,000, besides L.5000 which had been heretofore charged in the shape of fees; making altogether a saving of L.29,000.—Upon the resolution being put by the chairman, that L.104,070 be granted to defray the salaries of officers and contingent expenses of the Admiralty Office, to the 31st March 1834, Mr Hume said, the saving effected by the right hon. Baronet was by no means commensurate with the expectations

of the country.—The grant was then agreed to, as were the following:—L.21,725 for the salaries of officers and contingent expenses of the Navy Pay Office; L.22,109 for the scientific department of the navy; L.114,970, for expenses of naval establishments at home, and L.23,422 for those abroad; with L.438,426 for wages of persons employed in the former, and L.26,905 for persons employed in the latter; L.423,000 for naval stores; and L.63,700 for changes and improvements in the dock-yards.—Upon the motion that L.871,858 be granted for the half-pay of officers and marines, Mr Hume objected to the amount, and observed, that the vacancies which occurred in the service ought to be filled up with officers on the half-pay list.—Sir Edward Codrington said, that such a plan, if adopted, would fill our ships, not with young and efficient officers, but men worn out in the service. So far from the half-pay list being too large, its scantiness was a disgrace to the country; and yet half-pay officers were not allowed to eke out their paltry incomes by engaging in other occupations. He particularly pointed out the injustice which was done to pursers, who, after serving thirty years, were only entitled to a pension of 3s. a-day.—Sir James Graham said, the Admiralty were placed between two fires, in being exposed to the calls for retrenchment and reduction by the hon. member for Middlesex, and the appeals of the hon. and gallant admiral.—The resolution was then agreed to, as were also the following votes:—L.533,403 for military pensions and allowances; L.220,342 for civil pensions and allowances; L.200,800 for freight of ships for the transport of troops and stores; L.118,300 for the conveyance of convicts to New South Wales.

22. CHURCH (OF ENGLAND) REFORM.—On Tuesday (16th), Mr Faithful rose to submit his promised motion in reference to the established church of England. His proposition was divided into three heads, each involving a separate principle of great public importance. The first was, that the church of England, as by law established, was not recommended by practical utility; the second, that its revenues have always been subject to legislative enactments; and, thirdly, that the greater part, if not the whole of these revenues, ought to be appropriated to the relief of the nation. The resolution was not brought forward by him in any spirit of prejudice or hostility to the church of England—far from it. The adherents to that church might have their archbishops and their bishops, in all their worldly humility and habits of usefulness, so like the apostles and first teachers of Christianity, and their archdeacons, and their deans, and their prebendaries, and their canons, and their minor canons, and all the rest of their overworked and underpaid functionaries, as long as they liked; all he asked was, that, to maintain those gentlemen, no man should be compelled to pay for the support of a clergyman of whose communion he was not a member. This was all he asked; he would not be content with less. The hon. member proceeded, at considerable length, to state the grounds on which he founded these propositions.—Mr Cobbett seconded the motion.—Lord Althorp said, that the house would hardly expect that he should answer the speech of the hon. member. He should therefore not detain the house by attempting to enter into a discussion, which, however it might suit a polemical assembly, was hardly fit for the consideration of that house.—After some remarks by other members, the motion was negatived without a division.—(The observations of Lord Althorp were loudly and generally cheered in the house.)

23. SAVINGS BANKS.—On the same day, Lord Althorp obtained leave to bring in a bill (which was, the same evening, introduced and read a first time) to enable persons to purchase small annuities through the means of the savings banks. The noble Lord said that the object of the measure was to place it in the power of the labouring classes, through the means of the savings banks, to purchase government annuities so low as L.20 a-year. It was proposed by this bill, taking a person between the ages of twenty and thirty, that by paying 6s. a-month into the savings bank as an instalment, he should, on arriving at the age of sixty, be entitled to an annuity of L.20 a-year. From calculations which had been made, it appeared that the government would lose nothing by this arrangement, and it was one that might be attended with much advantage to the industrious classes.—Mr T. Attwood complained of the expense of savings banks to the country, which, he said, were delusive in their operation, and were not applied to the purposes they professed to be.

24. BURGH (SCOTCH) REFORM.—On the same day, Mr Kennedy, in the absence of the Lord Advocate, who was prevented from attending by indisposition, obtained leave to bring in the following bills, of which that learned Lord had given notice some time ago:—“A bill to provide for the appointment and election of magistrates and councillors for the several burghs and towns of Scotland which now return, or contribute to return, members to Parliament, and are not royal burghs, towns, and places in Scotland which send no representatives to Parliament, and are not royal burghs; also a bill to regulate and diminish the annuity tax now levied on the city of Edinburgh, and to take away the exemption of members of the College of Justice from payment of the said annuity tax, and the assessments for the poor; also a bill to empower his Majesty to issue a commission for inquiring into

the condition of the several royal burghs, and other burghs and towns in Scotland, and reporting what may be fit to be done for their improvement, and the correction of any defects or abuses that may be found to exist."

25. RECEIPT STAMP ACT.—On Wednesday (17th), Mr J. A. Murray presented to the house a petition from the merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of Leith, for an alteration in the receipt stamp act. The petitioners described the law, as it at present existed, as unequal in principle, immoral in its tendency, grievous in its operation, and unproductive to the revenue. The subject excited great interest in Scotland; the stamps, particularly in small transactions, were there felt to be an intolerable grievance, and he hoped government would turn their serious attention to the matter, with the view of either altogether remitting the tax, or placing it on a new and more equitable footing.—Similar petitions have since been sent from Edinburgh, Dumfries, and other places.

26. EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS.—On the same day, after the presentation of various petitions for the removal of the disabilities affecting the Jews (one of these, from the city of London, signed by upwards of 17,000 individuals, including the most eminent bankers, merchants, tradesmen, &c. in the metropolis), Mr R. Grant moved that the house resolve itself into a committee for considering the subject, preparatory to the introduction of a measure of relief. The motion was agreed to without one dissentient voice, and the hon. mover then entered at great length into the question, demonstrating the injustice of withholding the rights and privileges of British citizens from a body of people who, whether for number, wealth, respectability, or loyalty, were fully as much entitled to these as any class of men in the nation. They were equally interested in the welfare of the nation, and in the administration of law and justice. If it was inquired whether, with the introduction of Jews into the house, it would still be a Christian Parliament, he would answer, that it would be still as Christian in name, and more Christian in spirit. The honourable gentleman concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That it is expedient to remove the civil disabilities at present existing under the laws against his Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion, in the same manner as the disabilities had been removed from his Majesty's Catholic subjects."—Sir Robert Inglis resisted the motion, not from religious, but political motives. He saw no point where they could stop, when they came to begin the system of abolishing oaths as qualifications for political situations, short of that which seemed to be approved of by the hon. member for Middlesex, viz.—the abolition of all oaths whatever. He would ask whether there ever had existed a single community in which oaths were not considered necessary for the support of the civil establishment? The question was—whether they were prepared to get rid of all religious sanction, as a motive to influence human action? Was the house prepared to declare that it was not necessary for persons to be Christians, in order to become members of that assembly?—Mr Macaulay replied to Sir Robert Inglis in a speech of uncommon eloquence, which was loudly cheered throughout. In supporting the motion, he conceived he was consulting the true interests of Christianity. All history proved that Christianity had every thing to dread with persecution for her ally, and nothing to fear with it for her foe. "Might that religion continue long a blessing to the world, strong in its lessons of philosophy—strong in its examples of morality—strong in those evidences to which the most acute and comprehensive human intellects have surrendered themselves, the last consolation of those who had outlived all earthly hope, and the last restraint of those who were above earthly fear! but let not Christians violate the first precepts of their faith, by fighting the battle of truth with the weapons of error, and supporting, by a partial and oppressive system, a religion, whose noblest distinction was, that it first taught the human race the lesson of universal charity."—After a few words in explanation from Sir Robert Inglis, the motion was agreed to without a dissentient voice, and amid loud cheers.—On Thursday (18th), the report of the committee was brought up, and a bill ordered to be prepared, in terms of the resolution.—On Friday (19th), the bill was introduced and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 1st of May.

27. PROCLAMATION OF KILKENNY.—On Wednesday (17th), Mr O'Connell called the notice of the house to the fact of Kilkenny county and city having already been proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as he thought without sufficient cause; and moved for copies of all proclamations and orders issued by his Lordship, and other papers and documents.—After a few words in reply from Sir J. C. Hobhouse, the motion was negatived without a division.

28. COMMUTATION OF TITHES.—On Thursday (18th), Lord Althorp moved for leave to bring in a bill for the general commutation of tithes. Before going into the question, he thought it right to explain certain facts regarding the revenues of the church, about which much exaggeration and delusion was abroad. On a late occasion it had been asserted that the church property amounted to L.9,000,000 a-year.

The fact was, that the net income of all the bishops, including the Bishop of Sodor and Man, was only L.158,527. The incomes of all the deans and chapters together amounted to L.236,358. The income of the parochial clergy did not exceed L.3,000,000. The whole income of the clergy, therefore, did not exceed L.3,500,000, instead of L.9,000,000. That sum, equally divided, would give to each clergyman about L.285 a-year. If to that they added the income of the prebends, and the deans and chapters, the average income of each clergyman would be about L.300 a-year. He thought, that, in the present circumstances of this country, which, in many respects, was different from other countries, no gentleman would consider that a very extravagant income to devote to the support of a national church. His Lordship then proceeded to detail the propositions in his intended measure, which were founded on the principle of a contrast between the tithe-payer and the tithe-owner for a corn rent in lieu of tithes, to be varied at certain periods of the year according to the average of the fluctuations. Each (the payer and receiver) is to select a valuator from a body of valuers, an equal number of which are to be nominated by the bishop of the diocese and the magistrates of the quarter sessions.—After a few words from Mr Hume, objecting to several of the propositions, and from Sir R. Peel, Mr Baring, and Sir M. W. Ridley, in commendation of the measure, the motion was agreed to, without any opposition.

29. SINECURES.—On the same evening, Mr Hume brought forward a motion on the subject, and entered into a lengthened figurative statement of their character and amount. It was not going too far, he said, to assert that one-half of the national debt had been created by the payment of sinecures. After eulogizing the Marquis Camden for the noble manner in which he had resigned the profits of his sinecure office, amounting to L.23,117 per annum, to the public treasury, he proceeded to mention some of the sinecures at present existing, as follows:—Clerk of Idiot, L.963—Clerk of the Hanaper, held by two young ladies, daughters of an Earl, L.2070—Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Earl Bathurst, L.1103—Clerk of the King's Bench, Lord Ellenborough, L.7905—Keeper of the Seals in the Court of Common Pleas, the Duke of Grafton, L.2286—Registrar of Affidavits in Chancery, Hon. W. H. Scott, L.1816—Pateente of Bankrupts, Lord Thurlow, L.8502—Keeper of the Hanaper, Lord Thurlow, L.1192—Chancellor of Scotland, the Earl of Rosslyn, L.1712—Clerk in Chancery, held for his children, the Earl of Rosslyn, L.925. He asked the house whether such a system ought to be continued at a time when government were discharging labourers from the public establishments? The honourable member then read his resolutions; namely, first, "that, on all future vacancies of sinecure offices, at home and abroad, no new appointment shall be made, nor any salary, allowances, or emoluments granted." The second resolution was, "that no person shall receive an appointment to any situation to which emolument was attached, the duties of which were to be performed by deputy."—Lord Althorp said he would agree most readily to the substance of the motion; but as Lord Ebrington intended to move a committee of inquiry into military offices, (which, so far from opposing, he had himself suggested the addition of naval offices), he wished the hon. member not to interfere with that motion.—Mr Hume having agreed to alter his resolution accordingly, the motion was agreed to without any opposition.—Another resolution, proposed by Mr Hume, was objected to by Lord Althorp as unconstitutional, and was withdrawn.

30. THE BUDGET.—On Friday (19th), Lord Althorp made his annual financial statement to the house, which he introduced by a review of the course pursued by himself and colleagues in the management of the revenue, the reforms introduced, the savings effected, &c. &c. The last Ministry had repealed L.4,000,000 of taxes; the present had already (including those now proposed to be taken off) repealed about L.3,000,000. The latter, too, had abolished 1387 places, the salaries of which amounted to L.231,400 per annum. The immediate saving in this branch is L.193,000. His Lordship calculated the surplus revenue for the current year at L.1,572,000. The taxes he meant now to remit or reduce would amount to L.1,349,000, and were as follows:—

The whole of the present duty on tiles, estimated at	L.37,000
On advertisements the duty to be reduced from 3s. 6d. to 2s. for the first insertion, 1s. 6d. for the second, and 1s. for the third	75,000
Marine Insurances.—The duty on foreign policies to be reduced to 1s. 3d. when the premium is under 15s., and when under 30s. to be 2s. 6d., above 30s. the present duty to continue	100,000
Assessed Taxes.—The duty on houses to remain as at present. The window duty on all shops, storerooms, and warerooms, to be taken off, and where houses and shops are together, one-third of the window and house duties to be repealed	244,000
On raw cotton the duty of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., which was laid on in 1831, is to be repealed, and the former <i>ad valorem</i> duty	

of five-eighths of a penny per pound to be reduced one-half	L.300,000
On soap the duty is to be reduced one-half	593,000

L.1,349,000

His Lordship, however, calculated that there would be a return, from the increase of consumption on soap, to the amount of L.293,000, which would reduce the probable loss to the revenue, to L.1,056,000, which deducted from the estimated surplus on the year, of L.1,572,000, would still leave a surplus of revenue of L.516,000. Having made his statement, his Lordship said he declined entering into any arguments in favour of it, but would leave it entirely in the hands of the house, which he hoped would be satisfied at least with his anxiety to grant every possible relief to the country. His Lordship sat down amid very general cheering.—Mr Hume said he did not object to the reductions as far as they went; but they ought he said, to have been carried much farther. He could tell the noble Lord, that the country would not be satisfied with his paltry commutations of tithes and taxes. He then alluded to the malt and other taxes which he hoped the house would insist on having reduced, or abolished.—Sir Robert Peel said, that upon the whole, he approved of the noble Lord's propositions. His only doubt was—and he cared not if this statement were unpopular or not—if the noble Lord had not gone too far in the way of reduction. Of this, however, he was sure, that in order to maintain public credit, the principle of reduction had been carried far enough, and he for one would not push his Majesty's government to carry it any farther.—After various observations from other members, the resolution was agreed to.

Foreign News.

UNITED STATES.

THE storm which so lately threatened the total disruption of this immense republic, has, it would appear, fairly blown over, for a time at least. We stated in our last that Mr Clay had introduced into Congress a bill for modifying the provisions of the obnoxious tariff, which had excited so much ire and apprehension throughout the southern states of the Union. Subsequent arrivals have brought intelligence of the passing of this bill on the 25th of February, by a majority of 118 to 85. The bill was carried by direct coalition between the southern and western states, against the north, east, and the middle states, which was found irresistible. As usual, the great body of the members for the south sunk all minor differences among themselves, when the struggle came to be, as they supposed, between the north and south. One member from Virginia voted with the manufacturing interest: with that solitary exception every vote south of Ohio was given for the reduced scale of duties. Since the passing of the act, the South Carolina convention, for organizing resistance to the enforcement of the tariff, has given a proof of its disposition to reconciliation, by repealing its nullifying ordinances, and ceasing its functions. The unionists, or government party, have also formally dissolved their association.

Notwithstanding, however, this happy termination to the late perilous rupture, and apparently cordial reunion of the states, it is impossible even for the warmest admirers of the American system of government to avoid seeing that there is a radical flaw in its construction, which may at some future period and perhaps very speedily, lead to its total downfall. In fact, the bill of surrender, as that just passed may aptly be called, is, we believe, looked upon as a virtual abandonment of the American system as hitherto understood. And this advent, we suspect, must almost of necessity be practically recognised and acted on sooner or later, presuming the republic to go on in increasing as it has hitherto done, in point of population, and territorial wealth and extent.

TURKEY.

WE are utterly at a loss what to think or say relative to the important transactions now going on in the East. Every day brings us intelligence that completely upsets the news of the day before; and it not unfrequently happens, that two dispatches of the most opposite character possible, from different quarters of the globe, are brought at the same moment. One account stated that Mehemet Ali had made definite proposals to the beleaguered Sultan, which was calculated the latter, with the concurrence of the European powers, would accept. Another, that the Sultan had offered terms to his former vassal, which the latter had rejected with indignation, and that Ibrahim was in full march for Constantinople, when he would arrive before it was possible for either Russia, France, or Britain, to interpose a barrier to his victorious career. A later dispatch informed that the Russian fleet had taken possession of the Dardanelles, and that 10,000 Russian troops were in actual occupation of Constantinople. And, lastly, the Paris papers of Tuesday (April 25) contain intelligence of the acceptance by the Sultan of the terms of peace offered by the Pacha of Egypt. It is stated that the Sultan, after consulting all the Ministers of the Great Powers assembled at Constantinople, and finding that none of them would guarantee an effectual assistance to stop the progress

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the Egyptian army, had been compelled to accept the terms proposed. This intelligence is extracted from the Wurtemberg Gazette, and is given on the authority of a private letter, received by express, from Constantinople.—We must leave our readers to draw their own conclusions from these conflicting news, wishing to give any further intelligence which may arrive, in our Postscript. One important fact, at all events, is certain, that Mehemet Ali has unequivocally rejected the proffered treaty drawn up under the direction of the French Admiral, Roussin, and the terms of his answer will give our readers a better idea of his character and present views of the successful Pacha, than any language of our own.

M. L'Ambassadeur—I have received the dispatch, of Feb. 22, which you have forwarded to me by your principal aide-de-camp.

This dispatch intimates that I have no right to claim another territory than St Jean d'Acre, Jerusalem, Nablous, and Tripoli, in Syria, and that I ought immediately to withdraw my army; and that in case of refusal I shall expose myself to the most serious consequences. Your aide-camp, according to the instructions which you have given him, has added verbally, that if I persist in my pretensions, the combined French and English fleets will proceed to the coast of Egypt.

Pray (*de grace*), M. L'Ambassadeur, how have you thought to call on me to sacrifice myself thus?

I have in my favour the whole nation. It only rests with me to raise up Rumelia and Anatolia. United with my nation, I could effect much. Master of so many victories—victorious at all points—when I heard the decree of public opinion decree to me the possession of Syria, I retarded the march of my troops, with the view of sparing a useless effusion of blood, and consulting the dispositions of European policy. In recompense for this, and for the moderation which I have shown, and after so many sacrifices for a nation which has invited me, which had united itself with me, and asked me to obtain so many victories—to demand of me the abandonment of the country which I occupy, and that I shall withdraw my army into a small province composed of four districts which you call Pachalies, without this pronouncing against me a sentence of political death?

But I feel confident that France and England will do me justice. They will acknowledge my rights. My honour is opposed to this step. But if, unhappily, I am wholly deceived in this expectation, I will submit myself, under such circumstances, to the will of God, and preferring an honourable death to ignominy, joyfully devote myself for the cause of my nation, happy to contribute to it the last breath of my life. Upon this I am determined, and history offers more than one example of similar immolation.

Under all circumstances, I hope that your Excellency will recognise the justice of my rights, and recommend acceptance of the last propositions which I have made through the medium of his Excellency Halil Pacha. It is with this expectation, M. L'Ambassadeur, that I enclose you this friendly letter, and forward it through the hands of your aide-de-camp.

“Seal of MEHEMET ALI, Pacha of Egypt.”

His Excellency Baron Roussin, Ambassador of France at the Sublime Porte.
Alexandria, March 8, 1833.”

The French Ministry have explicitly disavowed to the Russian ambassador at Paris, all connivance with the proceedings of Admiral Roussin, who, it seems, has been acting solely upon his own judgment and responsibility. The Sultan, it is said, is becoming day more unpopular amongst his subjects, as always the case in Turkey during periods of adversity, and it seems not unlikely that he may resort to the usual mode of giving vent to his irritated feelings on such occasions, by cutting off his head, unless the European powers interfere in his behalf.

GERMANY.

Violent riots, attended with considerable loss of life, took place at Frankfort on the 4th ultimo. Great excitement has prevailed in that capital, as indeed throughout most parts of the nation, since the promulgation of the well-known decrees at the late sitting of the Diet. The restrictions laid on the press, in a particular manner, to have excited the indignation of the people, which ultimately broke out in open tumult on the evening of the above day, in consequence of a rumour having gone abroad that the Diet further contemplated a suspension of the meeting of the Chambers for five years. The people seized the principal guard-house, dispersed the soldiers, and, it would appear, were at one time in complete possession of the city; but they were ultimately dispersed, and tranquillity restored, although not until a severe and bloody struggle. There are rumours of tumults having taken place in other parts of Germany, and it is said that the palace of the Duke of Saxe, at Bierberich, has been burnt to the ground. There is evidently great excitement at present prevailing, and the apprehensions of the Germanic despots cannot be traced in the activity with which they are organising and distributing their military force over their territories. It is probably in Germany that the next united and decisive popular movement of liberal institutions will take place.

SPAIN.

An important change has taken place in the composition of affairs at the Spanish court since our last. We have informed our readers that the queen had

triumphed over the apostolical, or church party, headed by Don Carlos, who, with his princess and a retinue of adherents, had set sail for Portugal. But it would now appear that she had only been a mere instrument in the hands of others in the matter; and that, whilst she imagined herself forwarding her own interests, and, indeed, almost within reach of the supreme power, she had in fact only been clearing the way for the advancement of others. Scarcely had Don Carlos and the Princess of Beira left Madrid, when the Ministers of Finance, of Justice, and of Marine, all of them friends of the queen, and men of liberal politics, were dismissed from their respective offices, and their place filled up by partisans of Bermudez, who may be termed the Metternich of Spain. This revolution in the Spanish cabinet was quite unexpected, and is reckoned a decisive blow for the present to the hopes of the “Liberal” party, as, besides his absolute principles, Zea Bermudez is acknowledged to be a man of consummate talent and undoubted firmness. The first act of the successful Minister was to promulgate a decree, under the royal authority, convoking the Cortes for the 20th June, and ordering a general oath of fidelity to be taken to the Infanta Donna Maria Elizabeth Louisa, as the hereditary Princess of Spain, and successor to her father. It is stated that Ferdinand, aware of his precarious state, mental and bodily, has made his will, and arranged all things relative to the succession. One of the clauses of his will is, that his daughter shall marry Don Carlos' eldest son, when she arrives at thirteen years of age. Another appoints Queen Christina regent of the kingdom during the princess's minority, and her guardian; and a third provides, that the Cortes shall be immediately convoked after his death, to appoint the Council of Regency, &c. It is said that these arrangements, together with the result of the late struggle, have given very general satisfaction throughout the kingdom, and that Spain has seldom, if ever, had a fairer prospect of a long period of internal peace and unanimity.

PORTUGAL.

The prospects of Don Pedro, and the situation of his adherents in Oporto, appear to be getting daily worse and worse. Miguel still continues his system of close blockade, by which the supplies of provisions to the besieged are rendered scanty, and procured with difficulty. A quarrel has also taken place between Don Pedro and Sartorius, the admiral of the constitutional fleet. In consequence of repeated and angry remonstrances from the latter, complaining not only of the non-payment of the seamen's wages, and other supplies for the support of the fleet, but of the continual thwarting of his plans and movements by Don Pedro, the latter had taken so much umbrage, that, on the 25th of March, he sent Sir John M. Doyle on board to arrest him, along with a Captain Crosbie, the latter of whom was directed to take the command of the squadron. Instead of submitting, however, Sartorius immediately arrested Sir John and Captain Crosbie, and wrote a most indignant letter to Don Pedro, defending his whole conduct since he took command of the squadron; enumerating the many personal sacrifices he had made for the sake of the constitutional cause, and concluding by threatening, that if the arrears to the ships' companies were not immediately paid up (the delay in which was occasioning almost daily mutinies in the fleet), he would quit the service with the squadron, and have recourse to the individuals who entered into contract with him for all such claims as the officers and men were entitled to. In the event of Don Pedro satisfying these claims, Sartorius declares his willingness to surrender the command of the squadron to any one whom the former may depute. What Don Pedro means to do, in this dilemma, is not very clear, and we suspect it is out of his power to help himself, as all the efforts of his agents in this country to raise a loan have been unsuccessful. This contrasts strongly with the fact that little difficulty was found lately in raising a loan in London of £50,000, for the behoof of Don Miguel, and affords a pretty satisfactory proof of the credit in which the respective causes of the two brothers stand, amongst those who are in general pretty correct in their calculations as to who are “good men” and who are not. Pedro has invited the Marquis of Palmella, whom he formerly dismissed so unceremoniously, to rejoin his councils, but it is not known whether the latter will accept the offer. The Scotch corps under Major Shaw, with a devotion and generosity honourable to their country, have intimated to Don Pedro that they mean to ask for no pay or other remuneration for their services, until Donna Maria be placed on the throne of Portugal. The princess became of age to assume the reins of government on the 19th ult.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

We learn from the London journals, that negotiations are actively going on between M. Dedel, the new Dutch plenipotentiary, and the representatives of the other powers, but as yet all is a mystery as to the probable result of their deliberations. In the meantime, King Leopold seems to be on any thing rather than a good understanding with the leading men of his government. A few days ago, his Ministers again resigned, being now the fifth or sixth time of their doing so within the last eight or ten months—and M. de Theux, whom Leopold employed either to reconcile matters or form a new administration, has

abandoned the task in despair. The Chambers have, in consequence, been adjourned to the 6th of May, in order to allow time for making new arrangements. It seems not at all improbable that these divisions in King Leopold's councils may influence the Dutch King somewhat in the pertinacity with which he holds out against the proposals of the mediatory powers for concluding the disputes between the two nations.

FRANCE.

The unpopularity of the French government, according to all accounts, is increasing, chiefly, it would appear, on account of the rigorous persecution which is still kept up against the press, of which the following is a sample:—M. Lionne, the responsible editor of the *Tribune*, has been found guilty of libelling the French Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 256 members of that Chamber against 50. By a majority of 204 against 103, he has been sentenced to an imprisonment of three years, and a fine of 10,000 francs—about £400. The punishment is the heaviest which the law empowers the Chamber to inflict for a libellous offence. The editor lost no time, it is said, in taking his departure for England; and a subscription has been opened at the office of the *National*, to pay the fine imposed upon him. The whole of this proceeding is singular. The editor's offence consisted in terming the Chamber “prostituted.” The Chamber then assumes the offices of prosecutor, jury, and judge, and having found the accused guilty, sentences him to the heaviest punishment the law allows.

A rising of the ultra-republican party was expected to take place at Paris on the 14th ult., and large bodies of troops were put in readiness to suppress the insurgents, but nothing of the kind happened.

The Duchess de Berri is said to be dying, and physicians have been sent from Paris to attend her. She lately applied to government for liberty for M. Chateaubriand to visit her, to whom she wished to communicate certain particulars regarding her present equivocal situation, for the clearing up of her character, in the event of her death. The application, however, was refused.

The French Chamber has voted 50,000 francs for the purchase of the works and manuscripts of the late M. Champollion, and a pension of 3000 francs to his widow.

RUSSIA.

The Commercial Gazette of St Petersburg, of the 27th March, contains a review of the trade of Russia in 1832. The export of Russian merchandise exceeded the imports by fifty millions of rubles. The receipts of the customs were thirteen millions more than in 1831. The same paper mentions, that 149 new manufactories were established in 1832, and the number of masters and workmen was increased by 10,475. There existed last year in the empire 5599 manufactories, with 284,358 workmen. An improved breed of sheep was introduced into Western Siberia. At St Petersburg, Moscow, and Smolensk, preparations are making for establishing additional woollen cloth manufactories. The operations of the Russo-American Company had a favourable result; the dividends of each share for the two years 1830 and 1831, amount to 120 rubles.

IRELAND.

GOVERNMENT has lost no time in putting the efficacy of the suppression of disturbances act to the proof. This measure received the royal assent on the 3d ult., and on the morning of the 6th, a proclamation was issued by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, putting the county of Kilkenny under the ban of the act. Others have since followed, suppressing the meetings of the Volunteer Association, and the Trades' Political Union. These proceedings have, of course, excited the utmost indignation in the minds of Mr O'Connell and his friends, and that gentleman has commenced a series of letters to his “Countrymen,” advising them how to avoid the operation of the “Algerine act,” and at the same time keep up the system of agitation for the repeal of the Union. He in particular recommends to his coadjutors to organize the electors preparatory to a new election, which, for three especial reasons, he is certain, will speedily take place. The first of these, he plainly states, is his expectation that the King will not live long; the second, that he reckons it impossible the Ministry can stand; and the third, is the heterogeneous materials of which the Parliament is composed. He says that “Hobhouse” will be found no better than “Stanley,” and speaks with deep execration of the Whitefeet, who, he says, have exactly “played the game which the enemies of Ireland wished them to play.” Several individuals have already been arrested at Kilkenny under the disturbance act, for being found out of doors after the prescribed hours, but all who could give a sufficient explanation of their conduct, and produce evidence of their good character, were immediately liberated.

The outrages still continue in various parts of the country, and it is expected that other districts will speedily be “proclaimed.” On the 2d ultimo, a policeman, while endeavouring to secure a man who had been concerned in a murderous attack on three harmless individuals at noon-day, on the public road, in the county of Meath, was shot dead on the spot. The heads of the unfortunate individuals attacked were almost battered to pieces with a mallet and a stone hammer. The murderer has yet escaped, but is known, and has been traced to Dublin. Two of his accomplices were secured and identified. The murderers of the unfortunate Mr Leonard, whose horrible death we detailed in our last, have, with one exception, been also secured and identified.

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ENGLAND.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

THE East India Company was originally established for the purposes of trade, which was prosecuted with success till about the year 1744, when a war broke out between the British and the French in India, which ended in the expulsion of the latter, and in the establishment of the East India Company as a military power. From this period, their ascendancy in India has every day increased, until they have now established their wide-extended sway over 100 millions of people, from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya Mountains. About the year 1764, they acquired the Dewannee, or the right of collecting the revenues of Bengal, which, according to the maxims of the Mogul government, amounts to the sovereignty of the country. They had, in fact, long been sovereigns; and they now only assumed formally what they in reality possessed.

The revenues collected at that time in Bengal, and which were raised to their utmost height, amounted, in 1765, to L.1,607,826; in 1766 and 1767, to L.1,713,677. It soon appeared, however, that the people were over-taxed, the revenue fell into arrear, and the country declined. Numerous feeble remedies were devised for those evils, but the error still was in over-estimating the wealth of the country, and in seeking to draw from it a greater revenue than it could yield. In 1789, Lord Cornwallis introduced the settlement of the land revenues for ten years, which was afterwards converted into a permanent settlement, liable to no future increase, and, along with this, various extensive reforms in the judicial and police establishments of the country. But though these plans were conceived in the most benevolent and disinterested spirit, so congenial to the known character of that illustrious nobleman, it is now admitted on all hands that they were far from being successful; the truth is, that they were too European in their character; they were altogether at variance with the habits and modes of Hindoo life; and so sweeping an overthrow of existing institutions paved the way for the influx of numerous evils. Great zeal has since been displayed by the Directors and their servants in India, for the right administration of their vast dominions; and, in general, this system of the permanent settlement has, with limitations, been extended to the conquered countries.

The resources of the East India Company consist, therefore, chiefly of the original land-tax of the Mogul government, which is imposed throughout their wide-extended territories, and which amounts to a very large proportion of the produce of the soil, besides transit duties, the produce of the monopolies of salt, opium, post-office, subsidies from native powers, &c. In 1793, the revenue amounted to L.8,225,628—the expenditure to L.7,007,050, thus yielding a surplus of L.1,218,578, and the debt to L.7,971,665. In 1797, the expenditure again exceeded the income, and there was a deficit till 1810, when the revenue, now amounting to 15½ millions per annum, was found to exceed the expenditure, and in the course of 1816, 1817, and 1818, bullion had accumulated in the different treasuries of the Company, to the amount of eight millions sterling. But this great sum was expended in the prosecution of the Pindaree war, besides an additional sum of 4½ millions, which was borrowed, so that the India debt, which amounted in 1814 to 29 millions per annum, was raised to L.34,775,792. The military charges were again reduced; but the occurrence of the Burmese war swallowed up all the surplus revenues of India, and occasioned, besides, a great addition to the bond debts, which now amounted in India and Europe to L.42,870,876, bearing an interest of L.1,886,263. Since this period great retrenchments have been made; and the first care of those to whom the rule of India is now committed must be to bring the expenditure within the income.

It is extremely difficult to comprehend the real state of the Company's affairs, though an account is annually laid before Parliament as accurate as can be made out. But this account comprehends so many complicated details, and such various descriptions of articles included in the list of assets, that a wrong computation of their value may entirely derange the arithmetical results of the statement. Still it is evident, that though the Company have an immense debt, their stock must be of great value, and must go far to liquidate the claims against them. In a balance-sheet recently submitted to Parliament, the amount of their debts is given at L.60,479,802. Their stock is estimated at L.50,376,990, leaving a balance against them of L.10,102,812; and if we add the original stock which has been paid in by the proprietors, amounting to L.6,000,000, and charge it against the Company at the price at which it is to be redeemed by government, namely, L.200 per cent., the deficit will amount to L.22,102,812. On the other hand, the Company have not taken into their assets, which they justly might have done, the territorial and other revenues in India, amounting to L.22,691,721 per annum. On this revenue the debt of the Company constitutes at present an annual charge of L.1,886,263; the debt being L.42,870,876. But if, as is now proposed, the whole mercantile stock of the Company be converted into cash, and the debt be reduced to L.22,102,812, a saving of interest will thence accrue of about L.900,000, which, along with other savings and retrenchments which must be made, will, to a certainty, supply the necessary fund for paying the dividend of the proprietors, even though the lucrative monopoly of the China trade be lost. We have already mentioned that, prior to the Pindaree war, the finances of India were in a most flourishing state; and that a treasure of eight millions of bullion was accumulated in the Indian treasuries. Now, there is not the least chance of war at present in India. No such dark speck is to be seen in the political horizon. The fire has burnt out for want of fuel. We have no enemies to combat. Within the wide precincts of our extended sway, from the ocean to the great Himalaya range, not a man dare lift his arm against the masters of the land. The independence of India is crushed—it is a tale that was told—a romance

with which the aged warrior and patriot may amuse his children. The only independent chief in India is Scindia, who is only nominally independent, seeing that he dare not move so as to give umbrage or jealousy to his conquerors. All others, Rajahs, Zemindars, Princedom, and Powers, have been laid in the dust under the weighty rod of the British power. They have no political influence. They are the feudatories and dependents of Britain, under the surveillance of her diplomatic police, with no power to create a disturbance which a squadron of horse could not instantly quell. The Nepaulese are most peaceably disposed, and there cannot be better neighbours than the Burmese, since the last fall they wrestled with their Herculean foes. All being so quiet, therefore, no necessity for large military establishments nor for extensive warlike preparations, an economical administration can have no difficulty in reducing the expenditure, and out of so large an income as L.22,691,721, in providing a surplus revenue for discharging the extra demand of the dividend with all other claims.

It will be observed that, since Ministers have declared their resolution of redeeming the capital of L.100 for every L.5, 5s. of annuity—and not as it was first erroneously stated of L.105 for every L.100 of capital—India stock has risen in the market from L.208 to L.222. The proprietors are now guaranteed in the high price of L.200 for every L.100 of their stock.—*Edinburgh Evening Courant, March 30.*

The changes in the administration mentioned in our last as likely to take place, have all been carried into effect, viz. Lord Goderich, from the Colonies to the Privy Seal. Mr Stanley from the Secretaryship of Ireland to that of the Colonies. Sir John C. Hobhouse from the Secretaryship of War to that of Ireland, and Mr Edward Ellice to succeed him in the War Department. Numerous speculations have of late been afloat in the ultra-Tory journals of farther changes in the administration, to the advantage of conservatism, but there seem no good grounds for supposing that such will take place at an early day at least.

Some very beautiful patterns of printed muslins were recently forwarded by Mr Thomas Barge, jun. of Peel Street, Manchester, for the approbation of her Majesty the Queen, who has ordered three dresses of the same.

Viscount Goderich has been created an Earl, by the title of Earl of Ripon.

The abstract of the revenue, just published, for the quarter ending 5th April last, shows a decrease, as compared with the corresponding quarter in 1832, of L.92,420. There is an increase, however, principally in the customs, on the whole year, of L.230,398.

It is now understood that the charter of the Bank of England is to be continued under certain limitations.

Various elections of members of Parliament have taken place since our last, and, singular to tell, the result, in the majority of these, has been in favour of the Conservatives. Amongst them are Mr Hope for Gloucester, in opposition to the Ministerialist, Captain Berkeley, who lately vacated his seat on being appointed a Lord of the Admiralty; Alderman Thompson for Sunderland, in the room of Captain Barrington, Earl Grey's son-in-law (who was lately called on by his constituents to resign his seat), and in opposition to Mr Barclay, the Whig candidate; and Mr Ireton for West Cumberland, in opposition to the Whig candidate, Major Aglionby. As a set-off to these, we have the election of Sir John C. Hobhouse for Westminster, and Mr Stanley for North Lancashire, upon the occasion of their shifting their situations in the Cabinet; Sir John, however, was very roughly handled on the hustings by some of the electors. Sir Henry Parnell has been returned for Dundee, in the room of Mr Kinloch, deceased.

Lieutenant Drummond, the engineer officer who was appointed to mark the boundaries under the reform bill, succeeds Mr Wickham as private secretary to Lord Althorp.

Mr J. Lefevre is appointed Under Secretary of the Colonies, in the room of Lord Howick.

The receipt stamp duties, for 1832, amounted to L.23,932, 9s. 11d. on twopenny stamps; L.28,359, 7s. 1d. on threepenny; L.38,324, 13s. 3d. on sixpenny; and L.49,485, 16s. on shilling stamps; a total of L.145,200, 0s. 3d.

The subscription for the Irish clergy already exceeds L.40,000.

By a printed list, just published, it appears that nearly six thousand individuals have passed their examination at Apothecaries' Hall since the 1st August 1815.

An important association is forming at this moment, having for its object to hasten the emancipation of the Jews in all parts of the globe. The association is to be divided into committees, and composed of citizens of all nations.

Upwards of L.60,000 have been lost during the present season by the merchants in the import of oranges into London only.

The committee for managing the outfit, &c. of Captain Back's expedition, have published a statement of the subscription, from which it appears, that, with the L.2000 from government, the total amount is L.6031, 3s. 8d., less by about L.350 of expenses. Thus the expedition is provided against two years' expenditure, but it is earnestly hoped that another L.1000 may yet be raised to enable it to stay out the full time proposed, three years. We observe with satisfaction that the seaports of Scotland stand distinguished by their liberality towards this humane and patriotic undertaking.—Edinburgh gives L.146; Glasgow, L.190; Greenock, L.130; Dundee, above L.50; Stranraer, above L.50; (we do not see Aberdeen); while Limerick is the only Irish town mentioned (L.40); and the great commercial Liverpool is little more than L.100; Bristol, unnamed; Devonport, L.15; Plymouth, L.12; Portsmouth, L.24; Hull, L.44.

An extraordinary entry was made on Thursday the 4th ult. at the Custom-house—forty-one chests of bullion, from China.

The *Spectator* of Saturday the 30th March contains a curious table of the number of speeches by each member from the beginning of the session, with the space which their remarks occupy in the "Mirror of Parliament." The most frequent speaker is Lord Althorp, who has addressed the house 182 times, filling 59 columns and 4 lines. The second speaker in point of frequency, and far the most voluminous, is Mr O'Connell, who has spoken 134 times, and filled 107 columns and 49 lines. The total speeches are 1776, filling 1057 columns and 4 lines. Of these the new members have contributed 3 speeches, 165 columns and 56 lines, leaving for old members 1456 speeches, filling 872 columns.

The London Gazette announces that no training exercising of the militia will take place this year.

Mr Godwin, the venerable author, has just received appointment of Yeoman Usher and Office-keeper of Exchequer. The duties are rather of an inferior order. The salary is L.200 a-year, with an official residence. Earl Grey, in bestowing this portion of his patronage, expressed his regret at having nothing better suitable more worthy the reception of this venerable *literateur*.

Noah Pease Folgar, the American captain, who sat at Mr William Mellish on the 18th February last, has been tried at the Old Bailey Sessions, and acquitted, the ground of insanity. He is ordered to be imprisoned till his Majesty's pleasure is known.

MEMORABILIA.

The manufactories for various articles of pottery, Wedgwood's improved principles afford maintenance upwards of 10,000 families in this country. Previous to 1763, most of the superior kinds of earthenware were imported from France.

The following were the prices at the school kept by the father of the late Dr Adam Clarke:—Reading, 1s. per week; writing, 2d.; writing and accounts, 4d.; Greek and Latin, 7s. per quarter.

It appears from a census taken in 1815, that the population of the Chinese empire amounted, in that year, to the enormous number of 361,693,879.

Last year the income of Upper Canada was nearly double the expenditure, which enabled the Company to pay off 10 per cent. of the debt contracted for the prosecution of canals and other public works.

In the reign of Elizabeth, the tolls of the port of Liverpool were only L.30 per annum; they now amount to L.50,000.

The number of drunken persons taken into custody by the London police, during the year 1832, and liberated sober, was 15,411 males, and 10,291 females. There were besides taken before the magistrates 6934 individuals in a state of intoxication, of whom 3505 were fined and 3429 lectured and discharged. The sum total of these public Bacchanals is 32,636.

In the last four years, 145,945 emigrants have settled in the Canadas, a part of the British dominions computed to comprehend about 3,400,000 square miles of land, which not more than 129,500 have yet been explored.

Fourteen railway bills have been brought forward in the British Parliament, of which three have been withdrawn or lost, and eleven progressed. Suppose all the latter to pass, the aggregate length of the railways will not probably be less than 300 miles; and, estimated at the average expense at L.20,000 per mile, the outlay will be six millions sterling, which will all be disbursed in six years or less. Next year will, of course, produce its contingent of bills, and we may thus calculate our annual expenditure of from one to two millions (the thirds of it for labour) on a species of improvement which, for commercial purposes, may be said to have been non-existent three or four years ago.

A Parliamentary return has just been published of number of brewers, licensed victuallers, and venders of beer by retail, from which it appears that the total number of brewers in England is 1753; of licensed victuallers, 50,796; and of venders of beer, 30,917. The number of publicans who brew their own beer is 24,293; the number of retailers of beer who brew is 13,102. The number of bushels of malt consumed by the brewers, victuallers, and retailers of beer last year respectively was 13,891,851; 8,898,789; and 3,093,519. The number of brewers in Scotland is 216; of licensed victuallers, 17; and the quantities of malt consumed by each respectively are 893,901, and 96,505 bushels. In Ireland there are 216 brewers, and the quantity of malt brewed 1,543 bushels. The total quantity of malt brewed in England, Scotland, and Ireland, last year, amounts to 28,417 bushels. The number of barrels of beer exported last year from England, Scotland, and Ireland, was 70,1 of which quantity, 28,881 barrels were exported to East Indies, 13,161 barrels to the West Indies, and 9 barrels to New South Wales.

SCOTLAND.

CITY AND CHURCH OF EDINBURGH.

SINCE our last publication, the city of Edinburgh has declared insolvent. On the 11th ult., the Lord Provost (Learmonth) called a private meeting of creditors, others interested in the town's affairs, and explained, owing to the vast accumulation of debt, and the inadequate income, it would be necessary to place the city under a Parliamentary trust or commission, while the Council might continue in the meantime to manage financial affairs. At an extraordinary meeting of Council on the 20th, this plan was agreed to, and Lord Provost has since gone to London to take the necessary steps for carrying it into effect. The aggregate debt of the city was stated at the first meeting at L.340,000, while the annual income is only L.34, which is by no means sufficient to pay the interest, also to cover the current expenses of the city.

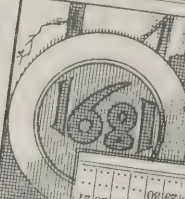
On the 24th ult., it was resolved by the Presbytery of Edinburgh to appoint a committee to watch the progress of an act through Parliament for extending the tax over the College of Justice, and thereby rendering less burdensome to the inhabitants. The speeches

MAY, 1833.



is the
BEST HISTORY
AND
REPUTATION

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CORN
BROWN & POLSON'S
FLOUR

ered on this occasion by Mr Simpson of Kirknewton Dr Chalmers, expressed very strong censures upon the citizens of Edinburgh as refuse, in the meantime, to pay the tax, and a resolution on the part of the city to prosecute their right by all means in their power. We have classed these subjects under one head, because they are in a great measure one subject. For centuries, the affairs of the city corporation have been managed in the way which has at last ended appropriately in insolvency; and, to the misfortune of religion in Edinburgh, the ecclesiastical system has been inextricably entangled with it. At a most unpropitious time, the clergy seeking to uphold their part of the system, when it is evident from the sentiments of the inhabitants in general, that it can be no longer maintained, even with the realization of burden now proposed. It never seems to be supposed by this reverend body that a tax may be levied, and yet so very oppressive that men can no longer endure it. Such is the fact in this case. No one doubts a law which Mr Simpson has been at such pains to describe as such; but two-thirds of the citizens are endeavouring to procure its abrogation. A total reformation of the system is required, and as there could be no chance of that so long as payment of the tax was made, it is naturally resisted, in order that those who present the imposers of the tax may be induced to bear themselves in taking it off. If the system were corrected, the clergy would once more draw their full incomes; for the resistance arises from no anxiety to see the system decreased. A correction might perhaps be brought about by adopting the system pursued at Glasgow as a model. In that city, twelve full ministers and nine teachers in chapels of ease (that is, twenty-one churches in all) are supported by £6270, not one penny of which comes from a compulsory tax; while, in Edinburgh, thirteen churches are only maintained at an expense of £1800 to ten thousand pounds. Now, if the five tra or collegiate clergymen of Edinburgh were permitted to die out, surely the remaining thirteen might be supported by the same sum as that expended at Glasgow which sum would be produced by the seat-rents—and as the tax might be altogether taken off. If in Edinburgh 13 men get as much as 21 at Glasgow, assuredly the superiority of the stipends must be sufficient to keep up that dignity which some people imagine to be necessary in the metropolitan system. If it be objected that seat-rents, as now, are required to swell the funds of the city corporation, we answer, that that corporation must be deprived of them, and left to seek a compensation where it may, which were only the proper punishment of its misconduct in this whole matter. If the adding individuals in the city would apply themselves to novate the system in this manner, all might yet be well; but as for the idea of raising both a tax and seat-rents, it is no longer practicable. The tax, though it were at this moment extended over the College of Justice, would be as heartily resisted as ever; the principle of injustice and oppression still remaining.

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTIONS.

In our last number, we pointed out the injury often arising to the community of large towns by the strange conflict of local jurisdictions, and endeavoured to show, that, by the system of burgh reform, such should be remedied, simply by placing the whole town, suburbs included, under one distinct process of management. A striking instance of the evil we speak of has just occurred in Edinburgh. Some portions of the outskirts, considered to belong to the parish of St Cuthbert's, and out of the extended royalty, were taxed for the poor of the said parish, and the inhabitants duly paid these taxes annually. It seems, however, that these portions had been claimed so by the town, which, under pretence of having had its claim allowed by the Sheriff, now comes forward and insists on the inhabitants paying their arrear of town taxes, including town poor-rates, for several years back. In this case, these inhabitants will naturally look to the overseers of St Cuthbert's parish for protection, for they hold their receipts, and it is unjust that they should satisfy two conflicting jurisdictions. As one of the Editors of the present publication is an individual so circumstanced, there can be no mistake in the matter, which, however, brought forward here merely to show how exceedingly ill managed Edinburgh has been, and as an additional instance of the suffering of the inhabitants from local taxations.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

THE system of popular lecturing in the evenings, on various branches of science and the arts, so advantageously established in Edinburgh, both by societies and individuals, has generally ceased for the season. From what we have seen of this somewhat novel practice of instructing the people, we consider it of great use, and worthy of the best support and imitation. In reality, it almost amounts to the giving of a college education to that great middle and lower class of society hitherto excluded from receiving university instruction, both from want of time and means; and it is additionally valuable from the lectures being open to the attendance of females, whose education has all along been too much confined, considering the important duties they are called on to perform. The success of these unpretending and popular institutions is a tolerably convincing proof that the old educational establishments have been practically found inadequate to fulfil the extensive purposes of national instruction, and that the people have at length, naturally enough, begun to educate themselves. Next winter, these popular lectures will, in all probability, be still more numerous attended, and we have little doubt they will very speedily produce a perceptible alteration in the better on the understanding, and hence the moral of the age.

EMIGRATION.

To show the spirit of emigration that now prevails in Scotland, we have collated the substance of a few paragraphs in some of the latest newspapers on the subject.

Up to the 30th March, the number of passengers that had sailed from Glasgow since the commencement of the year, were 207, viz.—From Lanarkshire, 62; Renfrewshire, 52; Ayrshire, 22; Edinburgh, 38; Stirlingshire, 2; Perthshire, 12; Inverness-shire, 10; Ross-shire, 7; Haddington, 2; Clackmannan, 1. To the United States, up to the same date, 97, viz.:—Renfrewshire, 17; Forfarshire, 6; Edinburghshire, 13; Lanarkshire, 32; Dundee, 2; Mid-Lothian, 25; Linlithgow, 2. These emigrants are of the most respectable class. From the 1st to the 15th ult., 83 left Greenock for New York, and 150 for Canada. At Leven, Fifeshire, between 60 and 70 sailed on the 18th ult. On or about the same day, upwards of 100 emigrants sailed from Troon, in Ayrshire, for Quebec and Montreal; and up to 27th ult., about 300 emigrants have sailed from Leith during the month. These are the contents of mere random paragraphs picked up here and there among the provincial newspapers, and do not, we believe, mention one half of the actual average of self-expatriation daily going on in Great Britain.

CHURCH PATRONAGE IN SCOTLAND.

It will be seen by our Parliamentary report, that the consideration of this question, which is at present exciting so much interest in Scotland, has been postponed to the 4th of June. As any insight into the probable measure to be brought forward by government, will, we know, be acceptable to our readers, we extract the following outline of its main features from the *Dumfries Journal*, a zealous religious periodical, conducted by the Rev. Dr Duncan of Ruthwell, whose long and close intimacy with the Lord Chancellor, and other members of the government, warrants us in giving much credence to the statement:—1st, The abolition of patronage will be confined entirely to the crown livings, which, however, amount to one-third of all the livings in Scotland. 2d, As a new regulation on the subject of presentees is expected from the church itself, where such a regulation ought to originate, the measure will probably not be introduced into Parliament, but will be effected by an order of the Privy Council, as a mere temporary arrangement. 3d, Government will not give up its patronage, but will select its own nominee, and offer him for the approbation or disapprobation of the communicants. 4th, If a majority of the communicants do not disapprove, the nomination will be rendered absolute; if they do, a new nominee will be selected by government. 5th, Should two government nominees be rejected, the third nomination will probably be made absolute at once, a presentation being issued without allowing the communicants any previous voice. This will throw the question on the church courts, and bring into operation the ordinary forms.

SINGULAR EPIDEMIC.

WITHIN the last few weeks, a novel, and almost anomalous disease, has broken out in London, and spread with a rapidity perhaps unparalleled in the annals of epidemic disorders. Not the smallest street, and scarcely a family in the metropolis and neighbourhood, have escaped a visitation of it, and the services of the medical faculty have been in much greater requisition than even at the worst period of the cholera malady. No class or description of persons has been exempted from attack—from the peer to the peasant, from the seat of legislature to the workhouse. Amongst others of the House of Commons, Lord Althorp, Sir James Graham, Mr Hume, Mr O'Connell, and Mr Cobbett, have been laid up with it. Four of the principal theatres were closed at once, in consequence of the members of the respective houses being confined. In one day, in the Blue-Coat Hospital, there were 150 boys ill. In the Bank of England, 94 of the clerks were one morning reported ailing. Of one large commercial establishment, 32 were in bed—of another, 40. Two-thirds of the police corps have been arrested. Even the course of justice has been suspended at the Old Bailey, by the illness of the Recorder from the same cause. Half of those employed at the manufactories, government offices, docks, customhouse, &c. have been amissing in consequence. In short, this mysterious epidemic has spared neither age nor sex, and has seized upon rich and poor alike. We are happy to be able to add, that its fatality bears no proportion to its universality. We have heard, indeed, of but one case terminating fatally—that of Colonel Baillie of Leys, member for the Inverness district of burghs, who expired on the 20th ult. As the disorder is perfectly novel, the faculty have, on that account, as well as from its extraordinary epidemic character, denominated it by the general appellation of *influenza*. "The attack," says the *Lancet*, "is often extremely sudden, the person complaining at the instant of pain in the forehead, an aching of the eyelids, oppression at the stomach, with coldness and aching of the limbs, quickly followed either by coughing or sneezing, or both. At other times, a sensation of sickness is described as the first symptom of indisposition. In some instances, the patient is first seized with a violent fit of sneezing, with exceedingly severe headache, and extreme pain in the limbs. The cough, in many instances, is particularly distressing." The disorder generally goes off in two days, or less, leaving an extreme languor behind. The *Medical Gazette* recommends, as the most successful mode of treating the influenza, the use of saline diaphoretics, warm diluents, and a short confinement to bed. The *Lancet* recommends saline aperients, antimonials, and the vapour bath. The *Medical and Surgical Gazette* says, the treatment that has been found most serviceable has been small doses of calomel with antimonial powder at night, the saline effervescing draught during the day; for the cough, oxymel of squills; in some cases emetics have been employed at the first attack with great success. Dover's powders have also been found serviceable when taken at night. Opium and venesection have both been found very injurious.

The same disorder has also displayed itself in Edinburgh and Leith within the last ten days, although not with so much virulence, or to such an extent, as in London. We know of some few instances, however, where three or four individuals of one family have been laid up at

the same time. In one large and respectable seminary in the New Town, no less than eight of the inmates were almost simultaneously seized one day last week. We have heard that in one instance it has even proved fatal. No doubt seems to exist as to the malady being purely epidemic, although its cause or origin is of course a mystery. We observe that it has also manifested itself at Liverpool, Inverness, and other places both in England and Scotland—in short, it seems to be regularly making the tour of Britain.

It is a somewhat curious coincidence, that a violent epidemic has at the same time displayed itself in France, chiefly in Paris and the neighbourhood, where it has raged with great severity, and seems to be even of a more distressing and dangerous character than our own. One peculiar feature of it is, that it has hitherto attacked none but adults, and chiefly persons convalescent from other maladies. It first displays itself in redness and inflammation of the feet, great heat, intense pain, and incapability of moving the parts affected. In some, the disease has extended to the hands, and all the joints of the extremities. Very few cases have proved fatal, but, at the same time, no spontaneous cures have been noticed.

HOUSE AND WINDOW TAXES.

A MEETING of the inhabitants of the metropolitan boroughs has just been held in the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration such measures as were likely to lead to the total abolition of the house and window taxes. Mr Alderman Wood, Sir Francis Burdett, and Sir John Key, were, one after the other, appointed to the chair. The meeting was, to the last degree, uproarious, and sentiments of the deepest hatred of the above taxes prevailed, and to which effect motions were carried. Mr D. W. Harvey, M.P. addressed the assemblage in an animated speech, showing the impolitic measures of the Ministry regarding the finances, and promised to submit a motion in the house, on the 22d of May, "compelling every pensioner, man, woman, and child, in Scotland, Ireland, and England, to give in their names, and state the consideration they had given, or the services they had rendered, for the pensions they received." With reference to the object of this large meeting, it would still appear that the Ministry are in the greatest ignorance of the detestation of the house and window taxes, which prevails over the whole country. Some, indeed, allege they are fully aware of this fact, but cautiously abstain from removing these taxes, lest the ten-pound constituency should thereby be enlarged, which it certainly would. On whatever grounds, it is deeply to be lamented that the government will continue to enforce the levy of taxes, which, out of all other imposts on the country, are the only ones that are seen and felt to be a tax, and, therefore, the only ones about which we ever hear any complaint.

March 30. The annual prize of the gold medal of the Edinburgh Burnsfield Links Golfing Society, was gained by James Mitchell, Esq. after a very spirited and keen contest.

April 1. At an adjourned meeting of the Commissioners for Improvements in Edinburgh, held this day, Mr Hamilton was, on the motion of Sir James Gibson-Craig, and after much altercation and opposition, re-appointed architect to the Commission. The majority in his favour was 13 to 5.

—15. An awful calamity took place this morning at Tain. Between two and three o'clock A.M., the New Court House and Jail, a fine building, erected only in 1836, at an expense of several thousand pounds, was discovered to be on fire, and, notwithstanding the most prompt and vigorous exertions to save it, was totally destroyed by the devouring element. Melancholy to add, three individuals, confined in the debtors' ward, perished in the flames. They were perfectly aware of their situation, and were both seen and heard imploring for assistance in the most heart-rending manner, but it was found utterly impossible to rescue them. The names of the sufferers are, Mr George Alexander, architect at Golspie; Angus McLeod, waterman, Ballentrate; and the wife of the latter, who had come on a visit to him. Their remains were all got out, but almost reduced to a cinder. All the criminals were saved. It is not known how the fire originated, but an investigation is going on.—The spirited burgh of *Dumfries* has distinguished itself as much in the work of self-reformation, as it did in the cause of Parliamentary reform. This day, a public meeting of the inhabitants was held, Provost Carson in the chair, when it was announced that the privileges of the burgh had been thrown open by the magistrates, by which any person might hereafter commence business in the town without being called upon to enter as burgess. On the same day, resolutions were passed, and petitions, founded on them, sent off to the legislature, praying the entire abolition of all corporate rights and privileges whatever.

—17. The representation of Dundee having become vacant, in consequence of the death of Mr Kinloch, M.P., a requisition, most numerously signed by the electors, was sent to Sir Henry Parnell, soliciting him to stand as candidate, which he accepted, and instantly posted off to Dundee. The election came on this day, when Sir Henry was proposed by Provost Lindsay, and no other candidate appearing, he was declared duly elected amidst enthusiastic and unanimous cheering. Sir Daniel K. Sandford set off for Dundee, on hearing of Mr Kinloch's death, to offer himself as candidate, but found the electors so unanimous in Sir Henry's favour, that he declined a canvass.—At a meeting of the Glasgow Presbytery, held this day, Dr Brown of St John's, who had received a call to the church and parish of Ratho, near Edinburgh, rose and said, that he had at one time, and on account of his health, thought it his duty to accept of the offer made to him of Ratho, but that, finding the call from that parish with only a few signatures attached to it, he could not now, either on personal or public grounds, accept of such a call. He held the call of the people to be a proper and constitutional form, and he had too much respect for himself, and for the church to which he belonged, to think of entering upon the pastoral duties of any parish when there was so poor a welcome. He was, moreover, of opinion that this resolution by deputations from the Council of Glasgow and Session of St John's, affectionately urging him to remain. The Presbytery, in these circumstances, unanimously judged it inexpedient to take any step towards the translation; and Principal McFarlan, Dr McGill, and several other members, expressed their great satisfaction at having Dr Brown still continued a member of the Presbytery, and approved of the grounds on which the call from Ratho was judicially declined.

We understand the Pitt Club of Scotland intend to hold a public dinner in Edinburgh, on the 28th current, being the anniversary of Mr Pitt's birth-day.

The Sheriff of Lanarkshire has appointed James Veitch, Esq. advocate, to be Sheriff-Substitute of the Middle Ward of that county, in room of John Dick, Esq. advocate, resigned.

Cotton Trade with the East.—A Glasgow paper mentions that, during the quarter ending 31st March last, the shipments of white, coloured, and printed cottons, from the Clyde and Liverpool to Calcutta alone, amount to no less than 2,983,000 yards, officially valued at nearly £81,000. The shipments of cotton yarns to the same port, and during the same period, amount to 760,000 lbs. weight, and are officially valued at £52,000 sterling.

The quantity of whisky consumed last year in Scotland was 4,661,515 gallons, being about 700,000 gallons less than for the year before, and about 1,200,000 less than for the year 1830. The export

from Scotland to Ireland was 470,000 gallons only, and to England 2,360,000.

A case of fraudulent bankruptcy has just occurred at Dundee, which, from the flagrant and peculiar circumstances attending it, is exciting a great sensation in that quarter at present. Mr Faulds, one of the partners of Messrs Haldane & Co., set sail in the barque Industry, belonging to the firm, for the ostensible purpose of taking a sea trip as far as Arbroath, for the benefit of his children, who were troubled with the whooping-cough. Various suspicious circumstances came out after the departure of the vessel (which had cleared for Quebec with a freight of about £800 worth, obtained on credit), which were strengthened by the disappearance, in a few days, of the other partner, Mr Haldane. One of the creditors immediately went in pursuit of the latter, who was traced to Glasgow, but there lost. At the same time, a fast-sailing smack was equipped, manned, appointed with fire-arms, &c., and despatched after the Industry, but after cruising as far as Stromness, returned unsuccessful. Mr Faulds has, however, written home from the Pentland Frith, saying, "please God," he will yet return and pay every body. The debts of the Company amount to upwards of £3,000.

BIRTHS.

March 23. At Mertoun House, the lady of Charles Baillie, Esq. advocate; a daughter.
25. At Liverpool, the lady of William M'Leod, Esq., late of Calcutta; a son.
29. At Hastings, the lady of the reverend A. Uttersen; a son.
30. At his Lordship's residence in Grosvenor Street, London, the Countess of Kinnoull; a son.
31. At Coll House, island of Mull, the lady of Hugh Maclean, Esq. younger of Coll; a son.—At 21, Lynedoch Place, Edinburgh, Mrs William Gordon; a son.
April 2. At Edmonstoun, Mrs Brown of Edmonstoun; a daughter.
4. At 12, Regent Terrace, Edinburgh, Mrs Bayley; a son.
8. At Leith, the lady of the Rev. James Grant; a son.—At 26, Clarence Street, the lady of James D. Gregorie Tulloch, Cameronian regiment; a son.
11. At Newburgh, Fife, the wife of G. Baumbach, Esq.; a son.
12. At 36, Heriot Row, Lady Anstruther of Balcaiskie; a daughter.
13. At Rothsay, the lady of Captain Stirling; a daughter.
15. At London, Lady Caroline Russell; a son.
20. At 10, Soley Terrace, Amwell Street, Pentonville, London, the lady of Patrick Robertson, Esq. surgeon; a son.
25. At Auchindinny House, the lady of Charles Crossland Hay, Esq.; a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 25. At Allahabad, East Indies, John Dunsmure, Esq. Judge, to Stewart Amelia, only daughter of A. J. Colvin, Esq. Judge of Appeal.
March 26. At Edinburgh, David Cormack, Esq. writer, to Elizabeth, daughter of the deceased Mr Alexander M'Millan, late merchant in Campbelltown.
27. At Duncub, Perthshire, Captain Robert Knox Trotter, 17th Lancers, younger of Ballindene, to Mary, eldest daughter of the right hon. Lord Rollo.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. Patrick Fairbairn, North Ronaldshay, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Pitcairn, Esq. Edinburgh.
April 1. At Govan Bank, Peter Stewart, Esq. merchant, Dalhousie, New Brunswick, North America, to Miss Mary Hamilton, second daughter of John Hamilton, Esq. merchant, Glasgow.
2. At 27, Windsor Street, Edinburgh, Francis W. Hepburn, Esq. London, to Miss Margaret Leslie.
3. At St George's Chapel, Edinburgh, Montague Stanley, Esq. London, to Mary Susan Eyre, second daughter of the late Edward John Eyre, Esq.
9. At Edinburgh, Mr Archibald Douglas, of the General Post Office, Edinburgh, to Caroline Montague Scott, second daughter of E. G. Prentice, Esq. of Christianstadt.—At Tranent, the Rev. Robert Renwick, of Edinburgh, to Margaret, only daughter of James Pringle, Esq. Tranent.—At Chichester, Adam Urquhart, Esq. youngest son of the late William Urquhart, Esq. of Craigston, to Mary Lydia, only daughter of the right rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester.
15. At Edinburgh, Mr William Taylor Cumine, merchant in Glasgow, to Jane, only daughter of Mr Phillips, W.S.
17. At Jay, John Ballantine Rollo, Esq. second son of the hon. Roger Rollo, Esq., to William, daughter of the late Robert Robertson, Esq. of Duncannan.—At Glendelvine, Perthshire, James Valentine, Esq. S.S.C. Edinburgh, to Amelia Hagart, youngest daughter of Isaac Straton, Esq.
23. At Piling Street, Edinburgh, Alexander Nairne, Esq. Annandale Street, to Harriet, second daughter of Michael Russell, Esq.—At 45, Montague Street, Edinburgh, the Rev. John B. Patterson, minister of Falkirk, to Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Rev. George Atkin, of Morpeth.—At Capenoch, John Ord Mackenzie, Esq. W.S. to Miss Margaret Hope Kirkpatrick, daughter of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, Bart.—At Clinthead, Langholm, William Bardgett, Esq. of the Old Jewry, London, to Jane, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Malcolm, K.C.B.

DEATHS.

Jan. 11. At Bermuda, in his 70th year, Vice-Admiral Sir William Charles Fahie, K.C.B.
Oct. 5. At Calcutta, Charles Fleeming Hunter, Esq. (of the firm of Messrs Gilmore and Co. Calcutta), second son of the late Patrick Hunter, Esq. of Guilford Street, Russell Square, London.
Nov. 23. At Calcutta, Mr John H. Ferguson, youngest son of Dr William Ferguson, inspector-general of hospitals.
24. At Calcutta, Lieutenant William Elphinstone Robertson, 49th regiment Bengal native infantry.
March 16. At Dryfesdale Manse, the Rev. John Henderson, minister of that parish.
18. At 39, George Square, Edinburgh, Mr John Chalmers, writer to the signet.
At Edinburgh, the Rev. Benjamin Dickson, minister of Holkirk.—At Auchinhill, Berkshire, Sarah, youngest daughter of Captain Christie, of the Hon. Company's ship Thomas Coutts.
22. At his house, Leopold Place, Edinburgh, John Strachan Blackwood, Esq. of Pitreavie, in his 82d year.
24. Lady Shepherd, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Shepherd, aged 76.—At Burnbrae, near West Calder, Mrs Helen Craig, wife of Mr Richard Muir of Burnbrae.—In Upper Seymour Street, London, the Dowager Lady Strachan, aged 87.
25. Suddenly, at Edinburgh, Mr Daniel M'Corkindale, overseer in the printing establishment of Messrs Ballantyne and Company, and upwards of thirty years in the employment of that concern.
27. At 35, Great King Street, Edinburgh, Barbara, daughter of the late Robert Dennistoun, Esq. Glasgow.—At Ramsay Lodge, Edinburgh, Mrs Euphemia Innes, widow of John Innes, Esq. aged 76.
29. Death of Mr Kinloch of Kinloch, M.P.—This gentleman, the representative of the large and flourishing town of Dundee, expired at an early hour this morning, at his apartments, 64, Parliament Street, London. Though arrived at an advanced age, Mr Kinloch had a hale and robust appearance. He had been for some time indisposed, but it was not supposed that his illness would terminate fatally.—Globe.—Another paper says his death was occasioned by apoplexy; and a third by ossification of the heart.—At 21, Broughton Place, Edinburgh, Mrs Christian Corbett, of Stockbrigs, Lanarkshire, relict of the late Alexander Scott, Esq.
30. At West Newington, Edinburgh, Captain James Campbell Murdoch, late of the 91st Highlanders.
31. At Edinburgh, Mrs Theodosia Hodgson, relict of the late Robert Anderson, Esq. of Antigua.—At Dundee, the Rev. William Johnston, minister of the Chapel of Ease, Chapelshade, aged 69 years.
April 2. At his house, 12, Park Square, Regent's Park, London, Thomas Brunt, Esq.
3. At Edinburgh, Mr Dougal MacEwan, of the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse.
4. At Hill of Ruthven, George Ritchie, Esq. of Hill of Ruthven, Perthshire.—At Paris, Mrs Elizabeth Douglas, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Trotter of Mortouhall, Esq., and relict of William Douglas of Garvalfoot, Esq.

5. At Wallhouse, Miss Elizabeth Gillon, eldest surviving daughter of the late John Gillon, Esq. of Wallhouse.
7. At Drummond Park, Douglas Stewart, Esq.
9. At Marchmont House, Sir William Purves Hume Campbell of Marchmont, Baronet, in his 67th year.
10. At Edinburgh, Forbes Hunter Blair of Dunskey, Esq.—At Edinburgh, A. Galloway, aged 40, formerly a teacher of mathematics in Edinburgh, and afterwards in the Royal Military College.—At Charleston, John Anstruther Thomson, Esq. of Charleston.
11. At Edinburgh, John Gall, Esq. coachbuilder.—Munro Ross, Esq. of Roshill.
13. At Inshewan, Miss Mary Ogilvy of Inshewan, aged 68.—At Broughty Ferry, the hon. Mrs Dowbiggin, fourth daughter of the right hon. Lord Panmure.
14. At Bath, William Murray, Esq. of Glencair, in the Stewartry of Kirkcubright, formerly of Montreal, Lower Canada, in his 83d year.
16. At London, the Dowager Julia Lady Petre, relict of Robert Edward, ninth Lord Petre, and youngest sister of Bernard Edward, Duke of Norfolk, in her 64th year.—At 5, Darnaway Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Burn, widow of the late Robert Burn, Esq. architect in Edinburgh.
18. At her residence in Lower Grosvenor Street, London, the Dowager Marchioness of Lothian.
19. At London, Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Peebles, late of the 9th regiment of foot, N.B.—At 59, York Place, Edinburgh, Mr John Dunsmure Orr, of the honourable East India Company's service, eldest son of Mr John Orr, S.S.C.
20. At his house, in Devonshire Place, London, Lieutenant-Colonel John Baillie of Leys, a director of the honourable East India Company, and M.P. for the Inverness district of burghs. (This gentleman fell a victim to the prevailing epidemic, termed influenza, now raging with so much severity in London.)
21. At Gorbals, the Rev. Dr James M'Lean, in the 72d year of his age, and 40th of his ministry.—At Clochfoldich, Robert Stewart, Esq. of Clochfoldich.
Lastly, the Rev. J. Reid, aged 85, incumbent of Rockfane, near Carlisle, for 54 years. He and his predecessor filled the situation for 112 years.

SCOTTISH BANKRUPTS.

March 30. The Mid-Lothian Dairy Company, at Meadowbank, near Edinburgh, as a company, and Edward Wright, as a partner thereof.—April 1. John Macdiarmid, commission agent and merchant, Glasgow.—3. John Black, builder, Clerk Street, Edinburgh.—4. Joseph Johnston, grocer, Dublin Street, Edinburgh.—5. David Gilmore, fisher and cattle-dealer, Glasgow; George Thomson, baker, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh; Hugh Montgomery Fraser, merchant, Glasgow.—10. Robert Kinneir, bookseller and stationer, Edinburgh.—15. Duncan Smith, commission merchant in Glasgow (partner of D. Smith and Co.).—18. Peter Dalgairns, wine-merchant and corn-dealer, Dundee.—19. Russell and Brown, iron-mongers, Glasgow, and Duncan Brown, as sole and only partner thereof.

Postscript.

Mr Attwood's motion for a select committee to inquire into the distress of the country, and how far it resulted from the present state of the monetary system, was negatived on the morning of Thursday the 25th, by a majority of 331 to 139. Lord Althorp's counter-resolution, that it is inexpedient to depreciate the present standard of value, was carried by a majority of 304 to 49. Lord Althorp, at the same time, gave notices of motions for two committees—one to inquire into the state of the agricultural interest, and the other into that of manufactures.

The question of the ballot was on Thursday night (25th) brought under the consideration of the House of Commons by Mr Grote, when it was lost by a majority of 105, the numbers being 211 to 106.

On Friday night, Sir William Ingleby moved for the reduction of the malt duty from 20s. 8d. to 10s. per quarter. After a long and stormy discussion, in which Lord Althorp declared that the repeal of the whole, or even the half, of the malt tax, would render it impossible for Ministers to proceed, the house divided against Ministers by a majority of 10—the numbers being—For the motion, 162; against it, 152. The effect of this will be a diminution of more than two millions from the revenue of the ensuing year, and, of course, nullifies the provisions of the present budget. In the postscript to the *Spectator*, dated late on Saturday evening, we find the following moving intelligence: "Ministers had a private meeting this morning in Downing Street, and a Cabinet Council has also been summoned, at which the course to be adopted in their present embarrassment will be decided upon. It is not believed that they will retire, although Mr Spring Rice held out retirement as a threat last night previous to the division. It is said that Lord Althorp will go out, and be succeeded by Mr Edward Ellice, and that Mr Spring Rice will go to the War Office; but this must be mere conjecture at present—and not a very probable conjecture. Ministers fully expect to be beaten on Sir John Key's motion (for the total repeal of the house and window taxes), if it should be persisted in; but there will probably be such an alteration of the budget as will render that motion unnecessary."

The discussion of the proposition of the government for the conditional renewal of the charter of the East India Company, has been continued by the Court of Proprietors during the whole of the recent week, and has terminated in the adoption of the resolutions of Sir John Malcolm, which involve the final rejection of the Ministerial project.

Captain Onslow, of his Majesty's ship Clio, has taken possession of the Falkland Islands, on behalf of the British government. There has been a dispute long pending between the United States and the Buenos Ayres government, as to which of them possessed the right to occupy these islands. Captain Onslow has rendered all future altercation on the subject unnecessary.

Admiral Nugent has been appointed to the high office of Admiral of the Fleet, vacant by the death of Lord Gambier.

Her Majesty the Queen is confined with the prevailing influenza.

Consol Market, 4 o'clock, Saturday, April 27.—The closing price is 87½.

LITERARY NOTICES.

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MAY, 1833.

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AND "INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE."

No. 8.

JUNE, 1833.

PRICE THREE HALFPENCE.

THE GENERAL DISAPPOINTMENT.

WHEN the late reform bill was in progress, the opposing party very generally believed that it would, when carried, throw so much power into the hands of the populace, and give such an impulse to the desire of revolutionising and overturning our institutions, that things could not for many months after be put together.

At the same time, the favouring party looked forward with more or less sanguine anticipations to the passing of this measure. Few, perhaps, exactly expected an immediate fall in the price of spirituous liquors; but all hoped for an immediate melioration of our system of government, a very speedy reform of various institutions and modes of procedure which had long been cried out upon, and, above all things, a considerable reduction of taxes.

Strange to say, all have been disappointed. The first reformed House of Commons is composed of a class of persons exactly resembling those whom we have always seen in that situation—an aristocratic body, who, though individually very civil on the hustings, bear, in their collective capacity, all the appearance of a ruling council, and seem, when in St Stephen's chapel, if they were removed into an atmosphere superior to all plebeian ideas, and inaccessible to all plebeian influence. Even, however, upon the hustings, the general tone was, on this occasion, aristocratic. The people seemed to have, even at that early stage of the proceedings, recovered the respect for title, wealth, and standing, which the Tories feared was entirely gone; and, instead of the men of their own class, who used to vote exactly as they pleased, they chose, in almost every instance, somebody completely removed above their own sphere, some "respectable" person, the phrase is in this country—that is, an individual of the ruling and influential class; thereby showing that, though emancipated from all regard for old forms and rules, they had not yet shaken off the homage which they had been in the habit of paying to its privileged claimants. In hardly any case did the people choose an equal to represent them; they almost invariably preferred a superior to govern them, making no scruple if the candidate could only show the merit of having consulted his own interest by assuming their favourite badge of reform. In fact, it could almost appear as if the voters, at the very critical moment when called upon to exercise their new privileges, had taken fright at their power, and, reluctantly to err on the safe side, chose those very exalted characters whom they had previously seemed anxious to bring to the dust. The result has been, that the new House of Commons has disappointed all classes—the anti-reformers by its moderation and caution, and the reformers by its being so little different from its predecessors. Into all, little has been done. Three-fourths of the first session have passed away in talk. In short, it almost appears as if the agitation of the last two or three years had only interrupted the course of those real reforms which were going on under the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, and which, somehow or other, passed through an unreformed course with hardly any difficulty, while all our reforms now-a-days are attended with a sickening suspense.

Such facts as these lead naturally to a suspicion that, in government, all is not as it seems. An apparently bad system is not in reality so bad, and an apparently good system is not so good. The disappointments of patriots with the result of their own achievements are proverbial in history; and here seems to be another grand instance to fortify the maxim. It is questionable, indeed, if governments have nearly so much to do with the happiness of the people under

them as is supposed. The happiness of a people, we suspect, lies chiefly in their own management of their own individual concerns; and if governments only take care to do them no harm in that respect, they are pretty safe. There is amazingly little difference, after all, among what are called public men, and simply because the principles upon which a man is induced to offer himself for the public service are in the most of cases the same. It is impossible that a disinterested feeling can enter very largely into the motive: for who can be expected to throw away, upon the business of his fellow-creatures, that which he could turn to account by applying it to his own? There must in all cases be "a consideration." And not only are the motives likely to be the same, but the circumstances under which they find themselves when they begin to act, are also so likely to be similar, that a marked difference of conduct is almost impossible. Whoever may choose to become a British Minister, will still find "the debt" to be encountered—will still find that he has to deal more immediately with a rich and powerful, than with a plebeian class—and, while straining after what he once thought the right, will discover that he must in general be content to pursue the expedient. Hence the numerous instances of patriotic characters being exploded on coming into the management of what they had thought to be mismanaged by others. Hence the strange unpopularity of the present Ministers, who, with every sincere wish to do as they once wished others to do, and, we believe, many earnest endeavours to do what the majority of the people wish to see done, being still balked by circumstances beyond their control, are exposed to the blame of being very much like all former Ministers, and, as there is no gratitude in the public any more than there is disinterestedness in its servants, experience no benefit from even that exculpatory evidence which their actual services might be expected to have afforded. In this there is enough to inflict despair both upon governed and governors.

There is, however, we seriously believe, no need for despair in any quarter. Tumultuary as many late symptoms have been, they are only local, and cannot be more permanent than many others which we have seen pass away. Exaggerated as have been the popular hopes from the reform bill, time will also bring them to their proper shape; and a great deal of what embarrasses the Ministry being thus removed, some real good may be experienced from what has as yet been only a fallacy and a disappointment, and the cause of much animosity between parties, which ought now to be on both sides regretted. Whatever be the faults of the Ministry, it is evident that there must be some measure to their power of gratifying the people; and who can say, for certain, that that measure has not been reached? It would neither be generous nor rational to throw upon men the blame due to circumstances; and, desirable as it is that the just hopes of the people should be speedily fulfilled, a little patience perhaps would not have the effect of retarding that conclusion. In the meantime, notwithstanding all the distresses which are said to exist, there are many things with which the British people have just reason to be contented. Severe as the taxes are upon almost every thing that bears a price, there is no nation in the world which, upon the whole, has more enjoyment of the necessities and luxuries of life. Dreadful as the poor laws are, it is still better to endure them than to see one-third of the population in a state of pauperism, as is said to be the case in the capital of France. Severe as are the toils and small the earnings of the British artisans, their condition, in

general, is that of gentlemen, as compared with the ignorant, degraded, and garbage-fed commonality of several European countries more favoured by the sun. There is, in short, no country where the people are, upon the whole, nearly so well off as in Great Britain: And neither is there any, where the government presses so little against the grain of popular wishes. Faults and deficiencies there must be in all human systems: but certainly the approach which the British have made to rendering their government an express creation of the people, and slave of the general will, is unexampled, and, though not what it may yet be, ought to give for the present a large measure of contentment.

PARLIAMENT.

IN our last we brought up the report of the Parliamentary business for the month, to Monday the 22d ult., on which evening Mr Matthias Attwood brought forward his motion on "the distress of the country, as proceeding from our present monetary system"—the result (after three nights' debate) of which we stated in our Postscript. The following is a brief outline of the discussion:—

1. DISTRESS OF THE COUNTRY—THE CURRENCY.

—Mr M. Attwood, after a lengthened preface, explanatory of the importance of his motion, observed that, for eighteen years, the prosperity of the country had been decaying, and its embarrassments increasing. He would show how it happened that the augmented population of 1833 was unable to support the burdens which had been easily borne by the more limited one of 1815. The hon. member then proceeded to detail his views relative to the operation of the present monetary system, to which he attributed all the mischief, the amount of taxation not having been reduced in an equal ratio to the limitation that had taken place in the circulation of money. He mentioned £33,800,000, £37,807,000, £34,500,000, as the comparative value of the money raised during the years preceding 1815. In that year the value of the taxes, as compared with the money of the present day, was only £43,700,000, so that the £50,200,000 raised at present was, in fact, £6,500,000 more than was paid in the year 1815. The real fact was, that the money being increased in value, the diminished tax was equal to the old one in its real amount. The hon. member then entered into various details upon the subject of the finances during the last eighteen years, which he said had all the while been conducted upon a false system, and it was now full time to retrace our steps. The hon. member then severally alluded to the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests, as being in the last stage of deterioration and distress—the labouring classes were unemployed—our ships were neither built, manned, provisioned, nor repaired as they used to be, and our manufactures were unsaleable. He then read certain documents, showing the great increase in crime since 1814. All these circumstances he asserted to proceed from the cause before stated. The hon. member concluded by moving—"That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the state of general distress, difficulties, and embarrassments which now pressed on the various orders of the community; how far they were the results of the operations of the monetary system; and to consider the effect produced by that system on the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the country, and on the industry of the people."—(The reporters state that the honourable member was inaudible through a great part of his speech, in consequence of his continued *stumps* on the table, which the *Times* estimated at 200 every quarter of an hour.)

and to amount altogether to 3000.)—Lord Althorp replied, that the consequences of adopting such an alteration in the currency as the hon. member evidently aimed at, would only increase immeasurably the very calamity he deplored. To alter the present system, on which the whole contracts of the country depended, would inevitably bring about public confusion, by which the labouring classes would be the first to suffer. If the motion of the honourable member were carried, every man who had a right to demand payment in gold would do it at once; the consequence must necessarily be a run upon all the banks, infinitely more severe than that of 1825; because no establishment could be secure from it—no amount of credit in the partners of any bank could save it from the sudden pressure of every individual, who would naturally be anxious to obtain gold currency at its present value, before that value should be reduced. He could not conceive any calamity to the country greater than the adoption of the motion of the honourable member. His Lordship concluded by moving the following amendment:—"That it is the opinion of the house, that any alteration of the monetary system of the country, which would have the effect of lowering the standard of value, would be highly inexpedient."—Mr Grote seconded the amendment.—Mr Cobbett, Mr Richards, and others, supported the motion for inquiry.—Mr Poulett Thompson characterised the plan of the honourable mover as simply one of confiscation and public robbery.—The debate was ultimately adjourned to next day, and again to the day following (Wednesday); the principal speakers for the motion being Sir H. Willoughby, Mr Cayley, Colonel Torrens, and others—against it, Mr A. Baring, Sir R. Peel, Sir Henry Parnell, &c.—The house divided early on Thursday morning, when there appeared—For, 139; against, 331.—Majority against the motion, 192.—A division subsequently took place upon Lord Althorp's amendment, when there appeared—For Lord Althorp's resolution, 304; against it, 49; majority against lowering the standard of value, 255.—(The *Spectator* newspaper, in allusion to this debate, says, "it is a curious fact, and strongly indicative of the way in which affairs are conducted in Parliament, that Sir Francis Burdett, who voted against Mr Attwood's motion, had previously offered to second it.")

2. THE BALLOT.—On Thursday (25th), Mr Grote brought forward his motion for introducing voting by ballot in the election of members of Parliament, which he advocated at great length. He relied fully and surely on the ballot as the means of destroying all influence over voters. No promise would be asked or given except those which coincided with the voters' inclination; nor would the proper and legitimate influence of wealth be at all destroyed by it. It was one of the first duties of government to remove, as far as possible, all temptation to dishonesty on the part of the people, and he reckoned the ballot one of the most effectual means of doing so.—Sir William Inglis seconded the motion, which was farther supported by Mr Tayleur, Mr C. Berkeley, Mr Cobbett, Dr Lushington, Mr O'Connell, and others, and opposed by Lord Althorp, Earl Darlington, Major Fancourt, and Sir R. Peel.—Upon a division, there appeared—Ayes, 106; Noes, 211.—Majority against the motion, 105.

3. AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—On Friday (26th), the Marquis of Chandos introduced a motion in reference to the present distressed state of the agricultural interests. He could state, from certain knowledge, that the distress of the farmers was increasing daily. All that he desired was, that the farmer should be allowed the same advantages as the manufacturer. For the last four or five years no agricultural tax of any amount that bore directly on the farmer had been taken off. He therefore moved the following resolution:—"That in any reduction of taxation which it may be deemed expedient to adopt, it is necessary that the interests of the agricultural portion of the community should be duly considered."—Mr R. Palmer seconded the resolution, and it was supported by Mr Cobbett, Sir T. Freemantle, Mr Henry Handley, Mr Cutlar Fergusson, Sir John Tyrell, Mr Sinclair, Sir Edward Knatchbull, and Mr O'Connell.—Lord Althorp opposed it on the score of its interfering with his own motion for a committee to inquire into the state of the agricultural interests; and the motion was ultimately rejected by a majority of 28—the numbers being, Ayes, 90; Noes, 118.—On Friday (May 3), the committee here alluded to by his Lordship, was, on his own motion, appointed, and, at the same time, one to inquire into the state of the commercial interest.

4. REDUCTION OF MALT DUTY.—On the same day, Sir William Inglis moved that the duty on malt be reduced from 20s. 3d. to 10s. per quarter. He was at a loss to conceive why the landlords should bear so large, and the fundholders so small a share of the burdens of the country. He conceived that the reduction of the malt duty would be an exceedingly proper reduction, and a great relief to the country.—Mr Parrott seconded the motion. The revenue derived from the malt tax was £4,325,000; but if half the duty were taken off, the increase of consumption would be so great, that the actual deficiency would probably not exceed £1,200,000.—The motion was farther supported by Mr Hume, Mr Bennet, Mr A. Baring, Sir E. Wilmot, Mr D. W. Harvey, Mr M. Phillips, Mr R. Palmer, Captain Gordon, Mr O'Con-

nell, Mr Lloyd, &c.—Lord Althorp opposed it, on the ground that its adoption would render indispensable the imposition of a property tax, to which he was extremely averse. He was aware that his refusal to take off the house and window taxes had made him unpopular in the city, and that his refusal to repeal the malt duty had made him unpopular in the country.—That he could not help. He was determined, as long as he retained his situation in the government, to act with impartiality towards all parts of the country.—After a few observations from Lord John Russell, the house divided, when there appeared—For the motion, 162; against it, 152.—Majority against Ministers, 10.—(The result of this motion, which completely upset the recent budget, naturally caused a great sensation in the house, and Lord Althorp declined proceeding with any other business for the night. His only observation upon the division was, "that it had placed Ministers in a situation of extreme embarrassment, and that his colleagues must be consulted respecting the course government must now pursue." The resolution, on being put from the chair, was carried amidst loud and general cheering.

5. MINISTERIAL DIFFICULTIES.—On Monday (29th), there was a great throng of members to the house, and the greatest interest prevailed to learn the course Ministers were determined to pursue under the circumstances in which they were placed by the vote of Friday, on the malt tax.—Lord Althorp, being called on by the Speaker, stated, that the decision of the house on Friday night had placed his Majesty's government in a most embarrassing situation. It had been considered desirable by his Majesty's Ministers that the subject should be again brought under the consideration of the house, that hon. members might see clearly the full consequences of the former vote, and come to a final determination, with a full knowledge of what the state of the case in reality was. With this view, he announced his intention, upon the motion of the hon. Bart., the member for the city of London (Sir John Key, for the repeal of the house and window taxes, which stood for next day), to move, as an amendment, the following resolution:—"That the deficiency in the revenue which would be occasioned by the reduction of the duty upon malt to 10s. the quarter, and by the repeal of the tax upon houses and windows, could only be supplied by the substitution of a tax upon real property, or an extensive change in our financial system, which at present would be inexpedient."—Sir W. Inglis begged to ask the noble Lord whether he intended to carry into effect the resolution of Friday night.—Lord Althorp said, that he stated on Friday night that his intention was merely to refrain from offering any farther opposition to the resolution on that night.—The Marquis of Chandos expressed his regret that the Ministers should attempt to get rid of the deliberate vote of the house on Friday night. He should feel ashamed of himself if he were to alter the vote he had given, and sooner than do so, he would give up his seat.—Mr Tenyson said, that Ministers were no longer the masters, but the servants of the House of Commons, and, if outvoted, ought at once to resign their power. He was ready to submit to the imposition of a property tax: so far from being a grievance to the landed interest, it would be a stimulus to agriculture, and increase the prosperity of all classes.—Mr Robinson was sure, that, if the government succeeded in carrying this vote, they would create as much obloquy and discussion out of doors as it was possible to conceive. He most solemnly invoked the house, without reference to the vote itself, to consider what must be the inevitable consequence of their overturning the vote of Friday last.—Sir John Wrottesley protested against the doctrine, that, because in a house of 300 members, a resolution had been carried, therefore the remaining members of the house should be bound by their decision.—Mr M. Attwood dreaded the consequences of rescinding a vote of that house. He trusted that the house would consider well the consequences of such a step.—Mr Hall Dare would support a property tax, believing it to be absolutely necessary that the revenue should be maintained at its present height.—Mr Alexander Baring preferred, if no alternative remained than to abandon the reduction in the duty upon malt, or to adopt a property and income tax, to rescind the resolution of Friday last.—Sir Robert Peel, though favourable to all possible reductions in taxation, would also look to the permanence of the institutions of the country. He would not consent to the reduction on the duty upon malt until he saw a proper substitute for it. Though evil might arise from rescinding a resolution of that house, yet greater evils would undoubtedly arise from acting upon a vote passed by not one-half of the number of its members.—Lord Sandon conceived it to be highly essential to the interests of the country, that the present Ministers should remain in office, and he agreed to the abandonment of the reduction in the duty upon malt.—After a few observations from Lord Ebrington and other members, the subject dropped.

6. GLASGOW LOTTERY.—On the same evening, Sir Robert Inglis begged Lord Althorp to give some explanation respecting a "lottery" which had been going forward at Glasgow, and which he understood to be forbidden by statute.—Lord Althorp confessed he had known nothing at all of the bill for sanctioning it, until it was passed. The word "lottery"

did not occur until very near the end of the bill.—Sir R. Peel said the bill might be repealed—but was informed by an hon. member that the lottery was already drawn, and the conversation terminated.

7. ORDINANCE ESTIMATES.—On the same evening, Colonel Maberley brought forward the ordinance estimates for the year, all of which, after some resistance from Mr Hume, were voted.—It was stated that there was a saving of £83,000, as compared with those of last year.

8. STATISTICAL WORKS.—On the same evening, Mr Hume, after eulogising in high terms a work entitled a "Digest of Public Documents since the year 1799," by a Mr Marshall, moved that the sum of £2625 be paid to Mr Marshall for 1250 copies of his work, for the use of members, which motion, after some objections, was agreed to.

9. HOUSE AND WINDOW TAXES.—On Tuesday (30th), Sir John Key brought forward his promise motion for the repeal of the house and window tax, the result of which was looked to with intense interest. He observed, that the house tax at present force was assessed upon the annual value of all inhabited houses above £10 per annum, upon the following graduated scale:—£10, and under £20, 1s. 6d. in the pound; £20, and under £40, 2s. 3d.; £40 and upwards, 2s. 10d. Its present enormous amount exercised a most destructive influence upon trade, and absorbed a large portion of the incomes and disposable means of the industrious classes. The house tax, appeared by the returns of the House of Commons produced in the year ending in 1832, the net amount of £1,357,041, 13s. 11½d., of which sum, considerably more than one-half was paid by the city of London and the suburban districts; and with the addition of the three great trading counties, it would appear that three-fourths of the whole tax were paid by the manufacturing districts of the kingdom. The City of London Tavern alone actually paid for taxes, as an inhabited house, £141, 13s. 4d.; and in Cheapside the Poultry, and Cornhill, more than a hundred houses were assessed at upwards of £160 per annum. The hon. Baronet then reasoned upon the enormous expense of collecting the assessed taxes, it being £5, 7s. 7d. per cent.; whilst the cost of the customs and excise is only £6, 6s. 4½d.; and that of the star revenue no more than £2, 9s. 10d. He concluded by moving "That such portion of the assessed tax as related to the house and window tax be repealed."

—Mr Alderman Wood seconded the motion.—Lord Althorp, in rising to oppose the motion, felt necessary to allude to the recent vote on the duty, and to couple it with the present, as, if either one or other, or both, were adopted, it would be absolutely necessary to impose a property tax. If the latter were done, it would not be politic to impose one which would produce less than ten or twelve millions per annum; and he could not but recollect his odious the last property tax was to the whole nation. The inquisitorial proceedings of foreign governments were nothing compared to the dissecting and examining of men's private means and fortunes, which such a tax renders necessary. It led to fraud, false return, and a whole complication of evils. Should the house, however, adopt the motion of the honourable Baronet this night, he should retire from the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. The following amendment was then proposed by the noble Lord:—"That the deficiency in the revenue which would be occasioned by reduction of the tax upon malt to 10s. per quarter, and by the repeal of the tax upon houses and windows, could only be supplied by the substitution of a tax upon property and income, which would at present be inexpedient."—Mr Hume hoped the house would be true to its vote of the preceding Friday; but the present motion should unfortunately be lost, and would move that a tax on property and income be substituted for the present house and window tax, and the reduction on the malt tax.—Mr Robinson said, that to rescind the vote of Friday last would be fatal to the character of the house.—Mr Cobbett followed on the same side, and entered into an elaborate figurative statement, to show that all the taxes were specially framed so as only to oppress the poor and industrious, and bear lightly on the rich.—Spring Rice denied that the rich were taxed at a higher rate than the poor. The house of the Marquis of Stafford was assessed at £3900 per annum; Devonshire House at £2500; Northumberland House at £1500; Chesterfield House at £200; Lansdowne House at £1650; Apsley House at £1350; North House at £1000; and Burlington House at £1300. The number of houses paying window duty in England was no more than 377,441, whilst the whole number of houses was 2,384,879; hence, no more than 2,467,908 were exempted from the window tax. He decidedly opposed the motion.—Mr Serjeant Spankie supported the motion.—Sir R. Peel said he would unquestionably oppose this proposition, and also vote for rescinding the vote on the malt tax. The effect of the carrying of either of these measures would be the defrauding of the public creditor, as the present finances of the country could not allow of such sweeping repeals of taxation. He was, moreover, decidedly opposed to a property tax.—Mr O'Connell shuddered to contemplate the consequences of rescinding the vote on the malt tax. He was confident a million of persons would next morning declare their determination to pay no taxes at all.—Sir Francis Burdett said

ould have supported the motion, if its adoption had embarrassed Ministers; but as that was the case, he sought every prudent and honest man was bound to vote against it.—*Dr Lushington* and *Mr William rougham* made similar observations.—*Mr D. W. Harvey* and *Mr Tennyson* supported the motion, and advocated a property tax.—The house then divided.—For the motion, 157; against it, 355.—Majority against the repeal, 198.—The house subsequently divided on *Sir William Ingilby's* motion of the previous Friday, which was rescinded by a majority of 162, being 238 to 76.—The question of the house and window taxes was again brought before the house on Tuesday, May 21, by *Sir Samuel Whalley*, who said he did so in the confidence that Ministers, from the public feeling which had been manifested at the result of the late debate, would now be anxious to accede to the proposition.—*Mr Alderman Wood* seconded the motion, which was resisted by *Mr Spring Rice*, the *Attorney-General*, and *Lord Althorp*; and a house having divided, there appeared.—For the motion, 124; against it, 273.—Majority for Ministers, 149.

10. PROPERTY TAX.—On Thursday (May 2), *Colonel Torrens* brought forward a motion for substituting a property tax for the taxes which press on the distasteful classes.—*Lord Althorp* said he declined together entering into a discussion on the subject, and that all he would say was, that the arguments of the hon. and gallant mover were far from being satisfactory.—The motion was accordingly negatived without a division.

11. POOR LAWS FOR IRELAND.—On the same day, *Mr Richards* introduced his motion for the establishment of poor laws in Ireland. He contended that poor laws were founded in natural justice, and described the evil consequences of the suppression of monasteries, and the consequent robbery of the rights of the poor. One consequence of the want of poor laws was the readiness of the people to listen to political agitators. He sought not by his present motion to make men charitable, but only to enforce the claims of justice.—*Mr J. Grattan* seconded the motion.—*Lord Althorp* was not prepared to declare against poor laws; but from the evils which had accompanied the English system, he thought an inquiry should first be instituted, and therefore moved as an amendment, That a humble address be presented to his Majesty, to give directions for issuing a commission of inquiry into the condition of the poorer classes of Ireland, and the various institutions established there for their relief.—*Mr O'Connell* seconded the amendment, and expressed his hearty satisfaction at the course proposed by the noble Lord. He considered the horror of the poor laws so great, that he never would give his consent to them in Ireland. Were he disposed to agitate or the introduction of such a system into Ireland, he could raise such a commotion as would shake the foundations of society. The poor laws produce in England nothing but disgrace and degradation. The people of Ireland were suffering, undoubtedly, under every deep distress; but he implored the house not to afflict a farther and a greater curse upon that unhappy country, by degrading the moral feelings of the people of Ireland, and destroying their sense of personal independence.—*Mr D. W. Harvey*, *Mr H. Grattan*, and *Mr Culler Fergusson*, supported the motion, which was opposed by *Mr Hume*, *Col. Conolly*, *Sir R. Peel*, and others, and finally negatived without division, and *Lord Althorp's* amendment adopted.

12. DEBTOR AND CREDITOR IN SCOTLAND.—On the same evening, the *Lord Advocate* obtained leave to bring in a bill for rendering the payment of creditors more certain and expeditious, and for the better regulation of mercantile bankruptcies.—(The London journals state, that from the noise in the house, the explanation by the learned Lord of the principle of the bill could not be heard, nor have we seen any statement regarding it elsewhere.)

13. UNEQUAL TAXATION.—On Friday (May 3d), *Mr Cobbett* made a motion regarding various taxes, which he contended had been framed expressly for grinding the poor and industrious classes, and to exempt the rich from their operation. The hon. member went into an elaborate statement of figures and calculations in support of his motion, pointing out particularly the legacy, auction, and stamp duties, as most unjust and partial. The poor, he said, paid forty times more taxation than the rich. He concluded by moving that the house will, without delay, equalize these duties so as to make peers, baronets, nobles, and great landowners, pay an equal proportion with the labouring classes.—*Mr Spring Rice*, after remarking the extreme want of candour in the statements just made, read numerous extracts from public documents, in direct disproof of them all.—After a few observations by other members, the house divided, when there appeared.—For *Mr Cobbett's* motion, 26; against it, 250.—Majority against it, 224.

14. ARMY ESTIMATES.—On the same evening, *Mr Ellice* moved that the sum of £3,163,216 be granted to his Majesty, to defray the expenses of the land forces at home and abroad, from the 3d of April 1833, to the 31st of March 1834. The right hon. gentleman stated, that the number of troops had this year been increased 6000; 3000 additional having been required for Ireland, and the rest for the Mauritius and the West Indies.—*Mr Hume* moved, as an amendment, that the army be reduced by 19,000

men.—After a discussion of considerable length, the house divided.—For the motion, 233; for the amendment, 70.—Majority for Ministers, 168.—On Friday (10th), the rest of the grants were voted without almost any opposition, unless upon the proposition that £103,318 be voted for paying the volunteer corps of Great Britain and Ireland, when *Mr Hume* moved that only half that sum be granted. A warm discussion followed; but the amendment was finally negatived by a majority of 205 to 53.

15. IRISH CHURCH REFORM BILL.—On Monday (6th), after some preliminary discussion respecting the proper mode of bringing forward this bill, *Mr Shaw* (member for Dublin University) moved, that this bill be read a second time that day six months. He fully approved of many parts of the bill—the abolition of pluralities and the vestry cess, the augmentation of small livings and the required residence of the clergy; but he was strongly opposed to the violation of church property it included, and reducing the numbers of the bishops and clergy.—*Mr Estcourt* seconded the amendment, and expressed his entire concurrence in *Mr Shaw's* opinions.—*Mr Stanley* commented at some length on the inconsistency of those members, who, while they admitted the propriety of the principal clauses of the bill, would yet throw it aside altogether, on account of some frivolous objections. The arguments he had heard against the bill were so trifling and immaterial, that he would not occupy the time of the house by combating them.—*Sir R. Inglis* objected to the bill *in toto*.—*Sir R. Peel* took the same view of the question as *Mr Shaw*. His opposition to the measure rested chiefly on the ground, that, if the principle of applying the additional value of improved church property to state purposes were admitted, then the right to every kind of property might in like manner be invaded.—*Lord Althorp* agreed with *Sir R. Peel* as to the danger of interfering with the established right of property, but he thought the principle did not fairly apply in the present instance. He was perfectly convinced of the propriety of reducing the number of bishoprics.—Upon a division, *Mr Shaw's* amendment was negatived by a majority of 239; being—Ayes, 78; Noes, 317.—The bill was then read a second time.

16. ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.—The house having, after the above discussion, gone into a committee on the stamp duties acts, *Lord Althorp* moved that a fixed duty of 1s. 6d. be in future exacted on all advertisements, instead of the graduated scale he had formerly recommended, which was unanimously agreed to.

17. QUAKERS' AFFIRMATIONS.—On Tuesday (7th), upon the members of the committee appointed to investigate the proceeding of the late Coleraine election coming to the table to be sworn, the *Speaker* called the attention of the house to the case of *Mr Pease*, the Quaker, who had been chosen one of the committee, and wished to know if his affirmation, which had been accepted on his taking his seat as a member of the house, implied its acceptance under all the duties of a member of Parliament. The case had never occurred before.—*Mr O'Connell*, *Sir R. Peel*, *Lord Althorp*, &c. thought the affirmation ought to be received, which was accordingly done, *nem. con.*—On the following day, *Lord Morpeth* obtained leave to bring in a bill for enabling Quakers and Moravians to make an affirmation in all cases where an oath was at present required. He said that Quakers were now only subject to two disqualifications, owing to their indisposition to take oaths—namely, holding offices under government, and serving on juries. Nevertheless, Quakers frequently sat as jurors, even at present.

18. CROWN LANDS.—In consequence of a message from his Majesty, recommending that "an inquiry should be made into the land revenues of the crown, with the view of rendering them more efficient to the public service," *Lord Althorp*, on Tuesday (7th), proposed the appointment of a select committee for that purpose, observing, that the statements made by honourable members regarding the value and importance of these would be found to be greatly exaggerated.

19. CHAMBERLAINSHIP OF ETRICK FOREST.—On Wednesday (8th), *Mr Hume* moved that an address be presented to his Majesty, praying that the law-officers of the crown be directed to inquire into the validity of the right of *Lord Dunglass* to hold the office of Chamberlain of *Etrick Forest*, under the appointment of *George the Fourth*, after the demise of that sovereign, in order to have it decided by the courts of law in Scotland. The hon. member said, it had been pretended that the salary attached to this office had been reduced from £500 to £300; but the fact was, that the salary of the office was £500 Scots, that is to say, £8, 12s. sterling, and the sum now received was £300 sterling, instead of £8, 12s., which was the plain English for £500 Scots. However, he denied the validity of the grant altogether, as the King, having only a life interest in the hereditary revenues of the crown, could have no right to grant this office for any period extending beyond that of his own existence, and the grant, therefore, must have become void on the late demise of the crown, and the accession of his present Majesty.—The *Lord Advocate* said that his own opinion was, that the grant was illegal, but it was in reality only another mode of conferring a pension.—The motion was agreed to.

20. SAVINGS' BANKS' ANNUITIES BILL.—On the same evening, this bill, the nature of which we detailed in our last, was read a third time and passed.

21. DRAMATIC AUTHORS' BILL.—This bill was also read a third time and passed on the above evening.

22. DUTCH EMBARGO.—On Friday (10th), *Alderman Thompson* moved for an account of all vessels detained under the order in council of the 5th of November last, laying an embargo on Dutch vessels in our ports; also for copies of all applications that had been made to the Privy Council for the release of such vessels. He supported his motion in a speech of considerable length, dwelling upon the injury which the merchants of this country sustained from the policy of Ministers towards Holland. The injury was much greater to England than to Holland, whose merchants evaded the order in council by trading under the Hanoverian and other flags. He had petitions from South Shields, Sunderland, and Newcastle, complaining of the injury inflicted upon them by the embargo. In 1832, the number of British vessels engaged in the trade to Holland was 1617; tonnage 179,488. Every ton of this was now idle. There was also considerable alarm and inconvenience felt in the East Indies, lest the Dutch should make reprisals on our vessels at Batavia. In point of fact, many of the cargoes which we had seized belonged to English capitalists, or were insured in England; and not one commercial failure had occurred in Holland in consequence of our measures.—*Lord Palmerston* was perfectly well aware of the inconvenience created by the embargo, but asserted the necessity of the measure by the obstinacy of the King of Holland. France and England had adopted an embargo to avoid a war.—*Mr Lyall*, *Mr Baring*, *Sir Robert Peel*, and others, strongly reprobated the treatment of the King of Holland, which they declared most unwarrantable and illegal.—After a few words in reply from *Lord J. Russell* and *Lord Althorp*, defending the conduct of government, the motion was agreed to.

23. AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.—On the same evening, *Mr Hume* moved for information respecting the part taken by Great Britain in the recent momentous transactions in the East. As far as he could learn, our negotiations there had been conducted with great want of judgment and good policy.—*Lord Palmerston* opposed the motion, on the score that matters were not yet mature for a disclosure; but he was confident that in due time he would be able to show that Ministers had not neglected their duty in respect to these affairs.—The motion was withdrawn.

24. BANK AND EAST INDIA CHARTERS.—In reply to a question from *Mr Baring* on the above evening, *Lord Althorp* stated that he intended to bring forward the bank question towards the end of next week; and *Mr Charles Grant* said that he should most certainly bring forward the East India question in the course of the session, but could not fix any time, as the correspondence between the company and the government was still going on.—*Lord Althorp* has since given notice that he will submit the bank question to the house on Friday, 31st May; and *Mr Grant* that he will move resolutions relative to the East India Company's charter on the 11th of June.—(We see it announced in a respectable London journal (the *Observer*), that the bank directors, after a protracted negotiation, have finally made an arrangement with the government, which they hope the proprietors will sanction, and even approve. The terms of the bargain are, by a mutual understanding, to be kept secret until the morning of the day on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to expound his plan to the House of Commons.)

25. TRIAL OF A PEER FOR CONSPIRACY.—On Monday (May 13), the *Earl of Winchelsea* called the attention of the House of Lords to the report of the trial of *Lord Teynham* for conspiracy (*vide* our English news), and was proceeding to animadvert on the slur cast on the House of Lords by the circumstance, when he was interrupted by the *Lord Chancellor*, who stated, that *Lord Teynham* must yet be considered as "upon his trial." Sentence could not be pronounced until next term, and before that, *Lord Teynham* might move to have the verdict set aside.

26. CORN LAWS.—On Tuesday (14th), *Earl Fitzwilliam* submitted a long series of resolutions for a change in the duties on foreign corn. The noble Earl spoke at great length in support of his resolutions, and advocated a free trade in corn, characterising the present corn laws as framed for and producing a modified scarcity in corn. In the course of his observations, he expressed his conviction that the assembly he addressed was so much under the influence of interest and prejudice, as to be incapable of forming an impartial opinion upon the subject of his dissertation.—The *Earl of Ripon* (late *Lord Goderich*) resisted the resolutions, on account of the time and circumstances under which they were brought forward, from the fallacious premises built upon them, and because they had for their object the pulling down of the whole present structure, and were to raise nothing in its stead. He was satisfied (and he mentioned several cases to substantiate the fact) that the present corn laws had neither produced nor perpetuated a higher amount of poor's rates. The noble Earl concluded by saying, he was sure that the people themselves would be the first to thank their Lordships for resisting the noble Earl's resolutions.—The *Earl of Winchelsea* in strong terms deprecated the disturbing of the present system. He had witnessed greater distress

amongst the manufacturing classes during that year, when wheat was 45s. a-quarter, than when it was at its highest price.—The Earl of Wicklow contended that a free trade in corn would be attended with many disadvantages affecting the manufacturing interest.—Earl Fitzwilliam replied, and the resolutions were put and negatived without a division.—On the following Friday (17th), Mr Whitmore introduced the subject into the House of Commons, and proposed a fixed moderate duty (he did not state the amount) in place of the present varying one.—Mr O'Connell alone spoke at any length in support of the motion, which was resisted by Lord Newark, Mr F. O'Connor, Captain Heathcote, Colonel Wood, Mr C. Fergusson, Mr Bennet, Colonel Conolly, &c. &c., and by Lord Althorp, who moved the previous question of the evening.—Upon a division, there appeared—For Lord Althorp's amendment, 305; against it, 106.—Majority for Ministers, 199.

27. ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—On Monday (13th), Lord Suffield presented 201 petitions for the immediate abolition of slavery, one of which was signed by 179,576 females. It was so massive, that the noble Lord had some difficulty in placing the petition on the table, and much laughter was excited by the circumstance. He next presented a petition from Edinburgh, signed by 13,500 females, with a similar prayer. He said he had now presented 2000 petitions, and had a thousand more to present. The noble Lord protested against the government plan of emancipation which had been made public, as equally unjust and inefficient.—On the same day, in the House of Commons, Mr Buxton presented (amongst 300 others) a petition to the same purpose, from about 190,000 females, which, the reporters state, was as large as a sack of flour, and required the strength of Mr Buxton, and three other members, to lift on the table. The first name on it was *Amelia Opie*.—Mr Stanley also presented several petitions on the same subject, and then proceeded, at very great length, to unfold and defend the plan of emancipation decided on by government. From our limits, we are precluded from attempting any outline of the eloquent and argumentative speech of the right honourable secretary, and must restrict ourselves to simply stating the resolutions he concluded by proposing:—

1. That immediate and effectual measures be taken for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the colonies, under such provisions for regulating the condition of the negroes, as may combine their welfare with the interests of the proprietors.

2. That it is expedient that all children born after the passing of any act, or who shall be under the age of six years, at the time of passing any act of Parliament for this purpose, be declared free; subject, nevertheless, to such temporary restrictions as may be deemed necessary for their support and maintenance.

3. That all persons now slaves be entitled to be registered as apprenticed labourers, and to acquire thereby all rights and privileges of freemen; subject to the restriction of labouring, under conditions, and for a time to be fixed by Parliament, for their present owners.

4. That to provide against the risk of loss which his Majesty's colonial possessions might sustain by the abolition of slavery, his Majesty be enabled to advance, by way of loan, to be raised from time to time, a sum not exceeding in the whole £15,000,000, to be repaid in such manner, and at such rate of interest, as shall be prescribed by Parliament.

5. That his Majesty be enabled to defray any such expense he may incur in establishing an efficient stipendiary magistracy in the colonies, and in aiding the local legislatures in providing for the religious and moral education of the negro population to be emancipated.

Lord Howick said he was compelled, from a sense of duty, to object to the plan *in toto*, and proceeded at great length to show that it was as unfair to the negro as to the master.—After a few remarks from Sir R. Peel, Mr Buxton, and others, the further discussion of the question was postponed to the 30th May; and it is generally understood that nothing more will be done upon it during the present session.—(It seems not a little remarkable that the first decided opposition to this measure of the government should be given by the son of the Premier. It since appears, however, to have been received with disavowal by all parties in the kingdom. The West India merchants in London have unequivocally declared against it; while the immediate abolitionists denounce it as a measure for "perpetuating" slavery. It is said that the building and freighting of vessels for the West Indies have been entirely stopped—individuals refusing to fulfil their contracts; in short, excitement and apprehension amongst all connected with the colonies seem to be at the highest pitch.)

28. MR COBBETT AND SIR R. PEEL.—On Thursday (16th), agreeably to the consent of all who had notices on the paper, and at the earnest solicitation of Sir R. Peel, who said he was under the necessity of leaving town, the motion of the hon. member for Oldham had the preference of all others, and he rose amidst universal calls.—Mr Cobbett proceeded to move an address to the King to erase the name of Sir R. Peel from the list of Privy Counsellors, on the ground of his want of knowledge, and proceeding, in spite of his (Mr Cobbett's) forewarnings, in the currency measures of 1819, 1822, and 1826. He moved a long series of resolutions, embodying his sentiments on the subject, and contended that the deficient knowledge, and disregard of warning, evinced by Sir R. Peel, justified the motion now made.—Mr Fielden

having seconded the motion, Sir R. Peel rose, amidst loud and universal cheering, and proceeded to defend himself from the attack made on him, in a strain of the most poignant sarcasm and retort. His chief subject of comment was Mr Cobbett's own writings, especially a letter addressed to himself by the designation of "Baronet and Cotton-Spinner." "Nothing," says the Spectator, "could be more triumphant than Sir Robert's reply, or more effective than the castigation which he lavishly bestowed on the aggressor in the strife." The hon. Baronet was interrupted at almost every sentence by universal cheering, and sat down amidst thunders of applause from all parts of the house.—When Mr Cobbett rose to reply, the scene that occurred (says the Morning Chronicle) was such as we have seldom witnessed, even in the most stormy of our public meetings; the continued yells of indignant execration with which every sentence of the honourable member was assailed, rendered him for a considerable time perfectly inaudible. When order was somewhat restored, he proceeded to apply certain abusive epithets to Sir Robert Peel, for which he was called to order by the *Speaker*; and had to apologise to the house. After a few other remarks, the house divided (Sir Robert Peel having first withdrawn, amidst loud and long-continued cheering).—For the motion, 4; against it, 298.—Majority against Mr Cobbett's motion, 294.—Lord Althorp then said, that never within his memory or knowledge had a personal attack been made within those walls upon such grounds, or supported like that of Mr Cobbett, and he proposed "that the resolutions which had been moved be not entered on the minutes."—Mr Cobbett, Mr Fielden, and Mr Lalor, opposed the motion.—The house again divided.—For Lord Althorp's motion, 295; against it, 4.—Majority for expunging the proceedings, 291.—(The four members who composed the minority were Mr T. Attwood, Mr Roe, Mr J. O'Connell, and Mr Lalor; the tellers being Mr Cobbett and Mr Fielden.)

29. OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—On the above evening, Sir Andrew Agnew moved the second reading of this bill.—Mr Lefroy seconded the motion.—Mr Plumtree, Mr Lefroy, Mr R. Grant, Mr Shaw, Mr Hardy, Mr Buxton, and Mr A. Johnstone, supported the bill.—It was strongly opposed by Mr Poulter, Mr Roebuck, Lord Althorp, Lord Morpeth, and Mr Hill.—The house divided.—For the second reading, 73; against it, 79.—Majority, 6: so the bill is lost.—(It appears to be almost universally thought that this measure was by far too arbitrary and extreme in its character, and that, although a more moderate one may be equally proper and necessary, that of the hon. Baronet was more likely to be productive of evil than good.)

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

THE principal topic of interest which has engaged the attention of our southern neighbours since our last, is the *accouchement* of the Duchess de Berri, who was delivered of a daughter, at her residence in Blaye, on the 10th ult. The circumstances attending this event are of rather an odd character. The officials of the new dynasty in France appear to have taken every precaution that no farther doubt should exist respecting the duchess's "untoward" situation; and it must certainly be allowed that their measures for this purpose were dictated with rather more regard to truth than delicacy. At about half-past three in the morning, a crowd of doctors, magistrates, commanders of garrisons, and presidents of legal and commercial tribunals, were summoned to attend in the room adjoining the one in which the duchess lay. The following is an extract from the official account of what then took place:—

Dr Dubois, General Bugeaud, and M. Delord, were in the room when the pains first came on, and declared to the other witnesses that the Duchess de Berri had been delivered, at twenty minutes before three o'clock, after suffering but a very short time; that they saw her in labour, and receiving the assistance of Dr Deneux and Dr Menière, Dr Dubois remaining in the apartment till the delivery. General Bugeaud then entered, and asked the duchess whether she would receive the witnesses. She answered, "Yes, as soon as the child is washed and dressed." A few minutes afterwards, Madame d'Hauteport came out, by desire of the duchess, to request that the witnesses would enter, which we did immediately. We found the duchess lying in her bed, with a new-born child on her left side. At the foot of the bed were seated Madame d'Hauteport and Madame Hanster; Dr Deneux and Dr Menière were standing at its head. President Pastoureaux then approached the princess, and addressed to her in a loud voice the following questions:—"Is it to the Duchess de Berri that I have the honour to speak?" "Yes." "You are positively the Duchess de Berri?" "Yes, Sir." "Is the new-born infant near you yours?" "Yes, Sir, this infant is mine." "What is its sex?" "It is of the female sex. Moreover, I have charged M. Deneux to make declaration thereof." And, instantly, Louis Charles Deneux, Doctor in Medicine, ex-Professor of Clinical Midwifery of the Faculty of Paris, Titular Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, made the following declaration:—"I have just delivered the Duchess de Berri, here present, wife by lawful marriage of Count Hector Lucchesi Palli, of the Princes of Campo-Franco, Gentleman of the Chamber of the King of the Two Sicilies, domiciliated at Palermo."

The child is named Anne Marie Rosalie. The

titular father, Count Lucchesi Palli, is Neapolitan envoy at the Hague, from which, as stated by the *Times*, he has not absented himself during the last twelve months at least. The same paper also asserts that the count only consented that the child should be affiliated to him on condition of receiving £40,000; and that the real father is M. Guibours, her confidential adviser, who has been with her in most of her wanderings. These assertions, however, seem to proceed on no veritable authority. The duchess is to be sent to Naples as soon as she is well enough to bear the voyage. A vessel is already ordered to proceed to Blaye in order to take her there.

Since the preceding was in types, Paris papers of late date have been received, stating that the marriage of the Duchess de Berri to Count Lucchesi Palli has been clearly ascertained; that the marriage took place at Massa, three days previously to her leaving Marseilles. And Viscount Chateaubriand is about to undertake a mission to the ex-royal family of France, to obtain their consent to the Countess Palli retaining the title, rank, and honours of a princess of the blood, notwithstanding her marriage.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

SOMETHING like a temporary settlement, at least, of some of the long pending points of dispute between Holland and Belgium, has at last been effected. On Tuesday, May 21st, a preliminary treaty was signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Holland. The treaty consists of six articles, by the first of which the English and French embargoes will be taken off the respective ports of each nation, and the consequent measures in interruption of the navigation by the Dutch nation will be removed. 2. The intercourse between the respective parties will assume the same posture as before the French expedition in November last, and the services of the French and English squadrons be dispensed with. 3. The Dutch garrison of Antwerp, prisoners of war, will be sent home. 4. The armistice between Holland and Belgium will be continued till the settlement of a permanent separation. 5. The navigation of the Scheldt will in the meantime remain free. 6. The navigation of the Meuse during the same period will be open subject to the tariff settled by the treaty of Mayence. It is obvious, from the tenor of this treaty, that while it is so far good as implying a removal of much mutual annoyance, the subsequent negotiation will be both critical and important. The King of Holland does not recognise Leopold as King of Belgium, no pledge himself, in any way, to consent to any one of the demands either of Belgium or of Great Britain and France; and the palpable concessions now made to his interest, indeed, seem not a little inconsistent with the severe coercive measures lately adopted by the mediatory powers to compel him to an arrangement. There seems little doubt, that the great deterioration and loud complaints of the commercial interests of the respective kingdoms, from the hostile position in which they stood, have had much influence in bringing about the present treaty; and it is no improbable that the same cause may ultimately lead to a more certain and definite termination of disputes, although the reservation of the Dutch kin respecting the Belgian throne certainly looks equivocal.

The Brussels papers are principally filled with accounts of the prosecution of the press by the military officers of the government, who openly attack the editors of the journals unfavourable to the king, and in some instances these affrays have terminated fatally.

King Leopold is, in the meantime, making a royal progress through his dominions, and is everywhere well received. The Earl of Durham arrived at Bruges with a splendid retinue, during the king's sojourn there, and it was said would accompany him to Ostend.

TURKEY.

THE affairs of the East appear now to be in a fair train for settlement. Accounts from Alexandria of the 18th April represent the treaty between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali to be concluded. A courier stated to have arrived there from Ibrahim's headquarters, bringing the intelligence of the conclusion of the treaty on terms most favourable to the Pash, and that the city was illuminated, and other demonstrations of joy had taken place in consequence. The whole of Syria and the district of Adama are said to have been ceded to Mehemet. It appears that the protraction of a settlement between the Sublime Porte and Mehemet Ali was latterly occasioned by the Sultan, who seems to have gathered courage from the multiplicity of friendly hands stretched out to his rescue. Strange to tell, it is affirmed that he appeared inclined to accept the aid of Russia—the ancient, we might rather say, the hereditary foe of Turkey—rather than that of France or England; and recent accounts from Constantinople state, that his diffidence in treating was suspected to be with a view to gain time till Russian auxiliaries arrive. A French fleet, however, was collecting in the Dardanelles, where Lord Ponsonby, the English diplomatist, had arrived, and an English fleet was expected shortly to follow him. This belief would appear to be confirmed, by the circumstance of Sir Pulteney Malcolm having set off to assume the command.

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nd in the Mediterranean, in the room of Vice-
admiral Hotham, almost immediately upon the arri-
val of the dispatches announcing the death of the
king, which were received only a few days ago.

SPAIN.

the last accounts from Spain, the election of
cortes who are to attend the Cortes was going on.
Count Altamira, a nobleman of constitutional prin-
ciples, had been returned for Madrid. It was hoped
that the Cortes might yet become more serviceable to
the country than was either intended or expected by
the Court. Don Carlos had transmitted from Lisbon
the king a formal protest against the abolition of
the Salic law, to the prejudice of his claims to the
throne. He intends, it is said, to renew it when the
cortes assemble. Considerable importance is at-
tached to this proceeding in Spain. It is called a pro-
clamation to the Carlists, an appeal to their strength,
and the sure forerunner of a civil war. The king is
mentioned in the bulletins as enjoying excellent health;
whenever he appears in public, he looks wretchedly

PORTUGAL.

ACCORDING to all we can learn, the prospects of Don
Pedro have undergone a very favourable change
since our last. Considerable reinforcements of men,
money, and provisions, are said to have arrived at
Oporto, and General Ramarino, at the head of 500
men, and a large number of them Poles, and all old
soldiers, is now off the coast of Portugal. These,
with other late reinforcements, amount to about 350
men; which increases the disposable force of Pedro
to about 7000, leaving about 3000 regulars and 2000
militia for the defence of Oporto. Don Pedro has
made up his quarrel with Sartorius, by paying the
debt of the fleet; and Marshal Solignac is pre-
paring to take the field against Miguel early in
June, with a force of 10,000. It is also reported
that great discontent prevails amongst Don Mi-
guel's troops, and even that one or two of his regi-
ments of cavalry have openly revolted. Little re-
liance, however, is to be placed on these reports,
coming to the partial and interested source whence
they originate. In the meantime, it appears that a
great deal of paltry intrigue is constantly going on in
the little court of Don Pedro, the members of which
seem to have nothing better to do than to fabricate
calumnious reports against each other, and to sow
dissensions between their master and the commanders
of his troops.

GERMANY.

THE late insurrection at Frankfort, detailed in our
pages, still continues to be the subject of much anxiety
in Germany, and the Suabian Mercury says that a
report is current of the formation of a federal army
in the environs of Frankfort, to be composed of from
1000 to 15,000 men, and commanded by a German
Prince, who has already distinguished himself by
numerous exploits. It is evident that the late at-
tack at Frankfort has given rise to this measure.
But, independently of this, the German governments
are resolved on adopting more energetic measures,
in which travellers and merchants will unfortu-
nately suffer.

UNITED STATES.

THE Washington papers announce the total destruc-
tion of the Treasury building in that city by fire, but
state, that almost all the public accounts and important
government vouchers have been saved. The manner
in which the fire originated has not been ascertained.
The offices of the departments at Washington have
been extremely unfortunate. Besides the conflagra-
tion of the Capitol, &c. during the war of 1812, the
Treasury Office was burnt in January 1801, and the
War Office, if we recollect right, the same winter; at
which fires, most of the public papers were destroyed
belonging to those departments.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE New York paper states, that while mass was being
celebrated in a church near Faguina, in the Repub-
lic of Ecuador, on the festival of "Del Corpus," fire
was communicated to the building by means of a
cigarette, and that, in the rush to the door, it became
impossible to open it, and the pressure rendering it impossible to open
the whole congregation perished in the flames, except
the curate, who escaped through a window. The
number of lives lost was estimated at upwards of 500,
besides children.

CANADA.

AN official return ordered by Parliament, it ap-
pears, that, during the last five years, 1828 to 1832
inclusive, there have been imported into Great Bri-
tain from Canada, 387,220 quarters of wheat, barley,
oats, peas, and Indian corn; and 230,454 cwt. of
beef meal, or flour, oatmeal, Indian meal, and rye
meal.—At a recent meeting of the shareholders of the
Canada Company in London, it was stated that the
total sales of land by the Company, during the year
1832, were 114,804 acres, of which 89,779 obtained an
average of 11s. 4d. per acre, and 25,025, in the Huron
tract, 7s. 6d. per acre. The produce of these sales
is £60,800. The cost of the land sold in the
own reserves, at 3s. 2d. per acre, was £14,210;
and that in the Huron Tract, £3020. The produce
of the sales of land, added to other items of income,
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made a total of £69,700, leaving a balance in favour
of the Company of £35,435. As government in-
tended to raise the minimum price of land from 5s. to
12s. per acre, it was anticipated that the Company
would obtain improved prices also.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

A NUMBER of newspapers have lately been received
(in Edinburgh) from this colony, some of which are
dated 7th December last. The ship North Briton,
from Leith, had arrived safe. She sailed from Leith
in July 1832, and reached Hobart Town on the 12th
November, having made her voyage in less than four
months. The country was receiving hundreds of
emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, and also
from the East Indies, whence the Europeans proceed
to the salubrious climate of Van Dieman's Land for
health. The papers are filled with advertisements of
stage coaches, omnibusses, carriers' waggons, &c.,
proceeding from Hobart Town to various places in
the interior, and all other kinds of advertisements
which are usual in a land of trade and plenty—horse
races, balls, and routs, charitable societies, and such
like, are among the number. The country was in-
ternally quiet and flourishing. The demand for me-
chanics, labourers, &c. had not diminished; and the
necessaries and luxuries of life were in the greatest
abundance.

IRELAND.

IRELAND has seldom been so tranquil, for many years,
as what it is at the present moment. The outrages,
which previously were of daily occurrence, appear to
have ceased as if by magic. The Ministerial and
Conservative journals attribute this happy change en-
tirely to the effects of the coercion act, for which, they
say, the whole of the well-disposed peasantry in the
country are most thankful to government. The "Li-
beral" papers, again, contend that the new state of
matters is not in consequence, but in spite, of the Mi-
nisterial measure; and complain that it has been con-
verted solely into a means for enforcing the payment
of tithe. It appears, indeed, that a party of police
were lately publicly reprimanded for putting this in
practice.

ENGLAND.

His Majesty has given directions that no articles shall
be purchased or delivered for the use of the Palace or
Windsor Castle, on Sunday.

The Duke of Wellington seems to take a pleasure in
giving proofs of the vigour of his strong constitution.
The other day, before appearing at Lady Salisbury's
rout, his Grace hunted at Strathfieldsaye; after a hard
run of at least 45 miles, he set out for Hatfield, which is
a journey of about 62 miles, and appeared at Lady Sa-
lisbury's the same evening, one of the most lively of the
party.

The plan for separating the judicial and political duties
of the Chancellorship has been given up.

The office of Secretary for Ireland, vacated by Sir
John Hobhouse, has been filled up by the appointment
of Mr Littleton.

Viscount Granville has been created a Baron and Earl
of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Leveson
of Stone, in the county of Stafford, and Earl Granville.

The infant Viscount Goderich, only son to the Earl of
Ripon, now in his sixth year, is heir presumptive to three
peerages and four large fortunes. The Countess of Ri-
pon succeeded, on the death of her father, the late Earl
of Buckinghamshire, to all the unentailed estates of the
Hobart family, including their splendid seat of Nocton-
hall, in Lincolnshire; Lord Grantham, brother to Lord
Ripon, heir to the Countess de Grey, has no son; con-
sequently the infant son of Lord Ripon will probably in-
herit those honours.

A dinner was given on Wednesday, May 16th, at the
Eyre Arms, St John's Wood, to Mr O'Connell, by the
working classes of the metropolis. A piece of silver
plate was presented to him on the occasion. It cost
£200, and consists of an elegant candelabrum and
flower-basket, supported by three female figures, repre-
senting England, Ireland, and Scotland, adorned by the
emblems of their respective countries. The base on
one side is decorated with Mr O'Connell's arms; on an-
other, is an inscription in verse, highly flattering to the
"Glory of Erin;" and on the third, a prose inscription
in the following words:—"Presented to Daniel O'Con-
nell, Esq. M.P., by the working classes resident in Lon-
don, natives of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the
European and American Continents, as a testimony of
their esteem and admiration for his splendid and success-
ful exertions in the cause of civil and religious liberty.—
London, 15th May 1833." This incident may be viewed
as a significant indication of the prevailing feeling amongst
the above classes of the metropolis on political matters.

Death of Edmund Kean, Esq.—This eminent tragedian
expired at his house at Richmond, on Wednesday morn-
ing, the 15th May, at twenty minutes past nine o'clock,
in the presence of M. Douchez, his medical attendant,
and Mr Lee, his secretary. It is stated that Mr Kean
was born in Castle Street, Leicester Square, on the 4th
November 1787, from which it would appear he was 45
years of age. He first performed in his fifth year at
Drury Lane Theatre as one of the children in the incan-
tation scene in Macbeth.

A fatal duel was fought at Exeter, on the 10th May,
between Dr Hennis, a young Irish physician, and Sir
John W. Jeffcott, recently appointed Chief Justice of the
Vice-Admiralty Court, Sierra Leone. The cause of the
meeting was Dr Hennis propagating some calumnious
reports of Sir John, which he would neither retract nor
substantiate, and which had occasioned Sir John's being

dismissed from the family of Colonel Macdonald, with
one of whose daughters he was on the eve of marriage.
Dr Hennis received his antagonist's ball in his right side,
and fell without returning the fire. He is since dead.

We are very far from being averse to the patronage of
foreign talent in Great Britain, as we are convinced it is
one great means of stimulating native genius to increased
exertion; but we confess, that, in the present circum-
stances of the country, we never read such notices as the
following, which we find in the London journals, without a
disagreeable sensation. What must not the poor, in-
dustrious, and half-starved mechanic's reflections be, on
observing such prodigal and wanton expenditure on fo-
reign luxuries, at a time like the present, on the part of
our aristocracy? "Madame Pasta is to have two thousand
guineas for her season at the Italian Opera, and it was
secured to her before she would agree to come over! Ma-
libran is to have two thousand guineas also."

At the general annual meeting of the London Literary
Fund held lately, the Duke of Somerset was re-elected
president; and the vacancy in the vice-presidency, occa-
sioned by the death of the Earl of Dudley, was filled up
by the election of Sir John Malcolm, a compliment
equally due to his high literary character, and to his great
liberality towards the institution.

Sir Thomas Dyke Acland has, in the last 19 years,
planted, on his estates in Devon and Cornwall, 1,500,000
trees, one-third of which are oaks.

On the 30th April, an omnibus, worked by steam, on
a new and ingenious principle, was tried on the Padding-
ton road. The inventor has obtained a patent for his very
useful discovery. The machine altogether does not ex-
ceed the space which an ordinary omnibus with horses
attached would occupy, and the appearance is peculiarly
neat. The body is capable of accommodating fourteen
persons, the engine dividing that from the furnace in the
rear. The passengers experience no inconvenience from
heat, and coke being the fuel employed, there is no an-
noyance by smoke. The engine works on a crank, not
on the axle, and the propelling power is applied to the
wheels by means of iron chains. The chief recommen-
dation is, that there can be no possibility of explosion.
The propelling power is equal to from 15 to 20 miles an
hour; but even when the steam is raised to its very high-
est pressure, there is no risk, the water being deposited
in several iron pipes, or what are termed chamber boi-
lers, with a valve to carry off the superfluous steam. The
guide, who sits in front, has complete control of the ve-
hicle, and can arrest its progress instantaneously. It left
the Patent Steam Coach Company's yard in Charles
Street, City Road, at four o'clock, with a full complement
of passengers, chiefly ladies, guided, in this instance, by
Mr Hancock, the patentee. At first it proceeded at a
pace of about six miles an hour; but having cleared the
crowd who assembled in large numbers to witness the ex-
hibition, the velocity was increased to the rate of ten
miles an hour. It is intended to ply regularly from Pad-
dington to the Bank.

A working carpenter, named Wooral, of Woodsthorpe,
has been declared the heir to property worth £120,000,
which had been for a long time unclaimed in the Court
of Chancery. The discovery of the heir was perfectly
accidental.

The great house of Mackintosh and Co. Calcutta, has
stopped payment. Its debts are estimated at £2,500,000.
Unusual exertions were made to prop up its falling cre-
dit; and it is said that they paid away upwards of
£600,000 in the course of two or three weeks previously
to their stoppage. The native merchants also did all in
their power to prevent the calamity; and the govern-
ment was applied to, though without effect, to lend their
assistance. Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co., of London,
have stopped payment in consequence of this failure.
The creditors of Alexander and Co., another great Cal-
cutta house, which failed some time since, have had a
second meeting, when a flattering balance-sheet was
submitted to them. The distress occasioned by the ruin
of the latter concern in India was very extensive; and
many persons residing in England, who had deposited
large sums in their hands, suffered severely. It is said
that the loss of annual income to residents in Cheltenham
alone was £70,000.

Loss of the Hibernia.—The Hibernia, Captain Brend,
sailed from Liverpool for New South Wales on the 6th
December last, with about 232 souls on board, of whom
208 were passengers, going out as settlers. On the 5th
April, in about 22° west long, and 4° south lat., at about
eleven o'clock in the morning, the second mate went be-
low to draw off the usual allowance of rum for the peo-
ple, and by some means set fire to the spirits. Various
endeavours were used to extinguish the flames, but they
increased alarmingly, till they were obliged to batten
down the hatches, leaving only small apertures, through
which water was continually poured. All, however, was
unavailing, and they were compelled to betake them-
selves to the boats. These, shameful to say, were not
sufficient for the reception of more than one-third of
their number, and the long-boat, which was the largest,
was so old, that great fears were entertained of her go-
ing to pieces while hoisting over the ship's side. The
other two boats were the pinnace and the gig. The long-
boat contained 52 souls, the gig 11, and the pinnace 17;
about 30 more got on a raft, but have not since been
heard of. Unfortunately there was a prevailing desire
to secure luggage and property, which caused many to
jeopardize their own and their fellow-creatures' lives for
the sake of an old box or a bundle. The husband of one
of the female passengers furnishes a singular illustration
of this mania: the wife had secured a place in the long-
boat, and her husband was seated by her side, when sud-
denly a child was thrown from the deck, and fell on her
leg, the pain caused by the contusion of which was so
great that she fainted. On recovering, she missed her
husband, and seeing that the boat had pushed off from
the vessel, she inquired, in great alarm, what had become
of him? "Oh!" said another, "he is gone on board to
look for a bundle." The deck at that moment fell in,
and he most probably perished in the flames. Those in
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the long-boat and gig were picked up, after six days and nights of suffering, by the *Lotus* convict ship, and those in the pinnace by the brig *Isabella*, from Guernsey. Both these vessels put into this port, the former on the 20th and the latter on the 21st instant. A subscription was immediately commenced by the British merchants, and about L.1400 sterling was speedily raised for the sufferers. Many of the passengers were invited to the houses of the merchants, and large contributions were made from their wardrobes. The ladies were also most active in preparing various articles of dress for the unfortunates. It is in contemplation to charter a vessel to take them on. The number lost was about 150.

On the 16th May, an explosion of fire-damp took place at Springwell colliery, the property of Lord Ravensworth and others, near Wreckington, in the county of Durham, about five miles from Newcastle, by which forty-seven individuals were instantaneously killed, and many others severely wounded.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

Few events in the political world have excited so great a sensation for a considerable length of time, as the result of the election for Westminster, by which Sir John Cam Hobhouse has been expelled from the seat which he has held unopposed, and with such universal popularity amongst the "free electors," for the long period of fifteen years. The circumstances which led to this result appear to be these:—Upon the occasion of Sir John's re-election for Westminster, at his removal from the Secretaryship of War to that of Ireland, noticed in our last, it would seem that he came under various pledges to his constituents, to vote for the repeal of certain of the assessed taxes. By our Parliamentary report, it will be seen that a proposition for the repeal of those on houses and windows was brought before the House of Commons on the 30th April, by Sir J. Key, member for the city of London; but as government had previously resolved to resist the motion, Sir J. Hobhouse appears to have considered that, on the one hand, his duty as a Minister forbade his fulfilling his pledge to his electors; whilst, on the other, that pledge precluded him, as a point of honour, from supporting his colleagues in their opposition to the motion. In order to get over this dilemma, therefore, he resolved both to throw up his place in the Cabinet, and vacate his seat for Westminster, and once more come before the electors, free from the trammels of place. Such is the ostensible principle on which he acted; but as a suspicion had gone abroad that his surrendering his place was a mere pretence, and that he would again be publicly re-appointed in the event of his re-election, a very general feeling of indignation obtained amongst the electors, together with a determination to prevent his return. Several public meetings were accordingly held, at which Sir John's conduct was arraigned and denounced in the most unequivocal terms; and a requisition was got up, calling on Colonel de Lacey Evans to stand as a candidate. That gentleman (being in the Radical interest) immediately accepted the invitation; and a Mr Escott, a Conservative, likewise offered himself as a candidate. On Tuesday (May 7th), the candidates were nominated at the usual place, in Covent Garden market. The polling commenced on Thursday, and continued till the Friday afternoon. Colonel Evans took and kept the head of the poll to the last, and was finally elected by a majority of 166 above Sir John Hobhouse; the numbers being at the close—Evans, 1996; Hobhouse, 1830; Escott, 710. No exertion, it is said, was spared by Sir John's friends to turn the fate of the election, but the current of popular opinion had set in too powerfully against him. Sufficient manifestation, indeed, of this fact, was given at the hustings, where, according to the Ministerial papers, the conduct of the crowd was in the last degree disgraceful. The nominator and seconder of Sir John (Mr De Veaz and Mr Duncombe) were literally pelted off the hustings with cabages, &c., amid groans and hisses; and when Sir John himself came forward, he was received with such a volley of mud, and all sorts of missiles, that he was compelled to take refuge in the adjoining committee room, and did not again venture to appear on the hustings. At a subsequent meeting of electors the same day, Sir John emphatically declared that he was most completely out of office, and had been so from his first announcement; and that he never would return to it unless he was convinced, and his friends the electors also, that he could do more good to the public in the king's government than out of it. Some expressions, attributed to Sir John, at the same meeting, in reference to Colonel Evans, gave rise to a somewhat hostile message from the latter gentleman, who was afterwards appeased, however, upon Sir John's declaring that his words had been misreported. The most intense interest prevailed amongst all classes in the metropolis during the progress of the election; and it is even said his Majesty sent several special messengers to ascertain the state of the poll. The result is naturally looked upon as a strong indication of the increasing unpopularity of government. Several meetings have since been held amongst the Westminster electors, at which the political conduct and character of Sir Francis Burdett have been severely handled, and requisitions drawn up calling on him to resign his seat. A similar summons has likewise been sent to Mr W. Brougham, by a great body of the Southwark electors.

MEETING IN GOLDBATHFIELDS.

EARLY in May, placards were posted in London, addressed to the members of political unions, and signed by a man named Russell, calling upon them to meet on Monday the 13th, to adopt preliminary measures necessary for calling together "a national convention." A proclamation was issued from the Home Secretary's Office, but not signed by any one, declaring that the meeting would be illegal, and warning all persons from attending it. By this means, a real publicity was given to what had previously been an obscure and disregarded affair; and numerous individuals were attracted to the spot at the time referred to, who would not otherwise have thought of

going. The meeting was fixed for two o'clock; the place, an open space behind Coldbathfields Prison, with streets running into it. At two o'clock, three or four thousand persons had assembled.

In the meanwhile, large bodies of the police were drawn to the neighbourhood from different parts of the metropolis, and stationed in the riding-school of the London volunteers, and in several livery-stables in the vicinity. Lord Melbourne, Colonel Rowan and Mr Mayne, the two commissioners of police, with about a dozen magistrates, were at the White Hart in Gray's Inn Lane. Two officers of the first regiment of Life Guards, in plain clothes, were on the spot, and kept up a constant communication with their regiment, a detachment of which was ready to move at a moment's notice. The committee for conducting the proceedings of the meeting were consulting together at the Union public house, Bagnigge Wells, and there was some discussion as to who should ascend the hustings first. At length, a young man, named James Lee, undertook to open the meeting, by proposing a chairman. A caravan had been engaged as a temporary hustings, upon which Lee mounted, followed by a man named Mee, and several others. Lee waved his hat several times, and was cheered by the multitude. The owner of the caravan, however, did not like the appearance of things, and drove it away. The committee then jumped off; and Lee was carried to some palings, where he was supported, till he had proposed that Mee should take the chair. This having been seconded, Mee stood up, and commenced a harangue to the crowd.

A large body of the members of the political union came up while Mee was speaking, with colours and banners flying, and took up their position round the chairman. The banners were inscribed with such mottoes as the following:—"Liberty or Death," with a skull and cross-bones on a black ground and red border; "Holy Alliance of the Working Classes;" "Equal Rights and Equal Justice." There was also a tri-coloured flag, the flag of republican America, and a pole with the cap of liberty.

At this time, a body of four hundred policemen marched up to the railings, with their truncheons ready for action. What follows is from an account published in the Times.

"The mob gave a little way; but Mee the chairman, and Lee the proposer, never moved until they saw the danger that awaited them; and then Mee jumped down and effected his escape amongst the crowd. The scene that followed was truly dreadful. The police furiously attacked the multitude with their staves, felling every person indiscriminately before them; even the females did not escape the blows from their batons—men and boys were lying in every direction weltering in their blood, and calling for mercy. The inhabitants, from their windows and balconies, cried 'Shame, shame! mercy, mercy!' but the officers still continued the attack, which they kept up for several minutes. A large space of ground within our view was strewn with the wounded, besides others who were less injured, who were able to crawl to a surgeon's. A policeman, belonging to C division, 95, named Robert Culley, was stabbed to the heart by a man who was carrying a banner, and which he attempted to take from him. He walked a few paces, and then fell dead. His brother John, who belonged to the same division, was also stabbed, but not mortally. Serjeant Brooks, of the C division, was also wounded; and Redwood, another constable, was stabbed through the thick part of his left arm."

Lee, the proposer of the chairman, Furse, supposed to be the man who killed Culley the police man, and stabbed the other, were arrested, with about twenty-five more. In a stable to which Furse had been removed after his arrest, among the straw upon which he had been standing, a loaded horse-pistol, and a dagger with a sharp point, were found. The point of the dagger fits into the wound from which Culley died. About fifty persons among the crowd were hurt more or less. At four o'clock all was tolerably quiet again.

Another account states that the police acted with more calmness and forbearance than the extract given above would lead us to suppose. Before attacking the crowd, they halted in the middle of the street, and then moved forward with their staves in their hands, clearing the way of the mere spectators of the scene, in the direction of the man who was speaking. The mob (this account says) instantly attacked them, and then they began to deal about their blows with great resolution.

On Monday evening, the prisoners were brought up for examination at Bow Street. George Furse was remanded on the capital charge of stabbing Henry Redwood and John Brooks, policemen; James Lee, for uttering a treasonable address to the crowd; and seventeen others, for throwing stones at the police, carrying seditious placards, and otherwise breaking the peace.

Furse was again brought up for examination on Thursday. The two policemen swore positively to the fact that he stabbed them with a dagger, which he held in his right hand, while he carried the American flag in his left. Furse acknowledged that he carried the flag, but denied having any instrument at all. He was finally committed to take his trial.

A coroner's inquest upon Culley was held on Wednesday the 16th, and was continued on Thursday and Friday, when it was adjourned to Monday the 20th. The evidence went chiefly to prove the violence of the police; and it seemed to be the general opinion of the witnesses, that a few of these public guardians, judiciously employed in preventing the meeting, or even in peaceably warning away the people, would have terminated the whole affair without any mischief or disturbance. Under this impression, and also, perhaps, acting under the influence of several late circumstances which have rendered the Ministry unpopular in the metropolis, the jury, on Monday evening, returned a verdict to the following effect:—"We find a verdict of justifiable homicide on these grounds: that no riot act was read, nor any proclamation advising the people to disperse; that the government did not take the proper

precautions to prevent the meeting from assembling, and that the conduct of the police was ferocious, brutal, and unprovoked by the people; and we, moreover, express our anxious hope that the government will in future take better precautions to prevent the recurrence of such disgraceful transactions in the metropolis." The verdict gave much dissatisfaction to the coroner, who endeavoured in vain to induce the jury to reconsider it; but it was received with vehement applause by the multitude.

The London Gazette contains a proclamation, offering his Majesty's most gracious pardon to any one (except the actual perpetrator thereof) who shall discover the murderer of Robert Culley, and a reward of L.100, on the conviction of the perpetrator of the murder.

MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.

ON Monday, May 20, in consequence of a circular previously issued by Mr T. Attwood, president of a Birmingham Union, arraigning the conduct of Ministers as having falsified their promises and deceived the people, and calling upon his "dear friends and fellow citizens" to meet him "in their countless masses," order to petition his Majesty to dismiss them from office and deliberate what was to be done farther for the common good, as every thing now depended on the selves, a meeting was accordingly held. At no the various unions came on the ground, with banners of music, and flags and banners of a very significant character. It is calculated that not fewer than 70,000 to 80,000 individuals were congregated at Mr Attwood drove up to the hustings in an open carriage, accompanied by Mr O'Connell, the Rev. M'Donnell, the Catholic clergyman of Birmingham, Mr Muntz, and one or two others. Mr Muntz taking the chair, Mr Attwood proceeded to address the meeting at great length, alluding particularly to some communications which had passed betwixt himself and Ministers at the period of their temporary retirement from office, "when they needed his assistance." Mr O'Connell followed, in a speech of great bitterness against Ministers, whom he characterized by the epithets of the "bloody and brutal Minister." After one or two others had spoken in the same strain, the following resolution was proposed and carried unanimously:—

"That his Majesty's Ministers—first, by violating the constitution and destroying the liberties of Ireland; secondly, by refusing to allow the right of voting by ballot, necessary to their protection in their just and legal franchise; thirdly, by their denial of general distress amongst the industrious classes, and their refusal of inquiry into the means of relief; fourthly, by their refusal to make a perceptible reduction in the present overwhelming load of taxation, by their perpetuating the house and window tax, notwithstanding the relief so imperatively demanded by the present pressed state of trade, and more especially, persevering in inflicting on the country the whole of the unjust oppressive maltreatment, although its partial abolition had been decided on by a deliberate vote of the House of Commons, both of which partial and oppressive taxes are merely necessary to furnish them with the means of maintaining tyranny in Ireland and misery in England—have betrayed the confidence of the people, and turned their sanguine hopes into despair."

A petition, founded on the foregoing resolution, addressing his Majesty to dismiss his present Ministers accordingly, was then agreed to amid loud cheering, and about seven o'clock the crowd quietly dispersed.

TRIAL OF A PEER FOR CONSPIRACY TO SWINDLE.

A CASE of a very extraordinary and painful description came before the Court of King's Bench, on the 11th of Lord Teynham, and a man named Doulan, a tailor, trade, were tried on an indictment for a conspiracy to defraud the prosecutor, Didimus Langford, of L.1400 under the promise of obtaining for him a situation under government. It appeared, that, in October 1828, the prosecutor, who had at the time no employment, was anxious to procure some, and was introduced by a friend to a Mr White, who introduced him to Doulan. Doulan told him that he could put him in the way of getting a place under government, and introduced him to Lord Teynham, who, he said, had influence at the Treasury. The money to be paid for the situation, which was to be worth L.200 per annum the first year, and afterwards to be improved—was L.1400. Half the bank-notes to this amount were deposited by Langford with Doulan; who afterwards, under pretence that Lord Teynham was very short of cash, and by means of positive assurances that all was going on well, induced him to give him the other halves. Letters from Lord Teynham were repeatedly shown to him by Doulan, stating that his "noble friend at the Treasury" had promised to fill up the situation in a few days. He also saw Lord Teynham himself, who assured him that in a fortnight the situation would be ready for him, and that he would take him to Downing Street in his carriage, and put him into a situation good enough for his own son; but he must be prepared to swear that he had given no money for it. The prosecutor objected to perjure himself; and it was proposed that Lord Teynham should give him bond for the amount, afterwards to be returned, so that he might swear with a clear conscience that he had paid nothing for the place. He agreed to this, and received a bond for L.1400 from Lord Teynham. The condition of the bond was, that so long as the interest was regularly paid, the principal should not be called for. Langford never got his situation, and had great difficulty in procuring his interest; and at last he prosecuted Lord Teynham. The Duke of Wellington deposed that Lord Teynham had repeatedly applied to him to give him a son and nephew places, but he had never attended to his applications. No evidence was called on the other side. It was urged by counsel that the prosecutor had lent the money to Lord Teynham on his bond, but that it was a part of the bargain that a place was to be procured for him; as a friend merely, Lord Teynham was to try to get him a situation. The jury found both the defendants guilty.

ty.—Since the trial, Lord Feynham has published a
er, intimating that he shall move for a new trial,
ch, if granted, he says, will enable him to show that
re has been no intention on his part to *defraud* or
pire against Mr Langford, which the "misrepresenta-
ions and extraordinary statements" made by the latter
lead to suppose.

STATISTICAL FACTS.

The amount of monies invested in savings' banks and
ndly societies in the United Kingdom, and standing
he names of the commissioners for the reduction of
national debt, is L.13,540,039, 7s. 10d. The invest-
ent of this capital is—in three per cents, L.5,513,050;
per cents, L.592,015, 8s. 8d.; Exchequer bills,
L.839,000, 1s.

It is said that British cotton lace to the amount of
500,000 was smuggled into France in 1832.

According to the report recently published by the
r Laws' Commissioners, the following is the scale of
ly subsistence allotted to labourers, soldiers, paupers,
chiefs:—The agricultural labourer, 122 ounces of
d food; the soldier, 168 do.; the able-bodied pauper,
do.; the suspected thief, 203 do.; the convicted
f, 239 do.; the transported thief, 330 do.

By the latest authorized statements, a third part of the
ber of those who die in Paris are buried at the pub-
lic expense.

There is more tea used in Great Britain annually than
all the rest of the world put together, China perhaps
excepted.

By a Parliamentary paper, it appears that the annual
ense of the island of St Helena to the East India
Company, is L.83,000.

There are 16 collectors of excise in Scotland, whose
aries amount to L.6950; 18 collectors' clerks, salary
L.590; 74 supervisors, salary L.14,800; and 794 offi-
s, &c., salary L.74,788, 17s. 9d.—Total, L.99,128,
9d.

SCOTLAND.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF
SCOTLAND.

Thursday, the 14th May, this venerable body met in
New Assembly House, St Giles's, Edinburgh—Lord
Haven acting as Lord High Commissioner. Upon the
tion of Dr Chalmers (old Moderator), Dr Stirling
Craigie was chosen Moderator for the current year,
and took his seat accordingly. The first topic of general
erest that was discussed (May 16), was the Assembly's
ision in India, when Dr Inglis read the report of the
nmittee, which gave a most flattering account of the
gress of conversion amongst the Hindoos; mention-
g, in particular, that of one of them who conducted an
English newspaper, called the "Inquirer," and who pos-
essed great influence amongst his countrymen.—On the
ne day, Principal Macfarlane of Glasgow read a re-
e, by a committee appointed by the last Assembly, to
ure into the state of the Church in the British colo-
ies, which strongly recommended, amongst other sug-
estions, "That ordained ministers of the Church of
otland, connected with any fixed congregation in the
British colonies, should, where circumstances admitted,
themselves into the Church of Scotland: That no
nister be a member of such Presbyteries or Synods,
who was not ordained by some Presbytery of the Church;
at no minister of the Church should be afterwards re-
ved as a minister, who did not come specially recom-
ended by the Presbytery by which he was ordained, or
which he had for some time resided: That no proban-
er of the Church should receive ordination, but those
who could produce certificates of good character and
duct from the Presbytery in which he had resided
ore leaving Scotland: That it is expedient that Pres-
teries should be allowed to ordain probationers: That
members of such congregations returning to Scot-
d, shall be entitled to church privileges, on produc-
g certificates from the minister of the church to which
ey have belonged." It was stated that there were in
e Canadas alone thirty congregations under the charge
of ministers of the Church of Scotland, and that they
re daily increasing and springing up in all quarters in
ese colonies. In the whole British colonies the esti-
mated number of Presbyterian congregations was from
ty to sixty.—On the following Tuesday, a case of very
onsiderable interest was discussed. This was a petition
m a dissenting (Relief) congregation in Roxburgh
reet, Edinburgh, praying to be incorporated with the
Established Church. The only point on which doubt
hesitation was entertained by the Assembly, was the
rgyman's (Mr John Johnstone, a gentleman of great
nd literary attainments) not producing the proper
uments, showing his having gone through the usual
eological course of instruction enjoined by the Church.
committee was therefore appointed to decide on his
ifications, but, we believe, it was generally under-
od the report would be favourable.—On the same
y, resolutions, condemnatory of the Irish education
heme of government (similar to others of the same
nor adopted last year) were carried by a large major-
y, and petitions, founded on them, ordered to be
mitted to both Houses of Parliament.—On Thurs-
ay the very important question of church patronage
as discussed at great length, and with much animat-
on, when two motions were submitted, one by Dr
halmers, to the effect, that in future "the dissent of
a majority of the male heads of families residing in the
ish who are members of the congregation, and have
en in communion with the Church for two years, shall
sufficient to prevent the introduction of any presen-
e to a parish; which dissent may be expressed without
giving a reason, unless it shall be established by the
tron, presentee, or the minority in the congregation,
at this opposition has been produced by corrupt and ma-
ious combination;" and another by Dr Cook, "that
all cases of presentation to a vacant parish, a majority
the congregation may give in to the Presbytery objec-

tions of whatever nature against the presentee; that the
Presbytery shall consider these objections; and if they
find them unfounded, shall proceed to the settlement;
but if they find them well founded, shall reject the pre-
sentee; it being competent to all parties interested to
dissent from the sentence so pronounced." Upon a divi-
sion, Dr Cook's motion was carried by a majority of
12—the numbers being 149 to 137.—The subject of pa-
tronage was again brought under discussion on Saturday,
the 25th, by Mr Clark of Inverness, who moved, "that
the General Assembly should empower the commission
to make due application to the King and Parliament for
redress of the grievance of lay patronage." The motion
was rejected by a majority of 134 to 33, on the score,
that, from the decision come to on the previous evening,
it was inexpedient to adopt any other proceedings on
the subject at present.—Friday, the 24th, the case of
Mr Tait of the College Church came on, the extraordi-
nary particulars connected with which will be found de-
tailed in another paragraph.

HERESY IN EDINBURGH.

On Monday, May 13, a similar instance to those "ma-
nifestations of the spirit," for which the disciples of Mr
Irving of London, and Mr Campbell of Row, have be-
come so celebrated, took place publicly, for the first
time in Edinburgh, in one of our established churches;
and the circumstance, which might in itself perhaps have
only excited a sensation of ridicule in the public mind,
has, from the respectability of the parties concerned, and
the consequences likely to ensue to them, created con-
siderable interest, as well as regret. The place of wor-
ship where the scene was enacted, was the College
Church, in the cure of the Reverend Mr Tait, a gentle-
man highly respectable both in his public and private
character, but who, with various members of his flock,
has long been suspected of a leaning to the extraordinary
doctrines of the Rowites. In fact, it has since come
out, that the "visitations of the spirit" are nothing new
or strange amongst them, and that repeated instances
have heretofore occurred at select prayer meetings in
the vestry room. On the day in question, Mr Tait, jun-
son of the incumbent, was officiating in the pulpit, and
in his prayer petitioned for an "outpouring of the spirit"
on the congregation, which, of course, was taken in its
usual accepted sense, when Mr Carlyle advocate, sud-
denly leapt from his seat in a state of great excitement,
and, throwing his arms wildly round his head, exclaimed,
"I am bound in the spirit!" The congregation were
taken by surprise, and, as may be well supposed, were
much startled by this extraordinary exhibition, and still
more so when Mr Tait proceeded with his sermon, and
making allusions to what had taken place, exhorted his
hearers to listen to what they had heard, and go "for-
ward." The interruptions continued at intervals during
the course of the sermon, with the same frantic accom-
paniments. The congregation were excited in the most
painful degree during the course of these proceedings,
and several left the church in evident alarm. At length,
matters had gone so far, that the members of the congre-
gation could no longer withhold their interference, and,
accordingly, Lieutenant Macdonald rose and remon-
strated with the preacher on the manifest impropriety of
such a scene, and requested him to put a stop to it, add-
ing, that they (the congregation) had come there to hear
the gospel preached, and not to behold such displays as
they had witnessed. The preacher taking no notice of
this remonstrance, Messrs Hutcheson, Dassauville, and
Ross, elders, left their seats, and went round to where
their clergyman, the Rev. Mr Tait, was sitting, along
with Mr Pitcairn, another of his elders, and the Rev. Mr
Wylie of Carlisle. After a brief but earnest conversa-
tion with him, they found their entreaties unavailing, as
he declined interfering. The feverish excitement, how-
ever, of the congregation, obliged the young preacher
in the end to cut short his discourse. A session was
held after service, when the three elders whom we have
named put some questions on the subject to their minis-
ter, and noted down his answers. In the General As-
sembly, on the Thursday following, Dr Chalmers moved
and obtained leave for the Edinburgh Presbytery to sit on
Saturday to investigate those matters, with the view of re-
porting them to the Assembly. An extraordinary meet-
ing of the Presbytery was accordingly held on Saturday,
for that purpose. The proceedings were conducted with
closed doors, but we believe little beyond what is above
detailed was elicited. On Friday last (May 24), the
Presbytery reported the case to the General Assembly,
and Mr Tait, who was present, was asked if he had any
thing to say in reply or in explanation. Mr Tait rose in
considerable agitation, and observed, that, although
weak and unworthy to speak on such a mysterious mat-
ter, he would say what the Lord pleased to give him to
say. This was the first real case which had occurred to
him of the manifestations of God's spirit. There was a
person connected with his congregation about two years
ago who pretended to these gifts, but he placed no con-
fidence in him. When Mr Carlyle, about fifteen months
ago, began to "utter words" at the vestry prayer meet-
ings, he doubted whether it was really the voice of God;
but he was prevented from expelling Mr Carlyle, on ac-
count of his sane mind and blameless character. He
could only wait on the Lord for assistance to light him
through the mysterious matter; and when Mr Carlyle
began about four months ago to speak more freely,
he felt himself and his flock more than ever called
upon to ascertain what was really the nature of those
manifestations; to seek God by themselves, and pray
to God to preserve them from delusion in a matter
so important. The more they prayed, they were filled
with a greater measure of love and holiness; and on
looking into the nature of the manifestation, they found
it calculated to rebuke them for their want of faith, to
encourage their faith in God, to melt their hearts, and
to bid them wait upon God to have more and more light
given them in this matter. But he begged all present
to understand that he did not look at any one in-
stance of that kind. His mind could not but be directed

to the doctrine of the spirit being restored, and upon
this he begged to base his case before the Church of
Scotland. If it was the truth that the spirit was again
to be restored, he called upon that Assembly to pause
before they said that it is not restored. He was himself
at one time as much opposed to this as any one could
possibly have been; but certainly when he began to see
the distinction between ordinary and extraordinary gifts
of the spirit, he thought that these might again be given
to the Church, and that these were necessary, not only
to establish the Church at first, but also necessary in the
awful times in which we lived. He beseeched the As-
sembly to look at this, and consider that the time of An-
tichrist's appearing had arrived. The rev. gentleman
then quoted largely from Scripture, and the works of
Calvin, in support of his recently adopted views; and
entered deeply into the warnings and prophecies thought
to be embodied in some of the more mysterious passages
of the Old Testament. He concluded by entreating the
Assembly not to come to a speedy decision on the matter;
recommending that Mr Carlyle and his son be first ex-
amined.—Several rev. members expressed deep regret
at all the circumstances of the case, and recommended
that it be remitted to the Presbytery, "to be dealt with
in all wisdom, kindness, and tenderness." A remit was
accordingly made in these terms; expressing, however,
the high disapprobation of the Assembly at such irregu-
larities and disorders, and authorising the Presbytery to
pronounce such sentence, or sentences, as would pre-
vent their recurrence—such sentences to take immediate
effect.

We learn, that since the above case was disposed of,
another instance of a similar nature has occurred, in the
person of an elder of one of the city churches. This in-
dividual—a most respectable man of business—waited
upon his minister, and informed him, that, as he felt
himself under the influence of the spirit, he might prob-
ably be called upon to give utterance to his inspirations
in the church. The clergyman told him he would per-
mit no such doings in his church, and recommended the
elder at once to resign his office, in order to obviate the
painful necessity of expelling him; which advice the
other adopted, and resigned his office accordingly.

May 6. The managers of the Royal Infirmary this day appointed
Mr Syme, lately elected Professor of Clinical Surgery, to be one
of the surgeons of that establishment.

—12. A *Miraculous Escape*.—A woman, named Fairly, resid-
ing in Halkerton's Wynd, in a state of excitement, in consequence
of a quarrel with her mother, threw herself from a window four
storeys high, with a child in her arms, about two years old, and,
strange to tell, escaped with a very trifling injury, only having one
rib broke, and a slight bruise or two; the child escaped unhurt.

—14. The Court of Session met this day for the summer session.
All their Lordships were present.—This morning, the last awful
sentence of the law was inflicted in front of the public buildings,
foot of Saltmarket Street, Glasgow, on John Barclay, aged 21,
and Philip Carnie, apparently between 18 and 20 years of age,
convicted at the spring assizes held there last month—the former
of the murder of Samuel Neilson, cattle-dealer, Cambusnethan,
in the dwelling-house of the deceased, on the 10th day of October
last; and the latter of rape.

—15. The contest for the vacancy in the representation of the
Inverness district of burghs, by the death of the late Colonel
Baillie of Leys (a Whig), terminated this day in favour of Major
Cumming Bruce (a Tory), in opposition to Mr Stewart of Belladrum (a Whig), by a majority of 67.

—23. The election of a successor to the late Dr Buchanan in
the joint pastoral charge of the Canongate, Edinburgh, came on
this day. The candidates nominated were the Rev. Alexander
Clark, one of the ministers of Inverness, and the Rev. John Clark,
minister of the Chapel of Ease, New Street, Canongate. The
polling continued to a late hour of the evening, when it was an-
nounced that the Rev. A. Clark, Inverness, was elected by a ma-
jority of 8—the numbers being 239 to 231. A scrutiny of votes
being demanded, the meeting adjourned to Tuesday the 4th June.

Valuable Discovery.—We have the gratification of stating, that
the secret of spinning the wool of the Cachmere goat, so as to be
suitable for the making of the shawls of that name—an art which
in Europe the French alone have hitherto known, and have kept
most strictly to themselves—has just been discovered by Captain
Charles Cochrane, R.N. For this we may consider ourselves in-
debted to the exertions and liberality of the Board of Trustees,
who have for some years offered a large premium for the discov-
ery, and who have now awarded the one for the current year
(L.300, we believe) to Captain Cochrane. The yarn produced was
spun at Glasgow, and was in some respects even superior to that
imported from France. By this means the Indian shawl trade,
one of our most staple articles of manufacture, and for which
Edinburgh in particular is so extensively famed, is now relieved
from its entire dependence on foreign supply of the raw material,
at all times obviously liable to be interrupted, or even stopt by
political occurrences, and not fewer than 50,000 of our country-
men, engaged in carrying it on, removed from the hazard of being,
on such a contingency occurring, thrown out of employment.
Until this subject was taken up by the Board of Trustees, the most
intelligent and enterprising of our manufacturers, both in Scot-
land and England, had used every exertion to arrive at the knowl-
edge of the invention, but in vain.

Church Patronage in Scotland.—The following resolutions on
this important subject are to be proposed by Mr Sinclair to the
House of Commons on Tuesday the 4th of June:—

1. That under the system of lay patronage, existing in the church
of Scotland (a church in principle and constitution essentially po-
pular), a very large proportion of its ministers is appointed either
by the crown or by private individuals, who, according to that sys-
tem, need not be members of the church, or possess any residence
or local interest in the parishes over which they exercise this right.
2. That although many patrons have very laudably consulted the
wishes of the people, and are distinguished by their intelligence
and private worth, the nomination of parochial incumbents may
fall into the hands of individuals deficient in moral character, in-
different to the Christian religion, or hostile to the church estab-
lishment; and that, in numerous instances, individuals have
been appointed to the pastoral office, who possessed neither the
confidence nor the affections of the congregations on which they
have been imposed. 3. That the act of 1712, by which the right
of patronage was restored, is considered by the people of Scotland
as a pernicious infringement upon their dearest rights; and that
their numerous petitions for its repeal, instead of arising from any
want of attachment to the national church, are dictated by their
sincere affections for its doctrines, and their anxiety for its perma-
nence and prosperity. 4. That patronage, besides being deemed
an intolerable grievance by many of the most eminent ministers,
and most zealous members of the church of Scotland, has been the
chief cause of the secession of some of its brightest ornaments, and is
the main obstacle to the return of many zealous advocates of Pres-
byterianism into its communion. 5. That the people of Scotland are
justly entitled, as well as fully qualified, to select their own pas-
tors, and that it would therefore be expedient to repeal the act of
10 Anne, and take such further measures as shall have the effect of
placing the nomination in the hands of the parishioners, being
members of the church, under such limitations as may be deemed
conducive to the welfare and stability of the establishment.

Our readers will keep in mind that the duty and drawback on
soap is to be reduced one-half from the 1st June. The following

are amongst others of the new government regulations in regard to the manufacturing of that article:—Soap manufacturers to be allowed to warehouse the whole of any making of soap cleansed subsequent to the 6th of May, upon giving notice to the surveyor of excise of their intention so to do at the same time as the notice for cleansing. Proper places to be entered for warehousing, and the soap so warehoused to be placed under the survey of the excise. The present duty to be charged on all soap cleansed before the 1st of June; and the difference of duty on the warehoused soap to be allowed to the manufacturers in the next account. No allowance, in charging the duty, to be made on the soap warehoused.

We understand the law authorities of the crown, having considered the prenotation taken of all the circumstances connected with the late calamitous occurrence at Tain (noticed in our last), are satisfied that it originated solely in accident.

On Thursday, 9th ult. (the fast day), no less than 3199 passengers were conveyed along the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway, and though they were almost all of the working classes, no drunkenness or other impropriety was shown amongst them.

BIRTHS.

April 18. At Cantonsing, Viscountess Exmouth; a son.
22. At Comely Bank, near Edinburgh, Mrs Kirkwood; a son.
23. At London, the Countess of Denbigh; a son.
May 1. At Conan House, Lady Mackenzie of Gairloch; a son.
3. At Dumolly, Mrs M'Dougall of M'Dougall; a son.
7. At Caldwell, Ayrshire, the lady of W. Mure, Esq.; twins, a son and daughter.
12. At Glasgow, Mrs Hugh Cowan, junr.; a son.—At Fala manse, Mrs Sheriff; a son.
14. At Harrington House, Whitehall, the Countess of Harrington; a daughter.
16. At Kilmarnock Castle, Mrs Dalgleish; twin-daughters.
17. At Edinburgh, Mrs D. T. K. Drummond; a son.
21. At Edinburgh, the lady of Dr Malcolm; a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 25. In Spalding, Mr William Moore, miller and bachelor, to Miss Sarah Lee, spinster, in Pinchbeck Street, Spalding, celebrated for her famous eye and mouth water. They had experienced a long and tedious courtship of upwards of forty years duration. The groom is in his 71st year, and the bride in her 63d year.—*Stamford News.*

30. At Edinburgh, Mr De Pivas, to Miss Anne Lillie.—James Farquharson, Esq. of Invercauld, to Janet Hamilton, eldest daughter of the late General Francis Dundas, of Sanson, Berwickshire.

May 6. A curious wedding took place at Yaxley, in Suffolk. It attracted the attendance of more than 500 persons. The bridegroom, John Woods, a lad of 16, and the bride, a blind old woman, who has been more than 52 years in that situation. The marriage ceremony was succeeded by a merry peal on the church bells, and a large band of rough music. The parties are inmates of the parish house, and among the most conspicuous of the company was the discarded lover, a lame old man, mounted on an ass.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

7. At Edinburgh, Adam Fergusson of Woodhill, Esq. advocate, to Jessy, daughter of the late George Tower, Esq. merchant in Aberdeen.—At St. George's, Hanover Square, Frederick, son of the late Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, to Jane, third daughter of the late James Perry, Esq.

16. At Edinburgh, Dr F. Farquharson, to Alison Mary, daughter of Robert Ainslie, Esq. W. S.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. At Calcutta, about a month previous to the death of his father, Edward Marjoribanks, Esq. of the East India Company's Bengal civil service, eldest son of the late Sir John Marjoribanks of Fife, Bart. and fourth son.

19. At Glasgow, Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Hotham, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean, in the Mediterranean.

21. At London, Dr Babington, in his 76th year. By the death of this venerable physician, the world has been deprived of a distinguished ornament, and a man of a kind, liberal, and cultivated mind. Dr Babington's life will have to deplore a man who formed, in a sense, the connecting link between the departed and the living members of the last half century; for, from Priestley to the present day, he so lately presided, down to Wollaston and Davy, Dr Babington was the personal friend and associate of the most distinguished persons of this country. In truth, his amiable temper, his manners, his judgment, liberal sentiments, and varied information, rendered his society highly acceptable to a class of men whose studies and labours occasionally required the soothing relief of an interesting conversation.—*Globe.*

At Beaumaris, aged 105, Mrs Elizabeth Henry, called the "Mother of Beaumaris." She was niece of Admiral Henry, who died lately, aged 107.

At Calcutta, Mr George Pritchard, editor of the Calcutta John Bull.

May 1. At Edinburgh, Mr William Petition, senior, merchant.—At Dunfermline, Mrs Johnston, formerly of Rathillet.

2. At Paisley, Mr J. Gardner, writer, aged 34.

3. At Edinburgh, Hugh Handyside, Esq. of Kirklands.

5. At Stanley Bridge, John Stewart, a military pensioner, who died lately, at the extremely advanced age of 103, and who was the oldest veteran receiving the pension from the crown; he was buried with military honours, amidst a concourse of from 8000 to 10,000 spectators.

7. At South Warrborough, Hants, Mr John Dicker, aged 95; on the Thursday following, Mr Thomas Dicker, aged 92 years. The two brothers were natives of the village.

8. At Bath, aged 73, Viscountess Lake.

9. At Dumfries, Mr W. Shaw, draper.

10. At Westhams, near Dunbar, Andrew Taylor, senior, Esq. distiller; a much esteemed member of society.—At Edinburgh, also much regretted, Captain Duncan MacPherson, late of the 92d regiment.

11. At London, Mrs Dickons, formerly a distinguished vocalist.—At Glasgow, Dr Heron, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Anderson's University.—Richard Denniston, Esq. of Kelvingrove.—At Shorefield, near Taunton, Captain Robert Pool, aged 72. He crossed the equator to and from the Pacific Ocean 22 times; passed Cape Horn 17 times; and sailed once round the globe.

12. At Glasgow, Mr F. M'Nab M'Gregor, student of medicine, much regretted.—At Edinburgh, Mr Charles Baxter.—At Leith, Mr G. Scott, W.S.

13. At Stockbridge, Edinburgh, Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, late of the marines.

14. At Edinburgh, Archibald Douglas, Esq. advocate.

15. At Carlisle, Henry Pearson, Esq.—At Edinburgh, Robert Bruce, Esq. W. S.

19. At Edinburgh, Captain James Watson, Royal Navy.

24. At Glasgow, the Rev. John Geddes, minister of St Andrew's parish.

PREFERRMENTS.

March and April. Rev. Mr Smith, one of the ministers of Kilmarnock, called to the parish of Penpont.—Rev. W. B. Cunningham to the parish of Prestonsburg, vacant by the death of Dr Primrose.—Rev. Moses Black ordained by the Presbytery of Belfast to the charge of the new Presbyterian congregation at Kilmore.—Rev. H. Wilks ordained to the charge of the Congregational or Independent Chapel in Albany Street, Edinburgh.—Rev. Mr S. Boyd called by the congregation of the United Associate Chapel, Hexham, Northumberland.—Rev. Mr Gillies ordained to the parish of Carverlock, Dumfriesshire.

May. Rev. James Chrystal, A.M. to the parish church of Auchinleck, vacant by the translation of the Rev. James Boyd to Ochiltree.—Rev. John Paton to be minister of the Scotch Presbyterian congregation at Carlisle.—Rev. Mr Knox to the parish church of Tarves.—Rev. Mr Pitcairn ordained as assistant and successor to the Rev. Dr Grierson of Cockpen.—Rev. Andrew Russell, A.M. set apart to the pastoral office in the Congregational Church in Haddington.—Rev. J. R. Swan ordained to the pastoral charge of the Relief congregation of Bonhill.—Rev. J. A. Wallace inducted to the pastoral charge of the parish of Hawick.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *History of the Scotch Church at Rotterdam.* By the Rev. W. Steven.
2. *Life and Travels of the Apostle Paul.*
3. *Thomson's Republished Atlases.*
4. *Letter on the Sheriff Courts of Scotland.*

1. A WELL-DIGESTED account of a very interesting branch of the Church of Scotland. The Scotch congregation at Rotterdam was formed in 1642, the first clergyman being the Reverend Alexander Petrie, of whom a good portrait is prefixed to this volume. During the persecuting times which soon after ensued, the little association at Rotterdam was a refuge and a rallying-point to the unfortunate individuals who were compelled to leave their native country. Thus, a considerable historical interest is attached to the subject of the present work. Mr Steven, who is at present junior minister of the congregation, inquires with accuracy, and writes with much judgment and feeling. We earnestly recommend his work to the attention of the public.

2. This is a very pleasing, and will, no doubt, become a useful book. It embodies, along with the Scriptural notices of Paul and his labours, the widely scattered information which is to be gathered about him among the tomes of the early Christian writers, as also geographical and historical illustrations respecting the persons and places connected with the story of the Apostle. We have read the volume from beginning to end with much satisfaction, and are convinced, that, if introduced, as it ought to be extensively, among young people, it may give them an interest they never had before in Scriptural narrative.

3. These are a large and small General Atlas, a large and small Classical Atlas, and a large Atlas of Scotland; all of them works produced at a great expense, and which have already been well received by the public. It is Mr Thomson's intention, in accordance with the spirit and necessities of the present age, to republish the whole in numbers, and at such a reduction of terms, that each atlas will, in the end, cost only about one-half of its former price. We sincerely hope that so liberal a design will meet with the success which it deserves, and thus remunerate a worthy man, who has done much to serve the public, without as yet reaping a reciprocal benefit.

4. An excellent, plain, matter-of-fact pamphlet, on a subject of the very highest importance to the population—especially the middling and poorer classes of Scotland. The complexities and defects in the mode of procedure before the inferior courts, and especially those for the decision of small debt causes, are truly deplorable; and that not more in an economical than a moral point of view, encouraging, as they do, a spirit of litigiousness, from the opportunities afforded to unprincipled practitioners for obstructing, protracting, and evading the ends of justice, by sheer dint of trickery in matters of form. The author of the present pamphlet (R. Threshie, Esq., jun., Dumfries) points out, in plain and simple language, the present defects in the "form of process" before our Sheriff courts, as well as the remedies which ought to be applied; and his statements obtain an intrinsic importance from himself being an extensive practitioner in these courts.

SCOTTISH BANKRUPTS.

April 23. James Glen, general merchant and grocer, Alloa.—May 3. John Burns and Co. chemists and traders, Inverkeithing, Fifehire, and John Burns, the sole partner of that Company.—James Strachan, grocer, and wine and spirit merchant, Inverkeithing.—6. Hector Munro, ship-agent, and lately distiller, Stromness; Jean Black, or Paton, cloth-merchant, Paisley.—7. James Gardner, apothecary, Edinburgh.—8. John Boyd, merchant, Leith.—10. Alexander Ross and Co. grocers and spirit-dealers, 106, Cowgate, Edinburgh.

Postscript.

It is said that the tendency of all the evidence hitherto given before the committee, now sitting to inquire into the alleged commercial distress, is completely against those by whom the inquiry was so loudly called for.

The *Examiner* of Sunday the 26th May expresses its belief that the Tories will soon have "another trial;" but that "it will be sharp and short—and their last."

Friday (24th May) was the birth-day of the Princess Victoria, when she attained her fifteenth year.

The irritation of the London populace against the civil authorities, in consequence of what took place at the Coldbathfields meeting, seems to be hourly increasing, and is occasioning great anxiety in all classes.

On Wednesday, Mee, the chairman of the Spafields meeting, surrendered himself at the Home Office, on Lord Melbourne's warrant. He had eluded the search of the police ever since the meeting. He was conveyed in a coach to Bow Street, and privately examined by Sir F. Roe, who required him to put in sureties, himself in L.200, and two sufficient housekeepers in L.100 each. He was sent to the House of Correction until they should be provided.

It is stated in a London morning paper, that Captain Napier is about to sail for Portugal, to replace Admiral Sartorius in the command of the "Constitutional fleet," the latter having declined any longer holding that post.

It is confidently asserted that peace has not been concluded between the Sultan and the Pacha, and that the settlement of their contest is to be left to the Allied Powers.

Consols on Saturday (May 25th), at four o'clock, 89½.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The following are the works at present in the course of publication by WILLIAM and ROBERT CHAMBERS, Edinburgh.

CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL. Weekly. This publication is now printed in Edinburgh, London, and Dublin, and aggregate sale amounts to fifty-five thousand copies of each number.—Price Three Halfpence.

CHAMBERS'S HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER, which consists of a monthly digest of the foreign and domestic news, along with general articles, calculated to instruct general readers. It is unique in appearance with the Journal, and is intended, when bound in yearly volumes, to serve as an Annual Register.—Price 7s Halfpence.

CHAMBERS'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE. This work uniform in appearance with the Journal and Newspaper, and number is intended to comprise a distinct subject, or branch of human knowledge, with which it is of importance the people should be made acquainted. The work is thus a series of books in the shape of sheets. It is published once every fortnight, and is likewise printed in Edinburgh, London, and Dublin, aggregate sale of the three editions amounts to forty thousand pieces.—Price Three Halfpence.

No. 1. Consists of an account of Upper Canada, for the use of intending emigrants and others—with a map.

No. 2. History of the Island of Great Britain, from its Conquest by the Romans till the Civil War.

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No. 5. An account of the United States of America, also for the use of emigrants—with a map.

No. 6. An Account of the Globe.

No. 7. An Account of the Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Lin Manufactures.

Preparing for succeeding numbers:—

Account of the Human Body.

An account of Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales, likewise for the use of emigrants—with a map.

Historical and Descriptive account of the Steam Engine, and Locomotive Machines.

A Guide to plain Cookery, by—a Housewife.

Nearly ready for publication, in one volume, foolscap 8vo, illustrated with wood-cuts, and a reprint of Edgar's map of the country taken in 1742.

REEKIANA.

A GUIDE TO THE MINOR ANTIQUITIES OF EDINBURGH.

By the Author of the "Traditions of Edinburgh," to which work the present is intended as a Supplement.

Messrs CHAMBERS act as Publishing Agents (in Scotland) for the following Works:—

THE BRITISH LIBRARY.—This publication is intended to comprise the works of all the classic authors of Great Britain. It appears in a series of handsome monthly volumes, correctly and elegantly printed, at a price hitherto unprecedented. Each work will be carefully edited; notes, when necessary, are given; and the life of the author, either selected or written expressly for the purpose, is prefixed.

The British Library rests its claims to public patronage, chiefly on its correctness and unequalled cheapness; but in beauty of typography and elegance of outward appearance, it will yield to no other publication of the day; and although the proprietors do not hold out the inducement of illustrations, these, of first-rate quality, will not be spared in works such as White's Selborne, Walter Angler, &c., where they will be useful as well as ornamental.

The first volume of the British Library contains White's Natural History of Selborne, with Observations on Nature, and the Naturalist's Calendar. The second forms the first volume of Charles Smith's Miscellaneous Works. To be completed in four volumes. Price of each volume, only 3s.; or in morocco cloth boards, 3s. 6d.

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JUNE, 1833.

HISTORICAL CHAMBERS'S NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS, EDITORS OF "CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL,"
AND "INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE."

No. 9.

JULY, 1833.

PRICE THREE HALFPENCE.

WHY.

THIS little word, as little almost as word may be, and pronouncable in a breath, may be termed the motto of the present age. People formerly used it very rarely, and never unless they happened to be unusually astonished or indignant about something. They now say why to every thing; and, in fact, this monosyllable makes all the difference that is between former ages and the present. There may still be found, in remote corners of the country, a few quiet innocent people, who never say why; but that is a very different thing from what was the case fifty or a hundred years ago. All people, of whatsoever denomination, then lived in a state of perfect unconsciousness as to the use or meaning of the phrase; every thing was taken for granted; and it was looked upon as the most pestilent and ridiculous thing in the world to inquire any farther than one's neighbours. Those good old times, whatever *was* was right. Authority of all kinds, if it only had existed longer than any one could recollect, was implicitly obeyed, and the most of men lived—we really must own the truth—in a state of shameful contentedness, as if they had not been aware that they had a will of their own. Taxes were then paid and spent, and no one thought more about it: in *being* spent, the great end of taxes seemed to be attained, and—what more could be said? Persons in authority, being never contradicted, had a sweetness of temper which they have not now; and persons, not in authority, had no wish to find fault with those who were, there was no chance of bad blood being generated between the parties. In fact, people were all horribly stupid and happy in those days—the blessing of unchallenging and unchallenged ignorance. No man knew when or where he was wronged; and you might have struck one, perhaps, a very severe blow on any part of his body, without his manifesting the least alteration of countenance. Those good times are now entirely gone. Men have become exceedingly jealous, irritable, and enlightened. Nothing is now occurring—nothing can now be—but they cry why to it; and till you satisfy them as to all its properties, causes, and effects, they have no peace. Every man who professes to have any authority over another, must show his charter for it; and even that sometimes will not be held as sufficient. Taxes are paid with a dreadful grudge; and if any one supposes that the thousandth part of what he pays goes the wrong way, or a way that he does not wish it to go, here is such an outcry about it that you would think the world was going to wreck. All men must now have what they call their rights, to the last tenth of an inch, and the last fraction of a farthing; and it does not matter how any thing may show, let it be never so gloriously, if it be not correct in a pecuniary point of view. They have become a shockingly arithmetical people now-a-days. That shabby thing, the rule of three, has taken away the feeling and pomp of all fine things, and left nothing but dry bones behind. In short, you need now make no attempt upon the purse, or conscience, or reason of any man, unless you be prepared to tell him *why*.

To be serious—this disposition to investigate every thing, whether it be connected with politics or science, is a feature of the age, of which we have great reason to be proud. It has arisen entirely since the conclusion of the late war, and considering what it has already done, we are justified in supposing, that, by the time our children are men, it will have achieved such alterations upon the surface of things, and so far improved the comforts of the people, as will appear like the effects of a miracle.

HEREDITARY LEGISLATURE.

THE nation will perhaps find that it has not done itself credit by the way in which it has acted, and is acting, in reference to the House of Lords. The object of the reform bill was to remove from the House of Commons the vestiges of aristocratic influence which in time had crept into it. What, however, was the use of doing so, if full power and effectual control were still to be left in the more proper seat of such influence? Of what use were the more liberal measures of a more liberal House of Commons to be, if every one of them could be checked and destroyed by another house, in which any attempt at a corresponding liberalization was out of the question? Perhaps a few reflecting men did not disguise from themselves that the paramountcy of the representative body over all other branches of the legislature, or the abolition of all others, was the grand object in view. The bulk of the nation, however, must have either been heedless of the effect thus contemplated, or must have wilfully blinked it. All this is not creditable, either to the sense or honour of the people. It seems hypocritical, and nothing of that kind can be either right or safe.

To make this the more explicit, let us see exactly how the House of Lords stands. A majority are anti-Ministerial, and indisposed to the innovatory measures which the people in general seem anxious to have effected. Let this arise from blindness, from interested feelings, or from a sincere desire of promoting the public good, it does not matter:—it is so, and that is enough for the present. Again, the King is understood to have great objections to any creation of new peers for the purpose of turning the balance in another way. Thus, the House of Peers must remain opposed in sentiment to the Ministers and to the bulk of the people; while, if ever there was a time when it might be expected that they would act according to the freedom of their own will, it is the present, just immediately after having been deprived of their wonted influence in another branch of the legislature. Now, it is evident, from the dispositions of the people, that, in their overwhelming strength, they would not be balked in their desires by any thing like a hereditary legislature: every obstacle that may now be presented to their will, as expressed by their representatives, must sink beneath it. Of course, if they tacitly sanction the meetings of an assembly, whose decisions they would not submit to, if in the least discrepant with their own desires, it is obvious that they are not acting in that candid manner which is to be desired alike in individuals and in the public.

Should the Upper House, as is most likely, find it necessary to give way regularly to every popular measure against their deliberate inclination, there will be a hardship in their situation from which the same degree of property, unaccompanied by rank, is exempt; and we should not wonder in that case to see peers petitioning to be divested of their titles, so as to be enabled, as commoners, to have at least the chance of a real voice in the legislature. Such an event as this bears too much of a revolutionary appearance to be an agreeable subject of contemplation in this country; and yet, if the people will compel the nobles of the land, or rather the ennobled property of the land, to sit where it is, in a state of only apparent legislation, we do not see how it is to be avoided. The public is certainly called upon to see—*first*, that the present injustice is not continued, and, *second*, that some better and fairer system is substituted. The general feeling is perhaps not favourable, at present, towards hereditary legislation, or those who may have lately been pos-

session of it; but the nation will never deny, that, in seeking a good for itself, or an exemption from evil, it is bound to see that harm be not done in the process to others. Either they must abide by the house, as what it formerly was, and appears to be, a hereditary and aristocratic check upon all the over-free impulses of the representative part of the system, or they must permit the property which stands in that predicament to have its say somewhere else, or in some other way. To a complete irresponsibility and independence of all other branches of the legislature, it is not the interest of the nation that the House of Lords should attain; nor, we believe, do the peers aspire to such a situation. But, on the other hand, if they are not to retain their nominal or apparent power, they should have some lesser degree of authority, which they may exercise on fixed and certain principles.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

(From May 20 to June 24.)

1. IRISH CHURCH REFORM BILL.—On Monday (May 20), upon the motion that the house go into committee on this bill, Mr *Gillon* moved as an amendment, "that it be an instruction to the committee that the revenues of the church in Ireland be applied to purposes of general utility, after the demise of the present incumbents."—Mr *C. Rippon* seconded the amendment. The property of the church was national property, and any law that deprived the nation of its use was a fraud upon the people. It was in vain to think that the people of Ireland would be contented, so long as this impertinent interference with their rights existed.—Mr *Sinclair* (Caithness), without pledging himself to vote for all the clauses of the bill, would support its principle as decidedly as he would oppose the present amendment.—After a few words from Colonel *Evans*, Mr *Robinson*, and Mr *Roebuck*, the house divided, when there appeared—For the motion, 126; for the amendment, 16. Majority, 110.—The house then went into committee, and the nineteen first clauses were, after some trifling verbal amendments, agreed to.—On Monday (June 17), the discussion was resumed, when the several clauses, from the 19th to the 39th, were agreed to.—On Tuesday (June 18), the discussion was resumed in a committee of the whole house. Clauses 39, 40, and 41, were agreed to without opposition. On the 42d clause, which relates to the rotation of the Irish bishops in Parliament, being read, Mr *Pryme* moved as an amendment, that no Irish bishop not a bishop at the passing of the present bill, should "hereafter sit in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom."—Mr *Stanley* said this involved a great constitutional principle. Upon the ground adduced by Mr *Pryme*, the English bishops ought also to be excluded.—Mr *Hume* expressed himself quite ready to exclude the English as well as the Irish bishops from a seat in the legislature.—Lord *Althorp* hoped that no feeling of hostility to seeing the church represented in the House of Lords existed in the country.—Mr *Hume* asked if Lord *Althorp* meant to deny that there existed a feeling against the bishops sitting in the House of Lords?—Lord *Althorp* did not mean to deny it; but his impression was that the feeling was not general.—Mr *Hume* said, "ere long the noble lord will find himself deceived."—Mr *Pryme* then withdrew his amendment, and the clause was agreed to, as were also the other clauses down to the 90th.—On Thursday (June 20), the several clauses from the 90th to the 118th were agreed to, without discussion.—On Friday (June 21), the discussion was resumed. The several clauses from the 119th to the 132d were agreed to. On the 132d clause, which provides for the mode of valuing land under bishops' leases, in order to sell it, Lord *Oxmantown* moved an amendment, the object of which was to prevent improvements made on the land, such as buildings, planting, &c., being included in the valuation.—On this amendment, a long and desultory conversation took place. Almost all the members for Ireland, including both Mr *Shaw* and Mr *O'Connell*, supported the amendment.—Mr *Stanley*,

the *Solicitor-General*, and Dr *Lushington*, opposed it.—The committee divided, and the amendment was carried by 85 to 49.—The clauses of the bill from the 132d to the 147th were then agreed to, with the exception of the 136th and 138th, which were struck out.—Mr *Stanley* rose to move an amendment to the clause (the 147th), which provided that the money arising from the conversion of bishops' leases into perpetuities, should be applied to such purposes as Parliament might hereafter appoint and direct. He stated that many persons were strongly opposed to the principle which they conceived to be maintained by this clause, viz. that it established the right of Parliament to appropriate church property to secular purposes. He proposed, therefore, to strike out the words, "to such purposes as Parliament may appoint," &c. to the end of the clause, and then add the words, "vestry cess." [The clause, as amended, will authorise the application of the funds so raised to the extinguishment of vestry cess, but not to any other purposes.] Mr *Stanley* then intimated, that, without this concession, the bill would not be allowed to pass the Lords. He maintained that the principle of the measure remained inviolate, notwithstanding this alteration.—Mr *O'Connell*, in very indignant terms, reproached the Ministers for giving up the only good principle of the measure, which they were solemnly pledged to carry, or to resign their places. So help him God, so base an act of treachery as Ministers had been guilty of he had never known.—Mr *Stanley* defended Ministers, and again warned the house of the serious consequences of a rejection of the measure.—Mr *Hume* asked what security the house or the country could have that the government would carry any other bill if they abandoned the great principle of this? He reminded Ministers of Lord Althorp's statement, that the measure would place three millions at the disposal of the government. Their conduct was a disgraceful breach of public faith. Ministers deserted their duty to keep their places.—Mr *Macaulay* thoroughly approved of the alteration in the clause.—Mr *O'Connell* reproached some members with violating their pledges on the hustings. (Cries of "You pledged yourself to repeal the Union.") He denied it indignantly. ("Yes, you did, and shrunk from it.") Mr *O'Connell* again denied the imputation with warmth. He was called to order by the chairman, and a scene of much confusion ensued.—Sir *Robert Peel*, Lord *Sandon*, and Lord *Ebrington*, approved of the alteration. Sir *Robert*, however, did not much rejoice at it, as he was able to prove that there never could or would be any surplus to appropriate.—Colonel *Davies*, in very strong language, reproached Ministers for their conduct on this occasion, and expressed his willingness to give in his devoted adhesion to Sir *R. Peel*, who had more in his head than all the Ministry put together.—Lord *John Russell* said, if that house was to enter into a contest with the House of Lords, he hoped they would not wantonly and on trivial grounds provoke a collision. He felt himself bound to do all in his power for the security of property, and to promote tranquillity. The country could not stand a revolution once a year. Others might be for convulsion, he was for peace.—After some remarks from Mr *Stanley*, the committee divided.—For the amendment, 280; against it, 148. Ministerial majority, 132.

2. METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.—On Monday (May 20), this bill was read a third time and passed, with the addition of a clause, inserted on the motion of Mr *Pease* (Quaker), prohibiting bear-baiting, cock-fighting, and other cruel amusements, within five miles of London.

3. CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.—On Tuesday (May 21), Mr *D. W. Harvey* submitted a motion on the subject of pensions paid out of the civil list. His object was to put this question distinctly to the house, whether any portion of the public money was to be received by any person of either sex, for which some known and adequate service had not been rendered? He held in his hand a statement of the annual expenditure of the United Kingdom, in salaries, pensions, sinecures, half-pay, superannuations, compensations, and allowances; and he believed that the only reason why it has been allowed to go on was, that the country was totally ignorant of its amount. The annual sum paid under those various and confused heads exceeds £9,000,000 sterling. Besides this, he held in his hand a classification of 956 placemen and pensioners, whose salaries, profits, pay, fees, and emoluments, exceeded £2,000,000. Here was an ample field for the operations of a judicious economy. The number of pensioners amounted to 1303, 1022 of whom belonged to the fair sex. (Hear, and laughter.) There were 208 persons with titles of distinction on the list, of whom 124 were ladies. The hon. member concluded with moving for a return of all persons on the English, Irish, and Scotch pension lists, heretofore paid out of the civil list; specifying with each name the sum received by each individual, the period of the grant, the public grounds, or other consideration, as far as practicable, on account of which they had been granted; distinguishing those who are widows or orphans of deceased public servants, and such as are in the receipt of any emoluments from any public source.—Mr *Hume* seconded the motion.—Lord *Althorp* objected to extend the return to pensions on the civil list, because over them Parliament had no control during the life-time of the monarch, to whom they

had appropriated a certain sum which must be left to his disposal; but he would not oppose the motion so far as it related to pensions on the consolidated fund which were heretofore paid out of the civil list.—Mr *D. W. Harvey* agreed that his motion should be so modified.—On the suggestion of Mr *Hume*, the pensions on the four and a half per cent. Barbadoes duties were included in the return.—The motion was then agreed to.

4. FARMING STOCK, &c.—STAMP DUTIES.—On the above day Mr *S. Rice* brought in a bill "to reduce the stamp duties on advertisements and on certain sea insurances; to repeal the stamp duties on receipts for sums under five pounds; and to exempt insurances on farming stock and implements of husbandry from stamp duties," which was read a first time.—On Friday (24), it was read a second time.

5. REFORM BILL.—On Wednesday (May 22), Mr *Tooke* moved the appointment of a select committee, to consider the provisions of the reform act, with the view to make such amendments as may contribute to the better, cheaper, and more convenient working of the act.—Lord *John Russell* opposed the motion, on the ground of the inexpediency of making alterations until further experience had been obtained as to the working of the act.—Mr *Warburton* considered the proposed inquiry too unlimited, and, proposed an amendment to the effect, that the consideration of the committee should be limited to an inquiry into the contradictory decisions that had been come to by the revising barristers, returning officers, and election committees.—The motion and the amendment were opposed by the *Solicitor-General*, Mr *Robinson*, Mr *S. Rice*, Mr *B. Carter*, Mr *C. Wynn*, Mr *Abercromby*, Mr *Pease*, Mr *C. Grant*, Mr *Sandford*, and Mr *Ellice*.—Mr *O'Connell*, Mr *Jarvis*, Mr *Haliburton*, Mr *Wason*, Mr *Hume*, Mr *Halcomb*, Mr *Lloyd*, Mr *Wallace*, and Mr *Buller*, spoke in favour of an inquiry.—In the course of the debate the *Solicitor-General* stated, in reply to a question from Mr *Sandford*, that government had deliberated upon the alterations suggested to be introduced in the act, and would bring forward some measure upon the subject early next session.—The motion being withdrawn, Mr *Warburton* brought forward his amendment, as a distinct motion; upon which the house divided.—For the motion, 68; against it, 94. Majority against the appointment of a committee, 26.—On Tuesday (June 18), Colonel *Evans* moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend so much of the reform act as related to the payment of rates and taxes as a qualification for exercising the elective franchise. The effect of this clause had been to disfranchise 300,000 voters all over the country. In Westminster it was expected that there would have been 18,000 electors, whereas there were only 6000.—Lord *Althorp* was adverse to making any alteration in the reform bill during the present session. He intended next session to propose some alteration in the reform act, but this was not one.

6. EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS.—On the same day, upon Mr *R. Grant* moving the second reading of the bill for removing the civil disabilities of the Jews, Sir *R. Inglis* said, he would oppose this measure as one pregnant with the most disastrous consequences. If a measure like this was carried, the house might soon become a medley of men of all faiths—Jews, Turks, and Heathens. He maintained, too, that the higher classes of the Jews themselves were averse to this bill. He had received a letter from the Rabbi *Jacobs*, professor at Cambridge (which the writer desired the hon. baronet to communicate to the house), declaring that the cry for emancipation had been raised by a few, who, disregarding their religion, thirsted for place and honour; but no Jew, consistent with his faith, could be a freeman but in the land of Canaan. The hon. member, after some farther observations, called upon the house to resist the present attempt to unchristianise the character of the nation by introducing men who styled our God an impostor, and spoke of him as the "hanged one." The hon. baronet concluded with moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Mr *Sinclair*, in seconding the motion, said, that this was a Christian country and a Christian legislature, and that it was inconsistent with their duty and allegiance towards God to admit those persons to occupy the highest station, or to become members of this house, by whom God was denounced as a crucified impostor. He knew that in these days of religious barbarism he should be denounced as a fanatic for such sentiments, but for this he was prepared.—Mr *Fenton* supported the amendment. The Jews had all the privileges and protection of Englishmen in their persons and property; but in every country there were preserved certain points that could not be ceded to individual scruples.—Dr *Lushington* thought those who opposed the bill were violating the tenets of that religion they professed; and he would recommend them to return to their Bible and read it to better purpose. If he had his way, he would expunge from the statute-book every oath, and every disqualification.—Lord *John Russell* supported the present bill. There would not be, he believed, in consequence of the present measure, more than three or four Jews at the bar; four or five probably occupying inferior offices in the state; and not more than two or three having seats in that house.—The house then divided, when there appeared—For

the second reading: Ayes, 158; Noes, 52. Majority, 107.

7. NEGRO EMANCIPATION.—In the House of Lords on Thursday (May 30), amongst many other petitions on the subject of colonial slavery, the Duke of *Wellington* presented several from Bristol, and other places, against the proposed Ministerial plan. He contended that repeated acts of the legislature gave the proprietor a legal right to his slave, and, therefore, a right to compensation upon depriving him of that slave.—Lord *Suffield* said, no act of Parliament could deprive a man of his natural rights.—On the same day, in the House of Commons, the debate on the government measure, which had been adjourned from the 13th of May (*vide* our last publication), was resumed. A great number of immanently signed petitions against the measure were presented, amongst which was one signed by 1800, the most influential bankers, merchants, shipowners, and manufacturers of the city of London.—Upon the motion that the house resolve into committee, Sir *R. Vyvyan* rose to give the measure his decided opposition. The principle of interference which the plan of Ministers acknowledged, was any thing but calculated to accomplish the desired object. The right of interference of this country was denied, and justly, if legislation were to be founded on representation. He alluded to Lord North's proceeding against the American colonies, and the subsequent efforts to retrace steps of interference, but when it was too late. This showed the consequences of acting on the principle now enforced. Do not let them pursue the tyrannizing system too far. Do not teach large bodies of men to look to foreign powers for assistance when violences were threatened. He proceeded at great length to vindicate the planters from charges which had been brought against them. With respect to the plan proposed by the right hon. gentleman, it was enough to know that every one conversant with the West Indies had declared it to be one which could not practically work.—The house having gone into committee, Mr *Stanley* rose and at great length replied to the observations of the hon. baronet (*Vyvyan*). He was astonished to hear the doctrine, that Parliament had no right to interfere now, when that right was admitted in abolishing the traffic. He then went into a detail of the arrangements attempted to be made with the West India body. He admitted those gentlemen made well-grounded objection to paying interest to government on the £15,000,000 proposed to be given in compensation to the slave owners. To obviate this difficulty, government would recommend to Parliament as an equivalent, the impost of an additional duty on sugar, viz. to increase it from 24s. to 27s. per cwt. and as a reduction to that extent had formerly been made without increasing the consumption, he thought he was entitled to assume that no decrease of consumption would result from the imposition, and the revenue might be so increased as to compensate for the sum advanced to the colonists. But supposing that the price of sugar did rise, still the colonists had not to complain, as the increase would fall not on them, but on the people of this country, who were the consumers, and by whom, he had no doubt, it would be cheerfully borne, in order to secure an object which they felt so warm an interest.—Col. *Hay* at Mr *Maxwell Stewart* spoke at great length against the measure, as pregnant with disaster to all parties. The latter gentleman quoted the sentiments of Mr *Canning* and Mr *Huskisson* in support of his own, that any plan of emancipation, without the concurrence of the slave owners, would bring ruin to the colonies.—Mr *Buxton* said it was most satisfactory that no one opposed avowedly the emancipation of the negro. He felt bound to resist the clause compelling the negro to work three-fourths of his time without reward. Still, as he saw no alternative, in case of the rejection of this measure, but the precipitation of emancipation by bloodshed and violence, therefore, though he should be sorry to vote against an amendment embracing his own principles, yet he was bound to consult, in the first place, the welfare of the negro, and a regard for his interest compelled him to support the proposition of the right hon. gentleman (*Cheers*).—Mr *Ward* supported the plan, which he trusted would have the co-operation of the planters, without which he declared that it could not be successful.—The debate was adjourned to next day (Friday, May 31), when it was opened by Mr *Godson*, who, after a long defence of the rights and interests of the planters, proposed that twenty millions should be divided amongst the planters, according to the number of their slaves, and ten millions besides be given, by way of loan, to the local legislatures of the colonies.—After a few words from Mr *Buckingham*, proposing emancipation without farther delay than was necessary for organising a police for the colonies, the debate was again adjourned.—On Monday (June 3), it was resumed by Mr *O'Connell*, who made a long and powerful speech in favour of immediate emancipation. The negro's liberation, he said, should first be secured, and let the planters' case be considered afterwards. He declared the contemplated scheme of government to be impracticable.—Lord *Dalmeny* considered that immediate emancipation in the present mental condition of the negro would be highly dangerous.—Admiral *Fleming* was decidedly averse to any compensation to the West India

inters; he could state, on his own authority, that the negroes were perfectly willing to work. However, he did not think twelve years too long a period for the planters making arrangements with their slaves.—Sir Robert Peel said, that, when he considered the great interests involved in this question, at of the West India proprietor, and the amount of compensation to be given him, sunk into insignificance. He considered that Parliament had an undoubted right to decide on the question in the last resort; but he saw the necessity, at the same time, of giving the assistance of the colonial legislatures. He noted the opinions of Burke, Canning, and Mr Buxton himself, against immediate emancipation. They could be careful to avoid the example of the eastern states of America, where the free negroes were in a miserable condition. This measure was totally unseemly the plan put in practice by Bolivar in Venezuela, in the Caracas; yet this latter system had proved most successful. He concluded by stating, that if Ministers carried into effect this most crude, precipitate, and hazardous scheme, they would incur the most awful responsibility.—Lord Althorp said, that he was aware of the great responsibility which Ministers incurred by bringing forward their measure, but they would incur a greater by letting things remain as they were.—Mr Stanley concurred with Sir Robert Peel in thinking, that, although the government of this country should have the initiative of the measure, the details should be filled up by the colonial legislatures. He also agreed that there would not be time to go into all the details this session. In conclusion, and now that the principal resolution was about to be adopted, he could not but congratulate the house and the country, and the friends of humanity in general, that the fiat of emancipation was gone forth from the British House of Commons, and that all that now remained to be settled was a question of pounds, shillings, and pence. (Loud cheers.)—Mr Stanley's first resolution was then carried, as follows:—"That it is the opinion of this committee, that immediate and effectual measures be taken for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the colonies, under such provisions or regulating the condition of the negroes as may combine their welfare with the interests of the proprietors."—On Friday (June 7), the debate was again resumed, when, upon the second resolution being read, "That all children born after the passing of the intended act, or who, at the time of its passing, shall be under the age of six years, be free, and be maintained by their respective parents," Mr Hume proposed an amendment, to the effect that more information was wanted, and that the committee of last session should be re-appointed to make farther inquiries. He blamed the conduct of government on this great matter. He did not think that one sentence uttered by Mr Stanley was founded on any thing like accurate data. He quoted the evidence given before the council of Trinidad, to prove that free negroes were addicted to thieving, drinking, and quarrelling, and were lazy in the extreme. The colonial legislatures had acted very properly in disobeying the orders in council. In fact, the house was legislating in the dark upon this subject, and he was strongly opposed to the headlong course of Ministers.—Dr Lushington said, Mr Hume pretended to be an abolitionist, "but his whole Parliamentary life gave the lie to his professions."—After a few remarks from Mr Stanley, Sir Robert Peel, and others, Mr Hume withdrew his amendment, and the resolution was carried without a division.—The debate was farther adjourned to Monday (June 10), when the third resolution, "That all persons now slaves be entitled to be registered as apprenticed labourers, and to acquire thereby all the rights and privileges of freemen, subject to the restriction of labouring under conditions, and for a time to be fixed by Parliament, for their present owners," was, after much discussion, and the proposing and negating of several amendments, ultimately carried.—Mr Stanley, on moving the fourth resolution, providing compensation to those whose property would be injured by the measure, observed, that as every one connected with West India property had without any exception whatever stated that the sum of £15,000,000 would be inadequate to the loss they must suffer, and that if no more was granted, they would refuse their concurrence or assistance in carrying on those mercantile transactions on which the very existence of the West India colonies depended, government proposed to extend the sum granted as compensation to £20,000,000; and he moved that his Majesty be empowered to grant that sum accordingly.—A warm discussion ensued on this proposition, which was adjourned, and renewed the following evening (Tuesday, June 11).—The increased compensation was resisted by Mr Buller, Mr Pryme, Major Beauchamp, Mr Buxton, and others; and was supported by Lord Sandon, Lord Howick, Sir R. Inglis, &c. Various amendments were put and negated, and the resolution was at last carried by a majority of 219.—For, 296; against, 77.—Mr Stanley stated, that as the packet had been detained in order to carry out to the colonies the decision of Parliament on the government proposition, he would press the next resolution, "That his Majesty be enabled to defray any such expense as he may incur in establishing an efficient stipendiary magistracy in the colonies, and in aiding the local legislatures in providing for the religious and moral education of the negro population to be emancipated."—At the suggestion of Mr Buxton, the

words, "on liberal and comprehensive principles," were added, and the resolution was agreed to. The whole of the resolutions were reported, and the house resumed.—Mr Bernal, on Wednesday (June 12), brought up the report of the committee. The resolutions were read and agreed to, and a bill in pursuance of them was ordered to be brought in.

8. BANK OF ENGLAND CHARTER.—On Friday (May 31), Lord Althorp introduced this important question to the house. The principles, he said, to be kept in view were the convertibility of the paper issued into money; the security of the solvency of the bank which issued the circulating medium, and the security to be taken against undue fluctuations in the amount of the currency. The question for decision was, whether it was more desirable that the management of the circulating medium should be managed by a single bank, or by a competition of different banks. He admitted that there were advantages in the competition of banks, but thought that the advantages preponderated in favour of a single bank acting under proper checks. He thought that to place a bank under the management of the government would be to offer considerable temptations to abuse. He then stated the terms of the proposed renewal of the bank charter for 21 years, the chief points of which are as follow:—

1. The charter is to be renewed for twenty-one years, subject to this condition, that at the expiration of ten years the then existing government may put an end to it by giving twelve months' notice.
2. No banking company consisting of more than six partners is to issue notes payable on demand within the metropolis, or sixty-five miles of it. Banking companies, however, consisting of any number of partners established at a greater distance from London than sixty-five miles, may draw bills on London without restriction as to the amount, and issue notes payable in London.
3. Bank of England notes are to be a legal tender, except at the bank itself or its branches.
4. Bills of no longer date than three months are not to be subject to the usury laws.
5. An account of the state of bank issues, and of the quantity of coin and bullion on hand, is to be delivered weekly to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and an average to be published quarterly in the Gazette.
6. A bill is to be introduced into Parliament for the regulation of country banks; and its provisions are to be such as shall induce joint-stock banking companies to circulate Bank of England notes.
7. The allowance to the bank for transacting the public business is to be reduced by the sum of £120,000; and the bank agrees to receive from the government 25 per cent. of the debt of £14,500,000 now due.

His lordship observed, that he did not think the making bank notes a legal tender would have the effect of driving gold out of the country. After adverting to the advantages anticipated from the exemption of bills not exceeding three months' date from the operation of the usury laws, he stated, that, with respect to joint-stock banks, he proposed as the conditions on which charters should be granted to them, that one-quarter of their subscribed capital, instead of one-half, as required in the instance of joint-stock banks issuing notes, should be paid up and deposited as before; that their shares should not be less than £100 each; and that the partners in such banks should be only liable to a responsibility to the amount of their shares. He also proposed that the corporations of those banks should not, as such, hold any shares in those banks. In a case where a charter was to be granted, it must be at the discretion of the government to decide whether the amount of capital subscribed was a sufficient amount for the locality in which the bank was situated, and whether the charter asked for should be granted. He hoped, however, that every proper facility would be given to the establishment of such banks. By means of a stamp duty, the government would at all times be enabled to know the exact amount of country bankers' notes in circulation; but he thought it desirable that it should also have the means of knowing the exact amount of the whole available assets to meet the demand upon them. He proposed that a statement of the accounts of each individual bank should be sent up to London as a strictly confidential paper, which was not to be published in a separate form; but the accounts being added together, the total result would be given to the public periodically. He concluded by moving resolutions expressive of the sanction of the house to the plan proposed.—Mr Baring said, that forcing the paper of the Bank of England on the country in the way proposed, would to a certainty reduce the circulation of specie. There was part of the noble lord's arrangement he had the greatest objection to, and it was the publicity of the affairs of the Bank of England. In times of difficulty their means might be straitened, and the publicity of them would create alarm, and produce a panic where no cause of alarm existed. The bank would consequently be obliged to restrict its confidence in the public for its self-preservation. In the year 1825, the year of the panic, if the public had been then aware of the state of the affairs of the bank, it would have been obliged to have stopped payment.—Mr Grote thought the publication of the bank's affairs ought to be weekly, instead of monthly.—Mr J. Smythe gave the noble lord great credit for his statement, but he thought greater confidence ought to be reposed in the bank directors.—In answer to a question from Mr O'Connell, Lord Althorp said, that the notes of the bank were only to be a legal tender in England and Wales.—Colonel

Torrens contended that the operations of the bank had produced ruinous fluctuations, and that the only security for the public would be in the establishment of a bank under the direct control of government.—After a few more observations, the discussion was adjourned till Monday se'nnight.

9. CONTEST IN PORTUGAL.—In the House of Lords on Monday (June 3), the Duke of Wellington, pursuant to notice, brought forward his motion for an address to the King, praying that strict neutrality be preserved between the belligerents in Portugal. He complained that Ministers had refused to prevent the sailing of expeditions, and the fitting out of armaments from this country. Amongst other expeditions, there was one, consisting of the Asia, the Fury, the Juno, and another, that were detained by the commissioners of customs, but were afterwards released. Was this neutrality? He wished to see the affidavits of this proceeding. But what had been the result? Men, arms, ammunition, stores, provisions, had been sent from this country to keep up the war with Portugal. This was known to every man in the country but his Majesty's government. All this, he maintained, was a violation of treaties, and an abandonment of the spirit of neutrality upon which they professed to act. The meaning of neutrality was to withhold succour from both parties, not to allow assistance to both. If the government were really determined to assist Don Pedro, he contended it would be more honourable in them to say so at once, than to make professions which were contradicted by their conduct, making what he called an underhand war against the *de facto* ruler of Portugal. He warned the house, that, if Don Pedro should succeed with the aid of British adventurers, the consequence would be a civil war, not only in Portugal, but in Spain. After recommending that his Majesty should at once recall his subjects who were engaged on both sides of the contest, the noble duke concluded by moving the address.—Earl Grey vindicated, at great length, the conduct of Ministers since coming into power, in reference to Portuguese affairs. With respect to the arms, provisions, &c., said to have been sent out to Don Pedro, he considered it clear and indisputable in the law of nations, that merchants, as traders in a neutral country, may furnish either or both of two belligerent parties with shipping, arms, provisions, and other material of war, without thereby committing a breach of neutrality. The noble lord took credit to Ministers for dismissing Admiral Sartorius from the British service; and if Captain Napier also entered the service of a foreign state, he would be liable to be similarly dismissed. He said that it was evident all the noble duke meant by making this motion was to pass a censure upon his Majesty's government.—The Earl of Aberdeen said, that any force raised in this country for the service of Don Pedro, under any circumstances, was an infringement of that neutrality which was professed, and contrary to the law of nations. It was impossible for any man, having the feelings of an Englishman, to contemplate the measures adopted respecting both Spain and Portugal without the deepest regret.—The Marquis of Lansdowne considered that there was no ground for the noble duke's motion; let him call for the production of papers connected with the subject; and after all the facts of the case were before the house, he was certain that the Ministers of the crown would be vindicated in the course they had taken in respect of Portugal.—The Earl of Eldon considered it an insult to the King to have allowed men to enlist in the service of a foreign power in the manner they had done recently. It was a maxim of the common law, that no subject could engage in a war, to aid any sovereign with whom his Majesty had declared his intention to occupy a neutral ground.—The Lord Chancellor, notwithstanding the high authority just given, would maintain that it was perfectly consistent with international faith to allow shipments of arms and military stores, and even men, to aid foreign powers with which we were not at war. It was strict neutrality if no favour was shown to one party more than to another. The noble and learned lord observed, that he had seen enough of their lordships that night to convince him that the motion was a vote of censure, and had for its object the turning out of the Ministers. He did not mean to say it was intended to turn out Ministers by this measure; but that it would have the effect of doing so if the majority said "content," there could not be a doubt.—Lord Wynford deprecated the conduct of Ministers as respected the course adopted towards Portugal, and should vote for the motion. England was bound to maintain the strictest neutrality as regarded Portugal. He denied being actuated by party feeling, and thought that Lord Brougham's concluding argument was used much too frequently, unless it was intended to shut up the House of Lords.—The Duke of Wellington briefly replied, and disclaimed the most distant wish to pass a vote of censure by his motion on his Majesty's Ministers.—Their lordships then divided. There appeared—For the motion, 80; against the motion, 68. Majority against Ministers, 12.—Lord Kenyon then moved that a deputation of their lordships, with white staves, do carry the address to his Majesty.—Agreed to.—In the Commons on the same evening, Lord Palmerston stated, in reply to a question from Colonel Evans, that as soon as Donna Maria was rendered by the actual possession of her dominions a so-

vereign *de facto* as well as *de jure*, her recognition by this country would at once take place, but that the possession of Oporto and the Azores did not entitle her to be recognised as the reigning Queen of Portugal.—At a later hour (and, as was understood, after learning the division in the House of Lords), Colonel Davies gave notice, that on Thursday he would submit a motion to the house, expressive of its confidence in the Ministry relative to their conduct in the affairs of Portugal.—On Tuesday (June 4), Lord Ebrington said he wished to receive an assurance from Lord Palmerston that no change should take place in the foreign policy of Ministers until the house had had an opportunity of expressing its opinion respecting it.—Lord Palmerston replied, that so long as Ministers performed the task of advising the crown, they would not swerve in the slightest degree from those principles they had always acted upon.—Thursday (June 6), Colonel Davies, according to notice, moved “that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, regretting the continuance of hostilities in Portugal, and expressive of the grateful acknowledgments of that house for the conduct pursued by his Majesty’s Ministers with respect to the affairs of that country.” It would be affectation were he to attempt to conceal the motives under the influence of which he then rose in that house. He brought forward the motion in the view and hope of doing away the prejudicial effects of the decision come to by the other house of Parliament. He certainly could have no wish to be instrumental in bringing the two houses into collision; but at the same time he could not forego the opportunity of asserting the undoubted right which belonged to that house of expressing its own opinion upon the course which this country was pursuing towards Portugal.—Lord Morpeth seconded the motion. He took a retrospect of the conduct of Don Miguel, whom he characterised as a rebel, a usurper, a tyrant, and a murderer, and as being the representative of the Conservative interests in Spain. His lordship then animadverted in bitter terms upon the vote of the spiritual peers on the previous evening, who, he said, while they testified the most extreme anxiety to have a measure for the sacred observance of the Sabbath, scrupled not to take under their pious care a cause grounded on the breach of every obligation, and stained with the commission of every crime.—Sir Henry Hardinge said it had been long notorious that arms, ammunition, vessels, and men, were supplied to Don Pedro from this country. He did not rise to defend Don Miguel, but he might be permitted to ask who and what Don Pedro was? He asserted that his career had been begun for purposes of ambition, and was continued for purposes of pillage. He had used undue means to inveigle soldiers into his service, and afterwards treated them excessively ill. All sorts of vile and desperate characters had flocked to him. If such a system were tolerated, they would shortly have the ports and harbours of this country converted into nests of pirates, from whence expeditions might be sent forth to annoy all the peaceable states of Europe.—Mr Robinson said the House of Lords had only exercised its undoubted and constitutional privilege in the vote it had given, and the present motion was equally unnecessary and inexpedient. He deprecated it on the ground that it went not only to bring the Commons in collision with the Lords, but because its effect must be to create a feeling in the minds of peers, that there existed in that House of Parliament a disposition to interfere unnecessarily with the privileges of the other.—Lord John Russell denied that the vote would have any such tendency. Ministers had pursued that course of policy with regard to Portugal which they thought conducive to the best interests of the empire; and they fearlessly appealed to the vote of the house to prove that they had been right.—Mr O’Connell supported the motion; and as the voting for it ostensibly implied confidence in Ministers, nobody would suspect him of interested motives. But as the House of Lords by their vote had given protection to Don Miguel, it was time that the House of Commons made a declaration in favour of Don Pedro.—Sir R. Peel said he could perfectly easily understand Mr O’Connell’s motive for supporting the motion. He would go any length to involve the country in a war for the sake of his principles, or to put down an individual to whom he was opposed. He would ask the house if it were a safe principle to refuse to acknowledge a sovereign on account of his personal misconduct? He quoted the opinion of Mr Fox relative to making peace with Bonaparte in 1800. Mr Fox said that it was quite enough to justify the British government in considering Bonaparte as the ruler of France, that the French people actually did obey him. Now, he contended, that as the Portuguese people acknowledged and obeyed Don Miguel as their sovereign, his character was of no consequence to other nations, who ought also to recognise him. He contended that the neutrality had been violated in the most unjustifiable and open manner, and concluded by declaring, that, upon the whole, he considered the policy of the government as dangerous, unjust, and prejudicial to the best interests of the country.—After a few observations from Lord Palmerston, Colonel Evans, and Sir S. Whalley, in support of the motion, the house divided—For the motion, 361; against it, 98. Ministerial majority, 263.—On the same evening, in the House of Lords, the Marquis Wellesley, as Lord High Steward of the Household, delivered his Majesty’s an-

swer to the address of their lordships, voted on the preceding Tuesday. It was in the following laconic terms:—“I have already taken all such measures as appeared to me necessary for maintaining the neutrality which I had determined to observe in the contest now carrying on in Portugal.”—On Monday (June 10), Lord Althorp brought up and read his Majesty’s reply to the address of the House of Commons, which was as follows:—“I have received with great satisfaction the expression of your concurrence in the policy which I have pursued with reference to the affairs of Portugal; and you may be assured that I shall use all my influence to put an end to the differences now existing in that unhappy country.”

10. DUTIES ON WHISKY.—On Wednesday (June 5), Sir John Dalrymple presented a petition from the magistrates of Edinburgh, praying that an additional duty might be put upon ardent spirits.—Mr Gillon hoped that if any alteration took place in the duties on ardent spirits, it would be by lowering them, instead of putting on any advance. He argued that low duties did not tend to increase, but to decrease immorality.

11. IRISH EDUCATION.—On Monday (June 10), Mr A. Johnstone presented a petition from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, against the system of government national education in Ireland. The hon. member deprecated any plan of education that did not admit persons of all persuasions to the enjoyment of its benefits.—Mr Hume hoped the house would pay no attention to this petition, the sole object of which was to stop a system whose operations were going on well in Ireland.—Mr Johnstone denied the petitioners had any such objects in view as were attributed to them.—Mr McLeod deplored the sentiments which the General Assembly had on the present occasion expressed. The majority of Presbyterian ministers in Scotland, especially of the dissenters, who were inferior in respectability and numbers to nobody—not even to the General Assembly—he knew was decidedly in favour of the system.—Colonel L. Hay vindicated the conduct and sentiments of the General Assembly, and stated, in proof of their liberality of feeling towards Roman Catholics, that they were the first public ecclesiastical body in Scotland which had petitioned in favour of the removal of their civil disabilities.

12. SCOTCH LAW REFORMS.—On Tuesday (June 11), Mr R. Wallace obtained leave to bring in a bill for improving the forms of process, shortening the delays, and lessening the expenses of litigation in the Court of Session in Scotland; also for regulating the forms of procedure, and diminishing the expenses in appeals from the said court to the House of Peers, and also in appeals in civil causes at the circuit courts in Scotland; and, on the same evening, leave was also given to bring in a bill for the better regulating the forms of process in sheriff and burgh courts in Scotland, and for adding to the powers and jurisdiction thereof, with a view to shorten the delay and lessen the expense of litigation in said sheriff and burgh courts in Scotland.

13. IRISH TITHES COMMUTATION.—On Wednesday (June 12), upon the motion for the house resolving itself into a committee on the Irish tithes act, Mr Lambert moved an amendment, to the effect that the pledges given by Ministers, that the bill for the suppression of disturbances in Ireland should not be applied to the collection of tithes, had not been fulfilled, and that the employment of the military and police forces, in the collection of tithes, is highly unconstitutional, and ought to be discontinued.—Lord Althorp admitted that in some cases the coercion act had been illegally converted into an engine for the collection of tithes, but observed, that, as soon as the circumstances had been communicated to government, orders had been sent, not only to prevent the recurrence of such proceedings, but to suspend the collection of arrears of tithes altogether.—The amendment was supported by Mr O’Ferrall, Mr H. Grattan, Mr F. O’Connor, Mr O’Connell, Mr Fitzgerald, and others.—Mr Stanley defended the conduct of the Irish government, and contended, that, with the exception of one instance, the coercion act had not been applied to enforce the payment of tithes, and that in the case alluded to, the Irish government had taken prompt measures to punish the offenders, and to prevent such practices in future.—After several other members had spoken against the amendment, the house divided—For the amendment, 45; against it, 197. Majority for the original motion, 152.—Lord Althorp then proposed a resolution, to the effect that an advance should be made to the clergy of Ireland, in lieu of arrears of tithes of 1831, 1832, and 1833, and that the money should be repaid by a land tax on those lands for which the tithes were in arrear.—A long and desultory conversation ensued on this proposition, and the further consideration of it was postponed till Friday (June 14).—It was then commenced by Mr O’Connell expressing his approbation of the resolution, which he took to be a virtual extinction of tithes in Ireland. He was happy to think that the new secretary for Ireland—perhaps he would permit him to say his “friend”—(Mr Littleton took off his hat and bowed, in token of assent, amidst the laughter and cheers of the house)—had begun his career in a way that was likely to satisfy that country.—Mr Fian wished to know how the tax in lieu of tithe-arrears was to be levied. Was it to be levied

on the tenants? If so, he wished to know, in cases where the present tenants had refused to pay tithe if the incoming tenant should be liable? Was an incoming tenant to be liable, or the landlord?—Lord Althorp admitted that in that case some injustice would be done. The tenant who had refused to pay tithes would escape the payment, and the charge must be paid by the landlord.—Mr Gisborne said it was then clear that the person who owed the money was not to pay it. The crown had made the people its debtors, but the arrears were not paid; now, the landlord is to be made the tithe-proctor, to collect what the crown cannot collect.—Mr Littleton said the amount of arrears of tithe due for 1831, after deductions, was £1,104,285. Of this, proceedings had been instituted to recover £83,354. The amount of arrears for which no proclamations were issued, or issued, subsequently suspended, was £20,931. Of this £83,354, for which proceedings were taken, £12,100 only had been recovered. Such had been the result of the act of last year. After this successful opposition to the law, he knew no course to adopt, unless it were some measure of adjustment similar to that proposed by Lord Althorp.—After various observations from other members, the resolution was put, and carried by a majority of 270 to 4.

—In the House of Lords, on the same day, Earl Wicklow moved for a return of the sums collected by the government under the act of last year, for the recovery of tithes and relief of the clergy. He severely blamed government for their measures, which, he said, had been most injurious to the country.—Lord Melbourne replied to the noble earl in a strain of ridicule, which caused much laughter. He said he loved to hear himself talk was like Narcissus contemplating his own beauty in the fountain.—The Duke of Wellington said, the plain state of the question was this: Here was one description of property, for the loss of which the owners were to be compensated—how? By a land-tax levied on another species of property. That was the proposition. And how it was to be worked—what were the details, they were entirely in the dark about. They were not only in ignorance, but Ministers had shown that they were not able to give any information upon the subject. He reproached government for promoting the great agitator to the dignity of King’s counsel, at a time when he should have been punished for breaking the laws.—Earl Grey defended the conduct of government in a speech of great length.—Lord Brougham maintained, that, at the time Mr O’Connell was made a King’s counsel, he was not acting illegally; and that the honour was no more than that learned an eminent individual was entitled to.

14. EAST INDIA COMPANY’S CHARTER.—On Thursday (June 13), Mr Charles Grant laid before the house the proposed arrangements by government respecting the renewal of the East India Company’s charter. The hon. gentleman, in a speech of four hours’ length, went into a minute detail of the history of the company—their sources of revenue—the extent of their territories—their expenditure—their local system of government—the relation in which they stood to the mother country—their monopolies &c. &c. Our limits prevent us from attempting even an outline of the speech; but this is the less necessary as we gave, in our number for May, a succinct view of all the matters touched upon. The following are the resolutions which he concluded by moving:—

1. That it is expedient that all his Majesty’s subjects should be at liberty to repair to the ports of the empire of China, and to trade in tea, and in all other productions of the said empire, subject to such regulations as Parliament shall enact, for the protection of the commercial and political interests of this country.

2. That it is expedient, that, in case the East India Company shall transfer to the crown, on behalf of the Indian territory, all assets and claims of every description belonging to the said company, the crown, on behalf of the Indian territory, shall take on itself all the obligations of the said company, of whatever description, and that the said company shall receive from the revenues of the said territory such a sum, and paid in such a manner, and under such regulations, as Parliament shall enact.

3. That it is expedient that the government of the British possessions in India be entrusted to the said company, under such conditions and regulations as Parliament shall enact, for the purpose of extending the commerce of this country, and of securing the good government, and promoting the moral and religious improvement of the people of India.

Mr Grant explained in his speech, that the company were to retain the government of India for a fixed term of twenty years; that an additional presidency was to be established in the north-western districts, now included in the jurisdiction of the Bengal presidency; that the control of the governor-general over the subordinate governments should be rendered more definite, and efficient; and that a body of commissioners should be sent to Canton, to watch over and protect British interests in the place of the company’s factory. Mr Grant laid much stress on the proposed abolition in India of all distinctions between Europeans and natives, and the subjection of both to precisely the same laws. The settlement also of Englishmen in India is to be promoted in future. The guarantee fund of £1,200,000 is to be increased to £2,000,000, and is to be considered as security for the payment of the dividend, as well as for the capital of the company. The proprietors may claim to be paid off at the rate of £100 for every £5, 5s. and

y, when the political government of India shall be taken out of their hands. Mr Grant stated, his was ready to be brought in as soon as the resolutions had been regularly adopted by the house. Several members spoke, all in approbation of the resolutions, with the exception of Mr Buckingham; and they were ultimately (with that exception) unanimously agreed to.—On Monday (June 17), Mr C. Grant, and other members of the House of Commons, appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, and requested a conference, with the view of obtaining their Lordships' concurrence to the resolutions adopted by the Lower House, when Friday (June 28) was appointed for the discussion.—(As the East India Company have agreed to the terms proposed by government, the question may be considered as nearly settled.)

5. IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—On Thursday (June 13), the *Solicitor-General* brought in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday (June 26). The learned gentleman stated briefly the chief features of the bill, which enables creditors to lay hands on all the property of their debtors, without much trouble or expense, while it saves the latter from the demoralising and destructive consequences of incarceration. It gives immediate execution on bonds and bills, as soon as they become due, without making the creditor have recourse to an expensive process of an action; it compels debtors to make a full disclosure of their property, as is now partially done under the lords' act; and it gives the creditor remedy against property of all kinds, whether freehold, freehold, or money in the funds.

16. INQUEST ON CULLEY—NATIONAL CONVENTION.—On the same day, Mr Roebuck presented a petition from the jury on the inquest which sat on the body of Culley the policeman, complaining of the verdict having been set aside by the Court of King's Bench. The hon. member charged his Majesty's government with a gross dereliction of duty on the occasion of the Coldbathfields meeting. In the first place, he charged them with creating a riot, and not suppressing it; secondly, with bringing into contempt most useful and efficient body, the police; and, thirdly, by their subsequent proceedings, bringing to disrespect and discredit the administration of public justice.—Mr George Lamb defended the conduct of the government, and said that Ministers were perfectly justified in employing the police to disperse an assemblage called for the purpose of establishing a national convention, and to upset the constitutional legislature of the country. A more illegal meeting never was convened; and if former governments had allowed such meetings, that was no reason why the present should forget its duty. There could be no doubt but that the object of that meeting was to call delegates from all parts of the country, to take the legislature into their own hands. The notice from the Home Office was not a proclamation—it was a caution to all well-disposed persons to abstain from attending the meeting.—A long and violent discussion ensued, which was ultimately adjourned to next day, in which Mr O'Connell, Mr Hume, Sir S. Walley, Colonel Evans, and Mr Cobbett, supported the petition, and censured, in the bitterest terms, the conduct of government.—The petition was laid on the table.

17. POLITICAL UNIONS.—In the House of Lords on Monday (June 17), Earl Winchelsea asked Earl Grey if government yet intended to bring in any measure for suppressing the political unions.—Earl Grey replied, that, at present, he did not think any steps necessary for that purpose.—Lord Eldon said, the common law was perfectly sufficient, if the government was only inclined to enforce it.

18. LOCAL JURISDICTION BILL.—On the same day, Lord Brougham moved the second reading of this bill (for the establishment of local courts to decide in small debt causes), which, he said, was intended to put an end to a system of law so tedious, uncertain, and expensive, as to be nearly tantamount to a denial of justice to the trading and poorer classes in England. The people of Scotland had long enjoyed the benefit of local courts. In those courts, exclusively of the small debt jurisdictions, on an average of three years not less than 22,000 cases were tried annually, and, on an average, only 117 were appealed, of which not one-half were prosecuted. These courts, in the time stated, had under their decision property of the value of L.500,000. A man might sue there for L.12; and if the action were undefended, which was often the case, the costs did not exceed 10s. If the case were defended, it might come to L.5, which was a great deal too much; and in this respect the courts ought to be improved. In Scotland, a man would find that he obtained the sum for which he sued, within 5s., while the plaintiff in Westminster Hall very frequently found himself out of pocket in consequence of his costs in recovering a verdict for L.15 or L.20. Now, in Scotland, a man who sued and recovered a verdict for L.100 would not find himself out of pocket more than 20s. The present bill, he said, was merely an experimental one, which might be modified and altered afterwards, as was found necessary. He had contemplated, at first, that the jurisdiction of the courts should extend to sums of L.100 and under; but, in compliance with the suggestion of the common law commissioners, he

had limited it to L.20 for the present. He hoped that the result of this experiment would be to afford the people of this country cheap, effectual, and universal justice.—Lord Lyndhurst had studied this bill with the deepest attention, and had likewise consulted with the most eminent of the legal faculty about it, and their common opinion was, that it would be productive of incalculable evil. It was not surprising that this should be a popular measure, as it promised cheap and expeditious law. But their Lordships must keep in mind, that cheap law did not always mean cheap justice, nor expeditious law expeditious justice. The present central system of administration was *ex facie* expensive in individual cases, but it was, at the same time, the powerful means of checking useless litigation, as it necessarily constituted an intelligent and honourable bar; so that, when a man unfortunately engaged in a wrong contest, his legal advisers at once told him he had no chance of success, and advised him to abandon his intention. If the proposed system was adopted, he feared these local courts would swarm with low, needy, and unprincipled men, whose sole object would be to propagate a spirit of litigiousness amongst the labouring classes, equally demoralising and destructive. In support of these views, he alluded to the case of America, and quoted the testimony of Captain Basil Hall, who says—"The principles of bringing justice home to every man's door, and of making the administration of it cheap, have had a full experiment in America, and greater practical curses, I will venture to say, were never inflicted on any country. Lawyers abound in every village, and no person, be his situation or conduct in life what it may, is free from the never-ending pest of law-suits. Servants, labourers, every one, in short, on the least occasion, flies off to the neighbouring lawyer, or justice of the peace, to commence an action. No compromise or accommodation is ever dreamt of, and 'law must decide every thing.'" The noble lord concluded a long and able speech, by observing that this was no party question, and he was sure the house would not treat it as such. He moved that the bill be read that day three months.—Lord Brougham replied at great length, and the gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place, and the bill was *pro forma* committed.—(The Ministerial journals allege that the attendance of opposition lords at the above debate, which was unusually large, was in consequence of a preconcerted plan to throw out the bill, but that the Lord Chancellor's arguments were so convincing, they could find no excuse for doing so. This supposition, however, seems to have originated solely in the suspicious minds of the journalists themselves, who regard their party as standing on very insecure ground at the present moment.)

19. QUAKERS' AND MORAVIANS' AFFIRMATION BILL.—In the House of Lords, on Thursday (June 20), this bill was read a second time.—The Bishop of London made some observations on the demoralising consequences of the frequency of custom-house and other oaths, called for on all occasions in this country; which Lord Brougham warmly seconded, and begged the reverend prelate to take up the question, as no one was so capable of doing it justice.

20. SABBATH OBSERVANCE BILL FOR SCOTLAND.—Sir Andrew Agnew obtained leave, on Monday (June 17), to bring in a bill to secure the better observance of the Sabbath in Scotland.

21. CORN LAWS.—On Tuesday (June 18), Mr Fryer moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the existing corn laws. His object was not to pull down the aristocracy, but to procure employment for the poor. The hon. member argued at some length against the policy of the corn laws, and said their repeal would benefit all classes.—Lord Althorp thought, that as the question had been already thoroughly discussed this session, it was not necessary to go over the ground again.—Mr Hume, Mr O'Connell, Colonel Evans, Mr Mark Phillips, Mr W. Whitmore, and Mr Aglionby, supported, and Major Handley, Mr Bennett, Mr Pease, and the Earl of Darlington, opposed it.—The motion was finally rejected, the numbers on the division being—For it, 47; against it, 72.

22. STAMP-DUTIES ON ADVERTISEMENTS BILL.—This bill was read a second time in the House of Lords on the above day.—(The change of duty will, it is believed, come into operation on the 6th July.)

23. CHURCH PATRONAGE.—On the same day, Mr Sinclair intimated in the House of Commons the postponement of his resolutions in regard to church patronage to the 4th of July, in consequence of a renewed application for delay on the part of the government.—In the course of the evening, Mr Johnstone asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject, and expressed a hope that the sentiments of the government would be communicated before the close of the session.—Lord Althorp stated that he was fully aware of the deep interest felt by the people of Scotland on the question, and also of the great importance of the subject; that it would obtain the most serious consideration on the part of his Majesty's Ministers; and that, although he had hoped the matter might have been settled in the General Assembly on a late occasion, he felt confident that the determination of the government would be satisfactory to the people of Scotland.

Foreign News.

UNITED STATES.

THE most important intelligence lately received from America, is an account of an outrage perpetrated on the person of the President, by a Lieutenant Randolph, who, it appears, had lately been dismissed from the naval service of the republic—for what reason is not stated. President Jackson was about to proceed from Washington, with a numerous party, on board of a steam-boat, to Fredericksburg, Alexandria, for the purpose of there laying the foundation stone of a monument to the mother of General Washington, when Lieutenant Randolph followed him on board, and down to the cabin, which was crowded with officers and others of the official cortege, and, walking up to him, accused him of having wantonly and unrelentingly persecuted him (Lieut. Randolph) for four years past. The President, in surprise, said he had never heard of him before; but ere he could demand an explanation, his accuser laid hold of his nose, which he tweaked until it bled. The assailant was instantly knocked down by some of the bystanders, and forced ashore; and his friends forthwith took the most expeditious means of removing him out of the district. It would appear that this outrage on the President had excited the most lively indignation throughout the states, and public meetings were holding to testify the general abhorrence of the action.

President Jackson had arranged to set out on a tour through the northern and eastern states, and preparations were every where making to receive him with due honours, but the latest accounts represent his health to be so infirm as to render the contemplated expedition exceedingly doubtful.

It is said that the cholera has again broken out at New Orleans.

TURKEY.

It seems beyond a doubt that the treaty, mentioned in our last, between the Porte and Mehemet Ali, by which Adana, and the other provinces claimed by the latter in addition to the Egyptian territories, are ceded to him, has been ratified; but we are not so certain that hostilities will cease either with the objects which occasioned them, or the parties with whom they originated. From the numbers of Russian troops which continued to be poured into Constantinople, even after the treaty was on foot, the most lively jealousy appears to have been displayed by the French plenipotentiary respecting the designs of the Czar—so much so, indeed, as at one time to threaten a complete rupture between the mediatory powers. By the latest accounts, however, these misunderstandings appear to have been got over. It is confidently stated that the Russian troops are preparing to retire from Constantinople, and that a treaty has been signed between Count Orloff and the Reis Effendi, stipulating for this, and for the payment of an indemnity to Russia on account of the expenses incurred by the march of her troops to Constantinople.

GERMANY.

ACCOUNTS have been received of some serious disturbances in Rhenish Bavaria. All over Germany the revolutionary spirit appears to be rapidly spreading, and on almost every point the constituted authorities and the people are at issue. At the celebration of the festival of Hambach, an immense crowd was collected, when they began to sing patriotic songs, and to exhibit the tricolor flag, and other revolutionary emblems. A large body of troops had been assembled to maintain order, and, after a series of reciprocal insults, a desperate conflict at last took place between them and the people. It is mentioned in one of the journals that they fought on both sides with great fury; the number of killed and wounded is supposed to amount to more than 100, and one of the cavalry regiments refused to fire. This commotion has, it is said, excited a very great alarm throughout Germany, and the princes and rulers have begun to adopt rigid precautions against all revolutionary partisans and disturbers of the public peace.

The King of Prussia has adopted strict measures against foreign German universities. No Prussian subject who has studied in a foreign university can practise medicine in Prussia, or fill any public office. In particular cases an exception may be made, but in no case to the universities of Erlangen, Heidelberg, and Wurtzburg.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

THE result of the late Belgian elections gives the Ministry a majority of about thirty. They have gained fifteen from the Opposition by the dissolution of the Chambers. The probability of an ultimate peaceable arrangement with Holland is greatly augmented by this success of the moderate party.

The King of Belgium opened the new session of the Chambers on the 7th ultimo, with a speech from the throne. He stated, that, in consequence of the late convention with Holland, a partial disarming would take place; that the revenue was improving; and that a surplus over the expenditure might be expected. He called the attention of the Chambers to the state of commerce and agriculture, and recommended the forming of a water communication from the Scheldt to the Meuse and the Rhine. This speech was well received, and delivered with much spirit.

The ratification of the preliminary treaty by the Dutch King, detailed in our last, and the removal of the obnoxious embargo, has already had a most cheering effect on the commercial world, and hopes are entertained that Holland and Belgium will now amicably settle their difference, without the interposition of foreign mediation.

FRANCE.

THE French Ministry appear to be by no means on a good understanding with the Chamber of Deputies, where they have twice suffered a defeat by considerable majorities within the last three weeks, but upon questions

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not reckoned of sufficient importance to induce a resignation. Louis Philip, however, is said to be deeply mortified at one of the votes, being a refusal to grant the sum of 48 millions of francs to complete the gallery of the Louvre, according to a plan of Napoleon.

A disclosure of a somewhat important nature was made in the Chamber at the sitting of June 18. Marshal Soult, in answer to several queries put to him by Marshal Clausel, declared it to be the purpose of government, not only to retain possession of Algiers, but to encourage its colonization from France, and to extend their occupation of the country, as might be found necessary or convenient. This announcement was hailed with much applause by the Chamber, and will doubtless be equally well received by the kingdom in general. The substitution of a civilized community for a horde of pirates is a change, no doubt, to be universally desired; but it remains to be seen whether the other European powers will consent to the exclusive appropriation by France of that important position in Northern Africa, with the prospective conquest of the immense adjacent territory, so openly declared. One thing is clear, that, as the government of Louis Philip undertook to make good all the diplomatic engagements of the Bourbons, and as the Bourbons had solemnly assured the Duke of Wellington that they had no views whatever of conquest in their African expedition, the above declaration of the French Prime Minister does not speak very well for the good faith of his master, or for his own. The predatory and dangerous habits of the Bedouin Arabians, however, who are nothing else than wandering banditti, together with the unenterprising character of Frenchmen themselves, would render the colonization of the Algerine territories by the latter the work of centuries.

The session of the Chambers is virtually at an end, and they were to be closed in due form by Louis Philip in person about the 26th or 28th of June.

The Duchess de Berri has been put on board a French frigate, and sent off, with her baby, to Palermo. Some members of the French Opposition in the Chambers, and a portion of the press, are very angry at her escape; but the Ministry justify the measure, on the ground of expediency. The French journals contain an account of a most affecting interview between Charles the Tenth and M. Chateaubriand, who went to intercede for the Duchess de Berri. The old king is reported to have said—

"The conduct of the Duchess has been very improper; it is an unfortunate affair both for herself and for me; but I, who have not forgotten my own youth, should be the last to be severe with the weaknesses of a poor woman. When one has been guilty of as many errors as I have, he should make allowances for other people. I will not receive her here without her husband; but she may come if accompanied by him, and the wrongs which she has done her children and ourselves shall be forgotten."

When the viscount thanked Charles for his indulgence, and congratulated himself on the success of his mission, and paid his Majesty some courteous compliments, he replied—"Let not that surprise you; I have forgotten all; I have no longer any feeling against any body. I am now nothing but an unhappy old man, who has finished his part in the drama of this world."

The Duchess D'Angouleme is said to be very much incensed against the Duchess de Berri.

On learning the intended release of the Duchess, Charles took the opportunity of soliciting the release of his former Ministers; which application was warmly seconded by most of the diplomatic corps at Paris, backed by M. Talleyrand himself. Louis Philip, however, would not listen to the proposal.

PORTUGAL.

The Marquis de Palmella has again agreed to return to the councils of Don Pedro. He arrived at Oporto, on the 1st June, in company with Captain Napier, and about 600 troops, principally Poles. Great reliance appears to be placed on the efforts of the Marquis by the friends of Pedro; equally from his talents, and the great influence he is said to possess throughout Portugal. The number of "constitutional" troops, however, do not as yet amount to 9000, whilst those of Miguel are 40,000; and as the feeling of the population seems still to be with him, any attempt by Pedro to take the open field—as was lately threatened—would appear to be foolish in the extreme. In fact, it is strongly suspected, notwithstanding all the assertions of the advocates of the ex-monarch, that the various supplies of men, money, and arms, which he has from time to time been receiving, have not advanced his chances of success one jot, and that their only effect will be a protraction of the hour of defeat. Oporto is still closely blockaded by Miguel, and his troops are said to be animated with the greatest enthusiasm for his cause. Pedro's coadjutors, on the other hand, are divided by quarrels and paltry jealousies, such as are almost inevitable in a promiscuous camp, composed of hirelings of every nation, rank, and character. To have kept them so long together, and under any thing like subordination and discipline, argues no little energy of character in their leader. It seems quite clear that Pedro's only hope lies in the chance of an insurrection in the interior in his favour, of which, as we have said above, there appears not the most distant likelihood.

Provisions are stated to be plentiful in Oporto at present, but we learn from private letters that typhus and cholera, particularly the latter, are making dreadful ravages in that city. The number of British troops who have fallen victims has been disproportionately large to the rest of the army. The mortality amongst the troops of Miguel is also reported to be appalling, no less than 150 dying daily between Villa Franca and Lisbon. The present hostile position of parties must add tenfold virulence to the fatality of the malady.

Since the preceding was put in types, letters from Lisbon of a late date have arrived, which contain information of considerable importance. Marshal Solignac has retired from the command of the army, and been succeeded by General Saldanha. Conflicting statements are in circulation concerning this change. By some it is stated that Solignac was dismissed; by others, that Saldanha had proposed a new general plan of military operations entirely different from that of Solignac, but which being approved and adopted by Don Pedro and council, the

Marshal's resignation became a matter of necessity. Solignac had also embarked in order to come to England; but was struck, while on board the vessel, with a spent ball from one of Miguel's batteries, which caused so great a contusion that he was obliged to go on shore again.

In addition to this intelligence, we learn, that, on the morning of June 20, a fleet, consisting of the Don Pedro, a two-decker with a vice-admiral's flag, two frigates, two corvettes, an armed brig, with five steam-boats—the latter having between 3000 and 4000 troops on board, had sailed from Oporto for the Tagus. The troops were under the command of the Count de Villa Flor, who was accompanied by the Marquis de Palmella; and the fleet under that of Captain Napier, who has assumed the Portuguese cognomen of Chevalier Don Carlos de Ponce. The number of vessels lying off the mouth of the Douro with provisions were 110. It is also stated that upwards of 3000 had died at Lisbon of cholera.

We also learn from the London journals that the Talavera, line of battle ship, has sailed within the last few days from the Channel for Oporto, for the purpose, it is thought, of resenting some insult alleged to have been offered to the Nautilus by the Miguelite squadron. The present strength of the latter in the Tagus is three two-deckers, one frigate, five corvettes, and two brigs—all under sailing orders.

EAST INDIES.

By recently-received Calcutta papers, we learn that the alarm to the ruinous results from the late extensive commercial failures there, had greatly subsided. At a meeting of the creditors of the Messrs Mackintosh, on the 9th February, the creditors agreed to give the members of the firm a letter of licence for three years; the business to be conducted under the management of five inspectors named in the report. Dividends will be declared and paid as soon, as often, and to such extent, as the inspectors may decide. The inspectors are also empowered, as far as convenient, to pay all demands under five hundred rupees. An allowance of four hundred rupees per month has been made to all the partners of the firm.

A considerable degree of distress prevails among the native population at Madras, occasioned by the failure of the crops in the interior. About 1400 persons are fed at the expense of government, besides those supported by opulent natives, whose liberality is mentioned in terms of high commendation.

It appears that cholera, which has of late been very prevalent in Ceylon, had broken out with considerable virulence in the four companies of the 78th regiment, stationed at Trincomalee, about the middle of October, and that, in the space of three weeks, fifty-six men had died of it. A great many non-commissioned officers had fallen victims.

WEST INDIES.

The Jamaica papers to the 13th May state that it was expected that the new House of Assembly would meet for the dispatch of business on Tuesday the 18th of June. The elections were every where drawing to a close, and the opposition journals were congratulating the colonists on the defeat of the government party. Nothing, of course, was then known of the nature of the intended government measure.

The present season is likely to prove a most ruinous one to the Jamaica colonists, in consequence of a drought, the most continued and severe which has afflicted the island for the last fifteen years. Upon many estates cattle are dying for want of water, and water for the use of the negroes is fetched four or five miles. The crops, in consequence, have completely failed; one estate, usually shipping 160 to 200 hhds. of sugar, can now ship but 36 hhds., and others fall off from one-half to two-thirds. The estimated failure of the sugar crop in Jamaica is from 45,000 to 50,000 hhds., and from the whole British West India colonies the deficiency amounts to nearly 80,000 hhds., being from one-quarter to one-third of the whole quantity usually imported into this country.

The following statement, compiled from official documents, shows at a glance the total amount of the population, produce, imports, and exports of the British West Indies:—

Whites in eighteen islands,	77,460
Coloured (free),	113,890
Slaves,	692,700
Sugar,	3,816,000 cwt.
Coffee,	19,769,500 lb.
Rum,	7,808,000 gal.
Value of exports to Great Britain,	L.8,603,000
Value of imports from Great Britain,	L.4,035,000
Tonnage employed,	263,700 tons.

IRELAND.

INSTRUCTIONS from government have been received by the military and police authorities in Ireland, to the effect that neither of these forces are in future to be employed in the enforcement of tithes, nor in serving legal processes for their recovery; so that tithes may be considered as fairly abolished in Ireland, and it now remains to be seen whether the removal of this popular grievance, which has so long been generally reckoned the prime cause of the insubordinate conduct of the peasantry, will be the means of restoring, or rather creating, peace to that distracted country.

Disturbances still continue partially to agitate several districts; but since the passing of the coercion bill, they have been comparatively few in number. In Kilkenny county, for example, there were but 15 outrages during the month of May. The outrages in the same county during the month of March, which immediately preceded the application of the coercion bill, were no less than 121.

We regret to observe that cholera has again broken out at Kilkenny with much severity, the number of cases

averaging between 20 and 30 daily, and many of the fatal.

Mr Thomas Steel, the popular orator, has been arrested and held to bail for publishing a scandalous libel against government.

ENGLAND.

A Windsor paper communicates the melancholy intelligence, that Prince George of Cumberland, who completed his 14th year on the 27th May, has, within a very short period, become wholly deprived of sight.

The Ministerial papers state that his Majesty has addressed a letter to the bench of bishops, through the Archbishop of Canterbury, strongly remonstrating on the impropriety of that right reverend body taking so active a part on a question so purely laical and political, as to contest now going on in Portugal.

The Marquis of Queensberry has been created a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Solway Kinmount, in Dumfriesshire.

From the quantity and magnitude of the public business which it is necessary to settle during the present year, it is expected that Parliament will not be prorogued till about the 12th of August.

Mr Littleton has been returned for Staffordshire without opposition, Lord Ingestrie having declined to come to the poll.

Mr Rankin has been appointed Chief Justice of Sierra Leone. It is supposed the immediate recall of Sir John Jeffcott will be the result of this appointment.

On Tuesday, June 18, being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington, as usual gave a splendid entertainment at Apsley House, to his brethren in arms who were present with him at that memorable engagement. On account of the recent political fracas in the House of Lords, respecting the policy of Ministers towards Portugal, his Grace punctiliously refrained, to obviate any misconstructions, from sending the usual invitation to the King. His Majesty, however, sent notice to the Duke of his intention to be present and came accordingly. The Duke received his Majesty on entering, on his knee; but his royal master hastily raised him up, and shook his Grace's hand heartily in both of his. At dinner, when the Duke's old servant and particular attendant (who had in some action saved his life, came for some purpose immediately behind him, the King turned round, spoke most cordially to him, and shook him by the hand.

The anniversary of the birth-day of William Pitt was held, as usual, on the 31st May, in the City of London Tavern. The meeting was most numerous, including many of the most distinguished public characters of the day, and throughout composed of English gentlemen. W. R. Cartwright, Esq., M.P. for Northamptonshire presided; and among the company were—the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Eldon, the Earl Bathurst, the Earl Brownlow, the Earl of Harewood, the Earl of Longford, Lord Combermere, Lord Sheffield, Lord Kenyon, Lord Mahon, Lord Encombe, Hon. G. R. Trevor, M.P., Sir R. Vaughan, Bart. M.P., Sir John Chetwode, Bart., Sir R. Gunning, Bart., Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart., Sir J. Gibbons, Bart., Sir John Forbes, Bart., Sir Geo. Henry Rose, General Peachy, Sir Charles Wetherell, Colonel Sibthorp, Colonel Conyers, Joseph Neild, Esq. M.P., John Round, Esq., Edward Goulburn, Esq., R. W. Vaughan, Esq., R. A. Dundas, Esq. William Ward, Esq., &c. &c. The Duke of Wellington did not arrive until after dinner had commenced; but the moment his name was announced, the whole of the company rose, and received him with much applause. The usual toasts were given, and the evening passed off with much hilarity.

It appears, by the expenditure last year for civil contingencies, that the Earl of Durham received the sum of L.5000 for his special mission to St Petersburg, with the further sum of L.183 for his expenses on board his Majesty's ship Talavera from England to Cronstadt. The whole sum expended in the last year for special missions amounted to L.15,800.

Government has commenced a prosecution against the *True Sun* evening paper, for counselling resistance to the assessed taxes, and for attempting to bring the House of Commons into contempt.

On the 12th June, a fire broke out in the little fishing town of Lympston, near Exeter, by which fifty-eight houses were burnt to the ground, and 248 individuals rendered homeless, of whom 100 were entirely destitute.

Horse-stealing was seldom, if ever, more prevalent than at present, not being confined to any particular district, but extending more or less over every part of the kingdom.

It is calculated that the profits of the Crown, from the sale of quack medicines, amounted during the last year to nearly L.50,000.

From an account published of the public income and expenditure for the years ending 5th Jan. 1831, 1832, and 1833, showing the actual expense incurred in the collection of the revenue, the following results are taken:—

	1831.	1832.	1833.
Total income	£54,840,190	50,990,315	51,686,822
Total expenditure	53,011,533	52,575,308	50,386,118
Revenue, charges of collection	3,014,224	2,955,846	2,986,518

The total number of magistrates appointed by Lord Chancellor Brougham, since his elevation to the woolsack, is, for England and Wales, clerical, 1354; lay, 4017.

It is reported, upon good authority that Mr and Miss Fanny Kemble have, by their united performances in America, cleared L.12,000.

On Wednesday, May 29th, Duncan Brown, Esq. a West India merchant, committed suicide, under apprehension of the ruinous consequences to himself and family, from the Ministerial measure of negro emancipation.

An extraordinary rise has lately taken place in the shares of the intended railways from London to Liverpool, July, 1833.

ol. The Liverpool and Birmingham, on which L.5 posit has been paid, are selling at L.11 per share. The verpool and Manchester railway shares of L.100 each at L.210!

Isle of Man.—A number of Liverpool merchants have med themselves into a company for building ships in the Isle of Man, where Baltic timber can be imported at duty of 5s. per load, and plank at 8s. per load, while in England the duties are L.2, 15s. and L.4 per load. All vessels built in the Isle of Man are entitled to be registered as British vessels. The Liverpool and Sunderland shipbuilders have, therefore, petitioned Parliament to ualize the timber-duties in England and the Isle of an.

STATISTICAL FACTS.

It is computed that the celebrated Carron iron-works rn annually as many coals as would be required by a y containing 700,000 inhabitants.

The carriage of a ton of goods between Liverpool and anchester, upon the railroad, a distance of 31 miles, sts the company only 1s. 2½d., at the speed of 30 miles an hour!

The produce of the duty on silver plate has averaged out L.70,000 per annum since 1816, on gold plate £6000 per annum, for the last ten years. It is curious at in the year 1825, so notable for fictitious prosperity, e quantity of gold and silver plate stamped was about half greater than usual. The duty on silver plate is . 6d. per ounce, from which it appears that about 300,000 ounces, or 770,000 pounds Troy of silver, are annually converted into plate in this country. The antity of gold consumed in the same way is about 6000 nees annually.

SCOTLAND.

THE CHURCH OF EDINBURGH.

he chief subject of discussion in Edinburgh continues be the annuity tax, for the support of the clergy. The l attempted to be carried through Parliament by the ord Advocate, for the purpose of continuing this tax in modified form, has met with general disapprobation. ith the difference that it provides for the taxing of the embers of the College of Justice, it leaves all the abuses the system untouched. It is a matter of astonishment all that the framer of the bill has not made the small- t provision at least for the reduction of the double t single charges, which is absolutely imperative. Se- ral public bodies met during last month to oppose the ssing of the bill in its present form; among the rest, e Writers to the Signet, who decline abandoning their ivileges. The Faculty of Advocates have resolved to ve their privileges, provided certain terms are granted. n Friday the 21st, a public meeting of the inhabitants as held in the Waterloo Rooms, at which resolutions ere passed, to the effect that a petition should be re- nt to Parliament, praying for the total abolition of e annuity tax; that the seat-rents in the churches ould be made the sole means of support to the clergy; ad that the double charges ought to be reduced to single, incumbents died out. The petition has since been in e course of signature by all classes of citizens. Look- g at all sides of this most vexatious subject of discus- on, it appears that nothing short of a complete renova- of the whole ecclesiastical polity of the city will be f service either to the church or the community. Let ur readers mark the anomalous condition of the church tablishment in Edinburgh. Not reckoning the Canon- e nor Leith, the population of Edinburgh amounts to out 130,000 souls, who are thus divided:—All the Old nd New Town, composing what is called the ancient nd extended royalty, and comprising thirteen parishes, as a population of 55,232. The parish of St Cuthbert's, hich, though once a country district, is now covered a great part with houses, and is in almost every respect s much a piece of Edinburgh as the preceding—(it is s much a piece of Edinburgh as the Tower Hamlets are a piece of London)—has a population of 70,887. These o divisions are under quite different systems of ecclesi- astical management: the portion with the 55,000 souls as thirteen established churches, with eighteen clergy- en, now or lately drawing an aggregate sum yearly of .8000 by means of the annuity tax; while the portion ith the 70,000 souls has but one established church and o clergymen, whose stipends are paid by heritors or ertain landholders; so that the tenants of houses and ops in this quarter do not pay a farthing for the sup- ort of the church. In order to accommodate the abun- ant population of this parish, there are chapels of ease, ut these are supported purely by their seat rental. They evertheless answer the purposes of parish churches, ough it is proper to mention that many of the inhabi- ants of St Cuthbert's attend the ministrations of the city lergy, for whose sustenance they do not in any shape ontribute. By this simple view of affairs, it appears that nearly the whole burden of the established church falls n little more than a third part of the population; in hort, the religion of 130,000 souls is paid for by 55,000. It is thus obvious that there must necessarily be a tho- ough reform in the whole system of ecclesiastical ma- nagement. Until this be done, we feel convinced that e inhabitants will continue their passive resistance to e payment of the annuity tax, whether attempted to be evied under an old and ambiguous, or a new and clearly expressed, act of Parliament.

BANKRUPTCY OF EDINBURGH.

THE newspapers of the past month contain a draft of a bill to be carried through Parliament, placing the receipt and expenditure of the city of Edinburgh hence- forth under a body of commissioners, and which will have much the same effect as a bankrupt sequestration. The commissioners which the bill proposes are, the Right Hon. Robert Lord Viscount Melville; the Right Hon. Sir William Rae of Eskgrove, Baronet; Sir James Gib- son-Graig of Riccarton, Baronet; John Bonar of Ratho, Esq. banker; Richard Mackenzie of Dolphinston, Esq. deputy-keeper of the signet; William M'Hutcheon, Esq. merchant; and John Learmonth, Esq. merchant, present Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh. To the appoint- ment of this commission, which is to have certain powers over Leith, an opposition, apparently on good grounds, has been made by the Leith Dock Commission, who dread an injury being done to the trade of the port.

ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

It will be seen by our Parliamentary summary that the Solicitor-General for England has brought a bill into Parliament for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, with certain provisions for rendering property more avail- able to the diligence of creditors.

We conceive there has scarcely any measure been mooted in Parliament for many years, of more public importance than this; and we are somewhat surprised to observe that it has been projected solely for the benefit of our southern neighbours. It is to be hoped that our Scottish legislators will yet exert themselves to get Scot- land included in the provisions of the act, and rid us of one of the most obnoxious of those still lingering reman- nants of feudalism in our jurisprudence, which are so unsuited to the condition and feelings of modern society.

Imprisonment for debt—that is, where no palpable act of fraudulency is alleged or made out—we have always regarded as a system equally oppressive, pernicious, and absurd. Waiving the legal merits of the question, let us look at it for a moment by the light of com- mon sense. Imprisonment can affect debtors of two de- scriptions only—the knave and the honest man; and it is intended to operate in two ways, namely, as a security and a punishment. Now, as regards the rogue, it is ut- terly inefficacious as either. He is prepared for the cir- cumstance, and takes care to secure as much of his prop- erty as he can for his own use beforehand, without the slightest regard to the just claims of his creditors; and his short term in jail is only a step towards his commene- ing the world anew as a clear man. What does the creditor gain by it? A loss. For he not only recovers not a farthing of his debt, but is obliged to maintain the man who has cheated him while in jail!

It is only upon the *honest* debtor, therefore, that the severity of the law of imprisonment operates—and op- erates, too, only in one way, namely, as a *punishment*—that is to say, he is punished for what he cannot possi- bly help. But this is not the worst of it. He is pre- vented during his confinement from making any effort whatever either for liquidating his debts or maintaining his family, if he has one; for what can a tradesman, a merchant, or a public practitioner of any sort, do to re- trieve his affairs whilst immured within the walls of a prison?

There is also another, and, in a philanthropic point of view, certainly not the least matter for considera- tion—we allude to the disheartening and demoralising consequences that ensue from the present system of promiscuous imprisonment. The honest man feels the incarceration of his person as a moral stigma; it degrades him in his own estimation, even more than in that of his fellow-men; and the brand of captivity cleaves to him through life. And when an honest debtor, who has done his utmost, and surrendered his last penny to satisfy the claims of his creditors, finds himself no better treated than the rogue who has done his utmost to defraud his creditors, a strong temptation is held out to him to adopt a less upright course in any future dilemma of the same nature.

It may be a consolation to an ill-used creditor, no doubt, to have the power of punishing the man who has defrauded him, by the ignominious incarceration of his person for a time. But it will be seen that if the present law thus provides the means of punishing the rogue, it may also be converted (as it is, we believe, frequently) into a terrible engine of wanton vindictiveness against the poor but honest man.

We would say, therefore, let every means be adopted to make a man's property and effects available for his debts; enact laws of the severest penalties, whether by imprisonment or otherwise, against fraudulent debtors; but let the present barbarous system of indiscriminate *personal degradation* be extinguished without delay.

DESTRUCTION OF COAL-PITS.

A VERY remarkable occurrence, namely, the breaking in of a river to a series of coal-pits, has just taken place in the west of Scotland, and is thus described in the *Ayr Observer*:—On Thursday, the 20th ult., about eleven o'clock forenoon, while Mr Montgomerie, banker in Ir- vine, and another gentleman, were engaged in fishing on the river Garnock, nearly opposite to where they were standing a slight eruption took place in the current of the river, which they at first supposed to be occasioned by the leap of a salmon; but the gurgling motion which succeeded led them to suppose that something serious had occurred, and that the river had broken into the coal mines which surround the place on which they stood. They immediately hastened forward to the nearest pit-mouth, and stated their suspicions, which the pit-head man was at first slow to believe, and it was only after Mr Montgomerie had strongly remonstrated with him that he at length prepared to avert the danger. By this time, however, the men below had heard the rush- ing forward of the water, and were making the best of their way to the bottom of the shaft, but before they reached it several of them were up to their necks in water, and in two minutes more, every one of them

would have been drowned. Immediately on the whole of the men being out of the pits, Mr Dodds, the active manager of the works, assembled all his men at the cavity in the bed of the river, over which they placed a coal- lighter laden with such things as they thought calculated to stop the rush of water, such as straw, whins, clay, &c. All their efforts, however, proved unavailing, for the water continued to pour into the mines without ob- struction, producing comparatively very little agitation on the surface of the river, until the following day about three o'clock, when a tremendously large space broke down, which in a short time engulfed the whole body of the stream, leaving the bed of the river quite dry for more than a mile on each side of the aperture, where there had previously been a depth of fully six feet. At this time the fishes on the channel were seen leaping about in all directions. On the flowing of the tide the depth of the water betwixt the chasm and the sea in- creased to about nine feet; then the desolation was awful! The long sweep and prodigious quantity of water rushing into the chasm at this time, made the sight impressive beyond description. Three men, who were in a boat near the spot, had a very narrow escape from being sucked into the vortex, for no sooner had the men got out, than the boat was drawn down with fearful rapidity. The great body of water continued to pour down the chasm until the whole workings of the pits, which ex- tend for many miles, were completely filled; after which the river gradually assumed its natural appearance, and the water attained its ordinary level. At this time the pressure in the pits became so great, from the immense weight of water impelled into them, that the confined air, which had been forced back into the high workings, burst through the surface of the earth in a thousand places, and many acres of ground were to be seen all at once bubbling up, like the boiling of a cauldron. In some places the current was so impetuous as to form ca- vities four or five feet in diameter, and produced a roar- ing noise like the escape of steam from an overcharged boiler. Immense quantities of sand and water were thrown up like showers of rain during five hours, and in the course of a short time the whole of Bartonholm, Longford, Snodgrass, and Nethermains, were laid under water, by which calamity, from five to six hundred per- sons, men, women, and children, have been deprived of employment. We are deeply grieved to learn, that by this unfortunate occurrence these extensive works have been injured to an extent which almost precludes the hope of their ever being restored to their former state.

May 24. A most barbarous murder was committed near West Craigs Inn, on the Glasgow road; the victim was a boy of eight years of age, the son of a decent labourer of the name of Arthur. The body was found lying naked in a ditch at the side of the road, stabbed in various places. A wandering beggar of weak intellect, who called himself William Hall, a tanner by trade, and a native of Yorkshire, was apprehended and lodged in Linlithgow jail, on suspicion, and subsequent investigations almost placed his guilt beyond a doubt; but during the night of the 28th he found means to strangle himself in his cell.

27. A number of gentlemen who had acted with Mr Fergusson of Woodhill as Directors of the Highland Society of Scotland, en- tertained that gentleman to dinner in the British Hotel, previous to his leaving this country for Canada—the Marquis of Tweed- dale in the chair, Sir John Hope, Bart. croupier.

June 1. It may be proper to remind our readers that the reduc- tion of one-half of the soap duty commenced this day.

8. The Benlomond steam-boat, when about two miles on her passage from Newhaven chain pier to Stirling, with upwards of one hundred and twenty passengers, was discovered to be on fire. Signals of distress being observed by the Lion and Stirling Castle steam-boats, they immediately bore down, and rescued the greater part of the passengers, and the remainder, with the crew of the unfortunate vessel, were relieved from their perilous situa- tion by the active exertions of the Newhaven fishermen, so that we have great pleasure in saying no lives were lost. By 11 o'clock the vessel was burnt down to the water's edge and sunk. She has since been raised, however, and taken into Leith harbour.

6. The annual fashionable promenade in the Horticultural Society's experimental gardens, Inverleith, Edinburgh, took place this day. Not less than 2000 individuals, many of them of the first rank and fashion, were present.

28. Pitt Monument.—A stone, of the enormous weight of twenty tons, was this day brought from Craigleith quarry, to form the base of the monument about to be erected in George Street, in honour of the late Mr Pitt. The wagon was drawn by a team of twenty-two horses, and attracted an immense crowd of spec- tators.

Important Mechanical Discovery.—It is stated that a Mr Stein of this town has just discovered the means of applying steam so as directly to produce a rotatory motion in machinery without the intervention of a beam and piston. This invention, which baffled the genius of Watt, who applied the wondrous powers of his original mind to the subject, as well as every other scientific man since his time—for although many patents have been taken out for various ingenious plans, all have proved nearly failures—will create an en- tirely new era in the history of the steam-engine. Its mechanism is said to be beautifully simple. It stands upon a metal plate 27 inches square, and is 16 inches high; but the power could be tre- pled without enlarging the space occupied. The Messrs Nasmyths, the skilful mechanics who constructed it, are confident that they could build an engine of fifty horse power, which would not ex- ceed a cubic yard in bulk—exclusive, of course, of the boiler. This may give some idea of the immense saving of space and weight which the new engine will effect, and of the prodigious advantages which it holds out to steamships and locomotive engines.

We hear that John Jardine, Esq. advocate, has been appointed sheriff-depute of Ros and Croninarty shires, in room of Mr Macleod of Geanies, who has resigned, after filling that important office for the last fifty-nine years. It is also understood that James Ivory, Esq. advocate, is to succeed Mr Traill in the sheriffship of Caith- ness, which is about to become vacant by resignation.

The following are the names of the recently appointed law com- mission for Scotland, for inquiring into the forms of proceedings and fees exigible in the Court of Session, and the forms and juris- diction of sheriff courts in Scotland; and also into the expense of criminal proceedings, the means of enforcing judicial decrees, and the forms of conveyancing in that part of the United Kingdom:—Professor Bell—Mr James Reddie, city clerk of Glasgow—Mr An- drew Skene, advocate—Mr John Cunningham, ditto—Mr Robert Jameson, ditto—Mr Andrew Rutherford, ditto—Mr Adam Ander- son, ditto—Mr William Bell, W.S.—Mr John Dundas, W.S.—Mr William Waddell, W.S. clerk and secretary.

The patronage of the Church of Scotland stands at present thus:— Number of livings, 944; of which, in the patronage of individuals, 583—of the crown, 274—of town councils, 62—of the heritors, 13—of universities and societies, 6—of kirk sessions, 2—of heads of fam- ilies, 2—congregation, 1—disputed, 1.

The four Scots universities receive L 56 6 annually from govern- ment, which is thus divided:—St Andrew's, L 1010—Aberdeen, L 137—Glasgow, L 139—Edinburgh, L 192. This was formerly defrayed from the hereditary revenues of the crown, but now comes into the miscellaneous estimates.

Our readers ought to be aware that, according to the act of Par- liament for regulating the Scotch elections, all persons intending to claim to be registered as voters, or intending to object to the

title of any voter already on the register, must lodge their claims, &c. with the town-clerk, on or before the 20th July, after which date they cannot be received. It may be as well that persons who have changed their residence should know, that that circumstance requires that they should re-register their votes.

Important to Tenants.—In a case lately decided in the Circuit Court, Glasgow, it was found that a tenant is not bound to give more than forty days' notice of quitting his premises.

PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION.

The number of emigrants to the United States and the Canadas seems to be daily increasing. During May, the following vessels with emigrants sailed from Greenock:—The *Susannah* for New York, with 119; the *Sovereign* for Quebec, with 50; the *Agnes* for Montreal, with 28; and the *Romulus* for New York, with 153. Since then, the *Corsair* has sailed from the same port with 164 passengers; the *Tamerlane* with 300—both for Quebec; and the *Francis* for New York, with 121. On June 16, the *Zephyr* sailed from Cromarty with nearly 200 emigrants for Pictou and Quebec. These individuals are in general of a much superior class to those who have preceded them in the career of adventure. Most of them are in comfortable circumstances, and many of them possessed of very considerable property. The passengers in the *Corsair*, for instance, it was estimated, possessed amongst them about £40,000; and a detachment of them from the parishes of Lanark and Lesmahagoe carried out about £6,000 in gold with them. Within the last few days, too, three other vessels have left Leith for Australia and America, with emigrants—namely, the *Margery*, for Quebec and Montreal, with 30; the *Economist*, for Pictou and Quebec, with 70; and the *Scotia*, for Van Diemen's Land, with 40. But the spirit of emigration is not confined to Scotland. Daily shipments are going off both from England and Ireland; and we observe, that only within the last fortnight nearly 300 emigrants have sailed from the ports of Maryport and Whitehaven, on the Solway. A great proportion of the latter, however, are, we believe, from the border districts of Scotland. In the course of the present season twenty vessels have sailed from Derry for the United States, having on board 2774 passengers; and twenty for British America, with 3730 passengers. Almost the whole of these are said to be Protestants—a fact well worthy the attention of legislators. But this peculiarity is still more strikingly placed before us, by a statement which we find in a late number of the *Dublin University Magazine*, of the progressive increase in the number of Protestant emigrants for the last four years. It is as follows:—In 1829, 12,000; in 1830, 21,000; in 1831, 29,500; in 1832, 31,500; making a total of 94,000 during the short space of four years! To sum up for the present—we learn from the trans-Atlantic journals that the number of emigrants who landed at Quebec and Montreal in 1832, in despite of cholera and other discouragements, were no less than 51,746. Of these, 17,481 were from England, 28,204 from Ireland, 5500 from Scotland, and 546 went to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It is computed that about 4000 emigrants arrived by the way of New York, making the whole number 55,000. Mr Buchanan, the government agent, states, that among the emigrants last year were many wealthy and respectable families; and he estimates the value of the property and money brought with the collective body at £600,000 or £700,000. Employment still continues abundant, and wages good, and most of the emigrants were doing well.

SPINNING OF WOOLLEN YARN IN SCOTLAND.

In a recent number of the *Information for the People*, giving an historical and descriptive account of the cotton, silk, woollen, and linen manufactures of the United Kingdom, it was stated, in reference to the extensive manufacture of broad and narrow cloths now carrying on at Galashiels and Aberdeen, that "almost all the yarn used in this, as well as the other branches of the manufacture, is procured either from England or abroad;" and it was added, that "our inferiority in the making of yarn may be accounted for by the fact, that the business of wool-stapling is as yet little practised or understood amongst us."

It would appear that we have been led into a mistake in this matter. Since the publication of the foregoing statement, we have received several communications from Galashiels complaining of it. One correspondent says, "It is consistent with my knowledge that not a single ounce of yarn for the purpose of woollen manufacture was ever either procured from England or abroad; and at this moment I can state, without the fear of contradiction, that the woollen yarn spun in Scotland for the fabrication of cloth, flannels, hosiery, &c., are not to be surpassed in any quarter of the globe." And he adds, "that the English manufacturers of hosiery, when they wait upon their customers in Scotland, assure them, as an inducement to purchase, that they manufacture solely from Scotch-made yarns."

We most willingly make public this communication, and reckon it, at the same time, due to ourselves to state, that we relied for our information upon a practical woollen manufacturer, whose eminence and experience fully warranted our confiding in his statement. It strikes us, however, that our Galashiels friends have not clearly construed the meaning of the original passage, which alluded solely to the yarn used in the manufacture of the finer sorts of broad and narrow cloths. As to the yarn used for hosiery, it was distinctly stated in the *Information*, that "Scotch worsted yarn was in great request abroad," and that "a great proportion of the yarn is sold to the manufacturers in Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Glasgow."

Postscript.

London, Saturday, June 29.

Letters from Odessa state that the Russian government has ordered the farther embarkation of troops from Odessa to Constantinople to be suspended, in consequence of the retreat of Ibrahim Pacha. The Russian fleet was expected to leave the Bosphorus immediately.

The Spanish Cortes assembled at Madrid on June 18, solely, however, for the purpose of swearing allegiance to their future queen, the young Princess of the Asturias. Every thing passed off quietly; but, three days afterwards, seditious cries were heard, and the population became turbulent; and when the last courier left Madrid, serious commotions were apprehended.

The promoters of the bill for emancipating the Jews have received notice that the House of Lords mean to throw it out. In consequence of this intimation, Ministers have been asked to use their influence in favour of the bill; but they have refused to make it a cabinet question, although they promise their individual support of it.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday (June 26), the bill for the reform of the Scotch burghs was considered in committee, and various amendments were proposed, which were all rejected. Of these, one proposed by Mr Wallace, that magistrates, treasurers, and town-clerks, should be elected by open poll, as well as the town council, was negatived by a majority of 13. Another suggested by Sir J. Hay, that the right of voting for town councillors should be extended to £5 in place of £10 householders, was lost only by a majority of 1, the numbers being 54 to 53. Mr Gillon proposed to extend the right of voting to all burghs, which was negatived by a majority of 44. The report is to be brought up on Monday (July 1), and the amended bill will then be printed.

Money market, four o'clock—Consols for account 90½.

BIRTHS.

- May 26. At Belton, the lady of Captain Hay, R.N.; a son.
27. At 25, Heriot Row, Edinburgh, Mrs Douglas Sandford; a daughter.
June 11. At 8, Moray Place, Edinburgh, Mrs George Wanchope; a daughter.
12. At Albany Place, Edinburgh, Mrs Charles Gordon; a son.
13. At East Manse, Greenock, Mrs McVies; a son.—At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs F. Hamilton; a daughter.
17. At Stanley Grove, the lady of the Hon. Colonel Grant, of Grant, M.P.; a son.—At 15, Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of Adam Duff, Esq.; a daughter.
18. In Weymouth Street, London, the lady of Dr George Gregory; a son.
27. At 22, Royal Terrace, the lady of Colonel Turner, of the 1st regiment Bombay light cavalry; a son.

MARRIAGES.

- May 9. At Florence, at the residence of the English Minister, Lady Augusta Coventry, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Coventry, to the Hon. Henry Fox, eldest son of Lord Holland.
28. At St George's, Hanover Square, the Rev. Henry Walpole Nevill, son of the Hon. George Nevill, and nephew to the Earl of Abergavenny, to Frances, youngest daughter of Sir Edmund Bacon, Premier Baronet, of Raseingham Hall, Norfolk.—At Shennstone Church, Major Wyndham, of the Royal Scots Greys, to Eliza Maria, eldest daughter of the late Henry Case, Esq. of Shennstone Moss, Staffordshire.
June 1. In Castlemead parish church, William Villiers Stuart, Esq. second son of the late Lord Henry Stuart, and brother of Henry Villiers Stuart of Dromana, in the county of Waterford, Esq. to Catherine, only daughter of Michael Cox, of Castletown, county of Kilkenny, Esq., and niece to the Lord Dunally.
4. At St Mary's Church, Lambeth, William Chambers, Esq. of Dorling Place, London.—At Leith Mount, North Leith, William Gavin, Esq. merchant, Leith, to Ann, eldest daughter of John Glover, Esq.—Same day and place, J. Merrieks, Esq. gunpowder manufacturer, Roslin, to Isabella, second daughter of John Glover, Esq.
10. At Carnock, William Maxwell, Esq. eldest son of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Bart. to Helenora, daughter of the late Sir Michael Shaw Stewart of Greenock and Blackhall, Bart.—At London, George Aitchison, Esq. merchant, Leith, to Camilla Windus, daughter of Alexander Mundell, Esq. of Great George Street, Westminster.

DEATHS.

- April 3. At Odessa, Nicholas Ipsilanti. This gentleman was the younger brother of Alexander Ipsilanti, who began the Greek revolution, by a movement in Moldavia and Wallachia, in 1820. Nicholas served under his brother, and commanded the celebrated corps called the "Sacred Regiment," which contained in its ranks a number of Greek youths belonging to the first families, many of whom had studied in foreign universities.
May 15. At Rothsay, Mrs Mary Anne Colquhoun, widow of the late Right Hon. Archibald Colquhoun of Killermont, Lord Clerk Register.
16. At Rothsay, the Rev. John Belfrage, M.D. minister of the United Associated congregation, Slateford.
21. At Edinburgh, Miss Jane Suttie, daughter of the late Sir George Suttie, Bart. of Balgonie.
23. Duke Charles, son of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, of an apoplectic fit. He was the third son of the grand duke, and in his 51st year.
24. At Philadelphia, Mr John Randolph, a distinguished American orator and statesman, at 61 years of age, 40 years of which had been passed in active public life.
25. At 24, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London, Anne Scott, second daughter of the late Sir Walter Scott of Abbotsford, Bart. Miss Scott was carried off by brain fever, after an illness of only ten days; but she had never, it is understood, entirely rallied after her father's death.
30. In Prince's Street, Hanover Square, London, Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B. K.L.S. It is in contemplation to place a statue of Sir John in St Paul's Cathedral. His merits as a general, a governor, historian, &c. (and, we take leave to add, as a poet), together with the generous qualities of his nature, are well known, and entitle his statue to stand as companion to that of Sir William Jones.—*Athenaeum*.
June 1. At 9, Sandwick Place, Edinburgh, Mrs Cecilia Murray, wife of John Russell, Esq. clerk to the signet.
4. At his house in Dover Street, London, Peter Lord King. His lordship was baron of Ockham, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1793; and married, in 1804, Hester, daughter of Hugh Earl Fortescue, by Hester, sister to George Marquis of Buckingham. His lordship was in the 58th year of his age, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son Peter (now Lord King), who attained his majority in January last. His lordship has also left several daughters. The founder of the family, Peter, the first lord, was son of Jerome King, a gentleman of good family in the county of Somerset, by a sister of the great John Locke.
8. At Richmond, aged 15, the Hon. George Murray, brother of the present Lord Elibank.
14. At 21, Conduit Street, London, Maria Lady Anstruther, widow of the Right Hon. Sir John Anstruther, Chief Justice of Bengal.
15. Suddenly, at London, of apoplexy, in his 43d year, the Hon. Captain Thomas Roper Curzon, R.N., second son of the Right Hon. Lord Teynham.
17. The Hon. Lady Halford, wife of Sir Henry Halford, Bart. Death of the King of the Gipsies.—We have to record the death, at an advanced age, a few days since, of Lawrence Boswell, said to be king of the gipsies. He had been declining in health a considerable time, and during the last two or three months was, with part of his family, lying encamped in Draycot Lane, between this town and Nottingham. As a proof that he was of some consequence among the fraternity, many tribes of gipsies from distant quarters assembled to bid him a last farewell. A coffin of the best Norway oak was made to receive his remains, which are expected to be interred in the parish church of Wilne.—*Derby Reporter*.

CHURCH PREFERMENTS.

- May 21. Mr Charles Milne, of Montrose, to the United Secession church at Edinhead, Fifehire.
23. Mr James Robertson ordained to the pastoral charge of the United Associate congregation of Portsburgh.
30. The Rev. Mr Smith, one of the ministers of Kilmarnock, inducted to the pastoral charge of the parish of Penpont.—Mr James MacGill called to the United Associate congregation of Cupar.—The Rev. Robert Hill inducted into the pastoral charge of the Scotch church, South Shields.
June 6. The Rev. John Sym ordained to the church and parish of Sprouton.—Mr Alexander Laird from Portmonk, called to the church and parish of Coleslie.
10. Rev. Mr Jackson chosen assistant to the Rev. Joseph Finlayson, of the chapel of ease, Airdrie.
11. Rev. Alexander Turner ordained minister of the chapel of ease at Gartmore, Presbytery of Dunblane.
12. Mr Adam Thomson ordained colleague and successor to the Rev. James Henderson, in the Second United Associate congregation, Hawick.
19. The Rev. Mr Wilson, late of Kendal, inducted to the charge of the United Associate congregation at Greenock.

SCOTTISH BANKRUPTS.

- May 25. Alexander Thomson, gunmaker, Edinburgh.—29. Robert Law, vintner, potato-dealer, and road-contractor, residing in Newton of Mearns.—30. John Hannay, writer to the signet, and manufacturer of glass, Edinburgh.—Andrew Webster, merchant, Leven.—June 4. David Smith, merchant and acid-maker, Glasgow.—6. James Reid, baker, grain and spirit-dealer, Rutherglen, near Glasgow.—7. Robert Wingate, merchant, Glasgow.—8. The Verreville Pottery Company, Glasgow.—11. Hamilton Watson, earthenware manufacturer, Prestonsvans.—22. James Haig, brewer, Barrowfield, Glasgow.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The first thirty-six numbers of CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL, originally published in a folio shape, are now reprinted in the present small size, by which means sets of the work from the commencement may now be had, in every respect fitted for binding. A title-page and index are likewise prepared for the volume, and may be purchased at the price of a number. Those who have not preserved their numbers as published, may have the first volume, done up in boards, from the publishers or agents.

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PRICE THREE HALFPENCE.

PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT.*

Two writers, of very different powers,† concur in tracing the origin of civil government to paternal authority. Had mankind sprung out of the earth mature and independent, they would, perhaps, with greater difficulty have been brought into a state of subordination; but the dependence of infancy presses man for the restraint of society, by combining individuals into primary communities, and by placing them, from the beginning, under direction and control. A family is the model of a political association; its chief is represented by the father, and the people by his children. A federative union of families, having a common head, constitutes a state or empire; and the disposition to govern and be governed, in domestic life, are the rudiments of social order coeval with the nature and first existence of the human species.

The most simple, and, perhaps, original form of political administration, is that in which each adult head of a family, without representation or other contrivance, directly participates, and in which the sovereign power, or power to make laws, is vested in the will of the majority. A democracy of this kind practicable in a small community, but is attended with inconveniences in a large one. First, it is ill adapted to the purposes of deliberation; secondly, the division of power among so many persons renders it slow and inefficient in its operations; thirdly, it causes a loss of time, as on every public occasion each individual has to leave his occupation to discuss the affairs of the community. These disadvantages would doubtless speedily originate improvements for abridging the trouble of government. A form of rule in which every one takes a direct part is as ill adapted to political society, as the labour of individuals to the production of commodities, unaided by machinery or division of employments.

As knowledge is power, and as knowledge in the early ages is derived from personal experience, it is only public authority would devolve into the hands of the elders, who would form a council, or senate, for the regulation of the community.

This second form of government might not be of long duration. Disputes might arise among the people as to the choice of elders; or, secondly, the elders themselves, from mutual jealousy or conflicting interests, might disagree, and, in either case, the necessity arise for a new disposition of political power. To obviate the first cause of dissension, the elders might come hereditarily in their functions, or be privileged to step up, by election, vacancies in their own body: this would be an aristocracy. The second cause of dissension might be obviated by vesting all power in a single person, and thus establish an absolute monarchy, or despotism.

These several forms of power have each their advantages and disadvantages.

The separate advantages of MONARCHY, are unity of council, secrecy, dispatch; a vigilant and energetic system of police; exclusion of popular and aristocratic pretensions; preventing (if hereditary), by a known mode of succession, all competition for the supreme power, and thereby depressing the hopes, intrigues, and ambition of aspiring citizens. Its disadvantages are tyranny, expense, military domination; unnecessary wars, waged to gratify the passions of an individual; ignorance of ministers and governors, selected

from personal favour, of the interests of the people, and consequent deficiency of salutary regulations; want of constancy and uniformity in public councils, measures, and laws, fluctuating as these do with the character of the reigning prince, and thence insecurity of persons, property, and industry.

The chief, and indeed almost only advantage of an ARISTOCRACY, consists in its forming a permanent legislature, which grows up, as it were, for its office, without the trouble and interference of the people, and the members of which may be supposed to be trained and educated for the stations they are destined by birth, tenure of land, or other condition, to occupy. Its disadvantages are divisions among themselves, which, from want of a common superior, may (as formerly in the Polish diet) proceed to desperate extremities; partial laws, made for the exclusive benefit and conservation of their own power and privileges; impolitic measures, resulting from prejudice, ignorance, or disregard of the public weal; impoverishment and degradation of all the non-aristocratic classes, by disqualifying enactments, and partial fiscal regulations.

The advantages of a REPUBLIC, or democracy, where the people collectively, or by representation, constitute the legislature, are equal laws; exemption from needless restrictions; regulations adapted to the wants of the people; public spirit, economy, averseness to war; opportunities, by popular appeal, to enforce the adoption of measures most conducive to the general interests; facilities to each citizen for displaying his abilities, and to the commonwealth for obtaining the advice and services of its best-qualified members. Its disadvantages for the purpose of legislation have been already indicated; its other evils are dissension, tumults, faction; loss of time and interruptions to industry consequent on popular elections; oppression of distant colonies not represented; delay in public measures from difficulty of obtaining concurrence of numerous bodies; lastly, danger of ascendancy of unprincipled writers and agitators, by the practice of artifices adapted to the prejudices, folly, and ignorance of the multitude.

A MIXED government may be established, composed of two or more of the simple forms above described, and in whatever proportion these several elements enter into the constitution, in the same degree will the evils or advantages of that system of rule predominate. Thus, if monarchy is the prevailing power, then secrecy, dispatch, internal peace, will be the excellences, and profusion, caprice, military parade, and incapacity, the defects of government. A similar equation of good and bad will result from the preponderance of aristocracy or democracy in the constitution. The general rule for the construction and improvement of governments, therefore, is to proportion the ingredients to the wants of society; strengthening or weakening the regal, aristocratic, and popular branches, according as the qualities of each may become essential to the general welfare. It is important, however, to observe, that a quality sometimes results from the union of two forms of government which belong to neither in its separate state of existence. Thus corruption, which has no place in absolute monarchy, and little in pure democracy, is sure to gain admission into a constitution which divides authority between an executive and legislative; unless either one or both are under the control of a popular and incorruptible constituency.

The best form of government for a country to adopt is not a speculative question: it can only be determined by reference to the character and circumstances of the people for whom it is intended. Russia and the United States of America offer the striking illus-

trations of the truth of this proposition. We have here instances of the working of the two extreme forms of government—one a despotism, the other a democracy—and each form of rule has operated, perhaps, more favourably than any other system that could have been adopted for the benefit of its respective community. Had the institutions of Russia been more free, they would have been less favourable to her prosperity and happiness. Civilization was received from without through the instrumentality of her sovereigns, who, for their own power and glory, were anxious to raise her nearer to a level with the European states by which she is surrounded. But had the barbarism and ignorance of the empire been represented in the government, as they would have been by more popular establishments, the prejudices of the people would have been a stumbling-block to national improvement. As it was, the prince was every thing, and the people nothing: if he were enlightened and benevolent, his impress was stamped on his courtiers and the aristocracy, and through them on their followers and dependents. In America, the case is reversed, and the intelligence and independent circumstances of the people have enabled them to exercise a salutary control over the government. Had the chief magistrate of the United States been an absolute and hereditary chief, he must have been corrupted by the possession of uncontrolled and irresponsible authority; his government would have been marked by the vices inseparable from absolute monarchy—war, costliness, and neglect of the general welfare. But the people, by the retention of political power in their own hands—by holding the reins, as it were, have kept their presidents steadily in the highway of public happiness—have protected themselves from the caprice of individual character—and afforded to the world a splendid example of a constitution administered not for the benefit of one person, or a class of persons, but for the general benefit of the governed.

In all countries popular liberty must necessarily extend with popular intelligence. It is as much in the nature of political power to devolve into the hands of those who have the most right and capacity to exercise it, as it is in bodies to descend to the earth by the force of gravity, or water to spread itself over a plain. In England, power was formerly wielded by the king, nobility, and clergy, and for this simple reason, that in them was concentrated the entire property and intelligence of the community; and it was doubtless most advantageous, in the existing state of society, that in these classes should be vested the exclusive government of the country. The rise of new interests into importance—the acquisition of wealth and knowledge by the productive orders, rendered necessary a new disposition of political power; and it is well known that during the last two centuries the circle of aristocratic domination has been undergoing gradual contraction by the external pressure of the popular party. Similar causes are producing similar effects on the Continent, where the ill-suppressed struggles for constitutional governments arise solely from the development of new social interests; these interests must ultimately triumph, because claims, just and expedient, must gather strength by conflict and discussion, while those by which they are opposed, having no such basis, must become weaker; and the final issue will probably [we would say, certainly] be the general substitution in Europe, of representative in place of hereditary authority.

The limit which utility prescribes to the diffusion of political power among a people, is competency to exercise it. The legitimate purpose of government is the promotion of the general interest, but the general interest will not be promoted unless it be incorpora-

* We are indebted for this clear and judicious view of different forms of government to a work which we are exceedingly anxious to bring under the respectful notice of our readers—Dr Wale's "History of the Middle and Working Classes," just published, Longman & Wilson, Royal Exchange, London.

† Rousseau's "Social Compact," b. ch. 2. Paley's "Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy," b. vi. ch. 1.

ted in the general government. Whatever interest is excluded will be neglected or sacrificed. These are truisms which require no metaphysical analysis to establish; they result from the most obvious principles of human nature—namely, the proneness of men to advance their own interests in preference to those of strangers, and this they will do as much from the bias of the understanding as the impulse of selfishness: for it is the tendency of our minds, in spite of, and even unknown to ourselves, constantly to see right and justice in the same direction that we see profit. Such being the frailty of humanity, and the misleading tendency of power, the conclusion is irresistible that any interest or class of persons excluded from a share in the government must be sacrificed or neglected in its administration. The only valid plea, therefore, for the political disfranchisement of individuals, is a manifest incompetency in them to exercise power for their own advantage. That cases of this kind may be established, is unquestionable. Power in the hands of a person debased by ignorance and superstition, might be as mischievous to himself and others as power in the hands of a child or insane person. The boors and nobles of Russia were the chief obstacles to the plans of improvement of Peter the Great. In Spain and Portugal, projects for the establishment of constitutional government have been supported by the middle classes, but frustrated by the fanaticism of the peasantry. Not only is a certain degree of intelligence necessary to the reception and exercise of political power, but personal independence. By giving power to a slave, we only confer a boon on his master.

In England, during the last fifty years, the extent to which the elective suffrage ought to be carried, so as to secure the advantages of good government, has formed a constant subject of political disquisition. The object of representation is, that it should be a transcript of the intelligence, probity, wealth, and industry of the community. For this purpose, some external sign or elective qualification must be adopted in the constituent body. In England the interests of agriculture are represented by a constituency of freeholders, copyholders, and leaseholders; those of commerce, manufactures, and industry, by a constituency renting houses of ten pounds yearly value. These qualifications may not be the best indications of elective fitness, but they at least show that the elector is of some standing in society, that he is not a pauper nor a vagrant. They are not meant to denote, as I conceive, merely a proprietary interest in the state, but also, by a visible symbol, the personal circumstances of the elector as to age, discretion, and settlement in life. Neither are they meant to imply that the non-electors have no interest in the state; because every one has an interest in the making of laws he is bound to obey: but they are adopted for the purpose of reducing the constituency to such a number as may not be greater than needs for the general protection of all. That they are not exclusively *property-qualifications* may be instanced in this: there are thousands of persons disfranchised though in possession of millions of income—income derived from the funds, from colonial property, from copyrights of books, from professions and trades; being affluent, it might have been thought government would have been desirous to attach these classes to its interests by granting them the suffrage: yet many of them, not being occupiers of houses, from dislike to the trouble of housekeeping or other motive, are without political power in the state; have no share in making militia laws, or laws of any other description, though bound to obey them. If the elective qualification be unjust, it is impartially so; it does not strike one class and leave another unscathed; it does not exclude all the poor and incorporate all the rich; and no interest is left wholly without legislative protection.

There is only one point more, connected with representation, I shall notice: it is the *duration of the representative body*. As at an early period of our history the simple business of Parliament was quickly dispatched, prorogation was unfrequent, and Parliament was mostly elected as often as it assembled. Later, the term of duration was irregular. Charles the Second protracted his second Parliament to seventeen years—a term long enough to obliterate all connection with the electoral body. In the 461 years preceding the reign of George the Third, there were 202 Parliaments, whose average duration was two years and a half. In the sixty-nine years of the reigns of George the Third and Fourth, there were only thirteen Parliaments, averaging five years and one-third each. A three years' term, as fixed at the Revolution, appears a just medium. A lease of seven years, as Junius expresses it, gives a corrupt member six years to commit sins, and one year to atone for them. Effective legislation lies between the extremes of annual and septennial Parliaments. The short Parliament has the inconvenience of frequent elections, and does not afford time to perfect sound measures of national improvement, or even to acquire the information which the responsibility of legislation needs; while the long Parliament deprives the elector of the means of repairing the error of his choice within any reasonable period of recovery, and gives to the representative the means of trading at will upon a trust, which should always be considered as held under constantly renewable liabilities to his constituents. The more the principles of representative government are considered, the stronger will be the conviction, that

the elected legislature is as much entitled to have a sufficient period of trial, as the people are to possess a reasonable power of redemption and renewal in their own right.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

(From 24th June to 22d July, inclusive.)

1. **EDINBURGH COMMUNITY ESTATES BILL.**—In the House of Commons on Monday (June 24), this bill was, upon the motion of Mr *Abercromby*, read a second time; it being at the same time agreed that the committee should not proceed with the consideration of it until the inhabitants of Edinburgh had full time to consider its provisions, and memorialise the legislature.

2. **LOCAL COURTS' BILL.**—In the House of Lords, on the same day, upon the motion that the house go into committee on this bill, the Earl of *Eldon*, after urging various objections to the measure, moved that it be committed that day six months.—The Lord Chancellor defended the bill at considerable length, and, upon a division, there appeared.—For the amendment, 38; against it, 52. Ministerial majority, 14.—The house then went into committee, and the first 24 clauses were agreed to.—The discussion was renewed on Friday (June 28), when the rest of the clauses were, after various amendments, agreed to.—During the evening, the Lord Chancellor incidentally expressed it to be his opinion, that imprisonment for debt should be entirely abolished, except in three cases of debtor and creditor—first, in order to enforce the delivery of property in payment of debt when such property existed; secondly, to enforce the due attention to process; and thirdly, to punish persons for fraudulently cheating their creditors out of their property.—On Tuesday (July 9), the Lord Chancellor moved the third reading of the bill, when a long and warm debate ensued, upon Lord *Wharnccliffe* moving as an amendment, that it be read again that day six months.—The Earl of *Wicklow*, Lord *Lyndhurst*, Lord *Wynford*, and others, supported the amendment, and were replied to at great length by Lord *Plunkett* and the Lord Chancellor. The latter characterised the measure as the poor man's bill, which enabled him to obtain justice at a cheap rate—to obtain it in the next street, instead of having to travel 100 miles for it; which would enable him, without anxiety—without taking him from his daily labour, which was his daily bread—without carrying away his substance from his family—without any diversion from his labour, would enable him to meet his judge, to go into court, and to obtain redress if he had suffered injustice. There had been whispers as to what would be the fate of this bill. He would not believe them; he would not believe, till they convinced him by their votes, that they would refuse to pass this bill.—The house then divided, when the amendment of Lord *Wharnccliffe* was carried by a majority of five; the numbers being—For the motion, 68; for the amendment, 73.—The bill was therefore thrown out.

3. **NEGRO EMANCIPATION.**—On Tuesday (June 25), the Earl of *Ripon* (late Lord *Goderich*) introduced into the House of Lords the resolutions passed by the House of Commons, decreeing the extinction of slavery in the West India colonies. His lordship was so extremely unwell that he with difficulty proceeded with his speech. He went over the several topics touched on by Mr *Stanley* in the House of Commons, and urged his various reasons for supporting the measure, which he concluded by saying would be one of the greatest triumphs of justice and humanity ever achieved within the walls of Parliament. He said he was perfectly at a loss to account, even to himself, for the imperfect manner in which he had addressed the house.—The Duke of *Wellington* objected to the manner in which Ministers were proceeding with this subject. They had not duly considered the plan. There was no fixed principle in it. If Parliament were to force the plan on the colonies, by at once making it a law, or if they were to adopt any other mode of proceeding but one of conciliation and persuasion, it was manifest that they would degrade the colonial legislatures in the eyes of those whom they were called upon to govern. The best course would be to send these resolutions to the colonies, but in the shape of resolutions only; to urge the colonies to carry them into effect; to use every means of persuasion and conciliation, but not to make the resolutions a matter of law or force, except as a last resource. Indeed, what he would most earnestly recommend to his Majesty's government would be, to send out a commissioner to the colonies, armed with full authority to settle the whole question. Let them give that commissioner instructions, if they pleased, but let him also have leave to depart from those instructions if in any particular instance he should find such a departure advisable or necessary. He declared the present plan had his best wishes for its success, but he entertained the most serious doubts on the subject.—Lord *Suffield* supported the measure. He asserted that the negroes were universally willing to maintain themselves by free labour.—The Earl of *Harewood* defied the noble lord to put out one single proof of that fact.—Earl *Grey* begged to say that his Majesty's Ministers had endeavoured, as well as they were able, to provide for the necessity which they could not avoid; and in proposing the plan of emancipation, their object had been to make it equitable

and just to those whose property would be affected by it, and to carry it into execution in such a manner as in the words of the resolution, "might combine the welfare of the negroes with the interests of the proprietors." The noble earl then reviewed, *seriatim* the various heads of the bill, and concluded by observing, that it was the only one which Ministers thought they could adopt under all the difficulties of the case.—Lord *Ellenborough* would go along with the noble duke (*Wellington*) in giving his assent to the resolutions, but he wished the noble earl had gone a little more largely into the question of compensation; that he desired to know how it was intended to pay interest and principal of the money. In the present measure he saw certain loss, little hope of future tranquillity, and still less of benefit to our manufactures, our commerce, and our navigation.—The Lord Chancellor defended the measure at much length after which the resolutions were agreed to *seriatim* and unanimously.—On the following Friday (June 28), a conference of certain delegated members of both houses was held, when the acquiescence of their lordships to the resolutions of the House of Commons was communicated to the latter.—Mr *Stanley* has since introduced his bill, founded on the above resolution which was read a first time without opposition.

4. **IRISH CHURCH REFORM BILL.**—On Monday (June 24), the house again sat in committee on this measure, when various clauses, the consideration of which had been postponed, were, after great deal of desultory discussion, but without any essential alterations, agreed to; as were also the remaining clauses.—Next day (Tuesday 25), the schedules were discussed.—Sir *R. Peel* moved an amendment, exempting all livings under £300 a-year from the proposed tax, in lieu of first-fruits.—Mr *Stanley* said he should not oppose the amendment; the committee approved of it; and, after a few observations from Mr *O'Connell* and Mr *Hume*, in favour of Sir *R. Peel*'s proposition, it was agreed to.—The other schedules were then agreed to, and the house resumed.—On Monday (July 6), the bill, on the motion of Lord *Althorp*, was read a third time.—Upon the question being put that it "do pass," Mr *Leigh* and Mr *T. Gladstone* opposed the motion, as did also Colonel *Evans*, Mr *Hume*, Mr *O'Connell*, and Mr *W. Harvey*.—The house then divided.—For the bill, 274; against it, 94. Ministerial majority, 180.—The bill passed.—On Tuesday, it was taken up to the House of Peers, by a deputation from the Commons, when it was read a first time.—The Duke of *Buckingham* asked Earl *Grey* whether this measure had been introduced upon the authority of his Majesty, who was the head of the church; to which Earl *Grey* replied, he did not think himself called upon to give any explanation on the subject.—In the course of the same evening, the Archbishop of *Dublin* presented a petition from certain clergymen in his diocese, praying for some alterations in the bill. The right reverend prelate took the opportunity of making some remarks in reference to the assertion, that the King would be restrained by his coronation oath from assenting to the bill, and entered into a long disquisition on the nature of that oath, to prove the idea fallacious.—The Earl of *Eldon* thought, if the right reverend prelate was correct in his doctrine, there never was an oath which any man took that he might not escape from.—Earl *Grey* felt he was supported by the very authorities that existed, when he asserted that the coronation oath applied to the executive, and not to the legislative capacity of the King.—The Bishop of *Exeter* entirely dissented from Earl *Grey*, as did also the Duke of *Cumberland*.—On Thursday (July 11), the subject of the coronation oath was again brought under discussion upon the presenting of various petitions against the bill.—The Archbishop of *Canterbury* reckoned the King's sanction of it would be a violation of the coronation oath; and the Duke of *Wellington*, Duke of *Buckingham*, Lord *Kenyon*, and others, followed on the same side.—Earl *Grey* said, if such were the case, the noble duke's (*Wellington*) advising the King to sanction the measure of Catholic emancipation was a much grosser violation of the constitution.—On Wednesday (July 17), Earl *Grey* moved the second reading of the bill, and contended, in a speech of great length, for the policy and justice of the measure.—Earl *Roden* moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—He was convinced that a conspiracy was going on to the subversion of the Protestant religion. He charged Earl *Grey* with acting in conformity with the demands of Dr *M'Hale*, Catholic archbishop of *Maronia*, who, in a published letter had required the suppression of the *Kildare Street Society*, and the extinction of its both of which had been done. He had also said, "from a reformed Parliament we must demand the extinction of the established church;" and this he now proposed to be read a second time, was in accordance with the demands of this right reverend Catholic archbishop.—The Earl of *Wicklow* supported the bill.—The Bishop of *Durham* disapproved of the bill, especially that part of it which related to the extinction of the bishoprics, and expressed his intention of voting against it.—The Earl of *Limerick* briefly opposed, and the Marquis of *Conyngham* reported, the measure.—The Earl of *Winchelsea* vehemently denounced the bill as a measure of the greatest spoliation. The King could not consent to it without an open violation of his coronation oath.

House of Lords, he deeply regretted it, had lost its independence; but it still possessed the brightest gem—its moral character; and if their lordships meant to discharge their duty that night—if they wished to retain any of the public respect, and not sink themselves to the lowest pitch of degradation, they would reject the bill before them.—The Marquis of Clanricarde and the Earl of Gosford spoke in defence of the measure, and the Marquis of Londonderry against it.—The Marquis of Westmeath and the Bishop of Rochester also opposed the measure.—The debate being adjourned, it was renewed the next day (Thursday, July 18), by Lord Carberry, who spoke to considerable length against the bill. The whole affair, he said, was an atrocious conspiracy against the church establishment; but he would nevertheless vote for the second reading, from motives of policy.—The Bishop of Exeter spoke at great length against the measure, and went into a minute analysis of all its parts, which occupied about four hours in the delivery. He contended that Earl Grey had completely failed in making good his assertions relative to the coronation oath, and asserted there was no distinction recognised by the constitution between the executive and legislative functions of the King.—Lord Plunkett replied to the reverend prelate, and argued that Parliament could absolve his Majesty from observing the contract into which he entered when he took the coronation oath, as was, in fact, done at the time of the reformation.—The Earl of Mansfield opposed, and the Marquis of Lansdowne supported, the measure.—Another adjournment took place; and, previous to the debate next day (Friday, July 19) being renewed, the Earl of Winchelsea demanded to know whether any communication had been received by the bishops from the King relating to the Irish church bill. If such a letter had been sent, whoever advised it had been guilty of a dereliction of constitutional duty, so gross as to render it impossible for him to use language sufficiently strong in reprobation of his conduct.—The Bishop of London denied the right of the noble earl to ask such a question; but he would state on the present occasion, that he did not believe his Majesty had made any communication which could in the slightest degree infringe upon the privileges of that house.—The Earl of Eldon contended that the King could violate his coronation oath by sanctioning this measure. Had he now been Chancellor, so help him God he would have resigned his seals if the sovereign had not adopted his advice to reject such a measure as the present. He was aware there was a conspiracy going on against the House of Lords, but he advised them fearlessly to do their duty.—The Bishop of London objected to many parts of the measure, and he made in which it originated; but the dangers of rejecting, were far greater than the dangers of adopting, the whole measure.—The Archbishop of Dublin concurred in the sentiments of the Bishop of London.—The Archbishop of Canterbury must oppose the bill, however painful it might be to him to oppose any measure of the present government.—The Duke of Wellington asserted this bill to be entirely the result of that system of agitation which had been so long permitted, if not directly sanctioned, by Ministers in Ireland. He argued, that, in consequence of the abolition of tithes and church cess, and the measure proposed for the sale of perpetuities, the whole of the actual income of the church would not exceed £50,000 per annum. He had made this statement, which was not exaggerated, in order that his reasons might be understood for not opposing the committal of the bill. The church of Ireland could not exist for a day unless some measure of this description were passed. The Duke of Buckingham might stand upon principle, and say that upon principle he would not allow the revenues of the church to be touched; but the consequence would be that the church of Ireland must go.—Lord Melbourne defended the conduct of Ministers, and the provisions of the bill under discussion.—The Earl of Longford, Duke of Newcastle, Duke of Cumberland, and Lord Wynford, opposed the bill; which was supported by the Bishops of Bath and Wells, and Hereford, Earl De Grey, Lord Grantham, Lord Brougham, and the Duke of Sussex.—Earl Grey defended at great length the conduct of government from the charge of its having a revolutionary tendency. To comply with the reasonable demands of the people for reasonable reforms, was not surely the likely way to produce convulsion in the country. He would say, however, that the endeavour by their lordships to control public opinion was the likely way to produce it; and instead of setting their face against all reforms, their lordships would more surely prevent confusion in the country by advocating and supporting them.—The house then divided: Content—present, 104; proxies, 53—157. Non-contents—present, 68; proxies, 30—98. Majority for the second reading, 59.—The bill was then read a second time; to be committed on Monday, the 22d July.

5. SCOTCH BURGH REFORM BILL.—On Wednesday (June 26), the House of Commons sat in committee on this bill.—Mr Wallace moved that the provosts, bailies, treasurers, and town-clerks of the burghs, should be elected by open poll, as well as the town council. The honourable member stated, that the bill was, on the whole, a most useful and excellent measure. It put an end to the self-election and close system which had caused so much discontent in Scotland; at the same time, that discontent would, he was

afraid, continue to a considerable extent.—Mr Gillon supported the amendment.—The Lord Advocate stated, that this proposal had been discussed by the select committee up stairs, who had declared against it. It was felt that it would be very injudicious to consign into the hands of the people the power of electing those whose office it was to keep wrong-doers in order. It would be hazardous in the extreme to run the risk of men being placed in the magistracy, by inflaming the popular passions. On this ground, he should resist the amendment.—Mr Hume thought that it was formerly an argument of the learned lord, that the best way to strengthen the power of the magistrates was to gain for them the support of the people, and he asked if any better were known for accomplishing that than the method of allowing the people to choose those who were to govern them?—Upon a division the amendment was rejected by a majority of 19; the numbers being—For, 27; against, 46.—Sir John Hay then moved an amendment, which had for its object the reduction of the franchise from L.10 to L.5 householders (as was understood) in burghs whose population was less than 20,000. He contended that in small burghs, unless this plan were adopted, there would be no constituency; or at least a constituency so small as to be open to serious objections.—Mr Maxwell seconded the amendment.—The Lord Advocate said, the consequence of agreeing to this amendment would be, that the L.5 householders would claim the same privilege in voting for members of Parliament, and their demand would be irresistible.—Mr Oswald and Mr A. Johnstone supported the motion.—Sir A. Hope could not agree to it.—Mr Abercromby considered L.10 to be a sufficiently low qualification, and should support the bill.—Mr Wallace said, he thought the L.5 qualification was sufficiently high for the smaller burghs. It was as high, all things considered, in these burghs as L.15 or L.20 would be in Glasgow or Edinburgh.—Mr J. A. Murray should vote against the amendment.—Lord Ernest Bruce would support the measure of the learned lord.—Mr Hume should vote for the L.5 qualification, because he thought that the broader the basis of election was, the more stable the system would be.—Mr Kennedy considered the L.10 franchise sufficiently low in all cases.—The gallery was then cleared for a division.—For the amendment, 53; against it, 54. Majority, 1.—Mr Gillon then moved “that all burgesses, admitted for the period of not less than twelve months, should have a right to vote in elections to municipal offices.”—Mr Hume seconded the motion.—The Lord Advocate opposed it, on the ground of the facility with which burgesses could be created for party or factious purposes, being nothing more than by the payment of a small fee.—Mr Gillon modified his motion so as to include only the burgesses now existing; but it was lost upon a division, by a majority of 44; the numbers being—For, 58; against, 102.—A second motion, of almost exactly the same tendency, by Mr Cumming Bruce, was next rejected by a majority of 114.—Clauses A and B were then agreed to.—Upon clause C being read, General Sharpe moved as an amendment, that all voters—L.10 voters as well as burgesses—be eligible to be magistrates.—The Lord Advocate opposed it.—The committee then divided.—For the amendment, 60; against it, 75. Majority, 15.—The other clauses and the preamble having been agreed to, the house resumed.—On Monday (July 8), this bill was, on the motion of the Lord Advocate, read a third time and passed, by a majority of 100 to 36.—On the same day, also, the Scotch burghs police bill, and Scotch burgh magistrates' bill, were read a third time and passed.

6. JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.—On Wednesday (June 26), all the clauses of this bill were agreed to, after considerable opposition and discussion.—On Monday (July 22), this bill was read a third time, and passed.

7. POLITICAL UNIONS.—On Thursday (June 27), Mr Finch brought forward a motion for the suppression of political unions. The hon. member eulogised the Conservative societies, as being the only safe political bodies in the kingdom. The whole interpretation he could put on the proceedings of the unions was, that they would form a ministry out of their own body; and it was of course easy to say who would be Prime Minister. (Name, name!) He would name; he would say Mr T. Attwood would be the First Lord of the Treasury; Mr O'Connell, the Lord High Chancellor; Mr Parkes and Mr Edwards, of Birmingham, the Attorney and Solicitor-General; Mr Larkins, Secretary for the Home Department; and Mr T. Steele, Chief Secretary for Ireland. (These nominations were received with roars of laughter, and many members took off their hats and bowed to Mr T. Attwood, as if congratulating him on being named First Lord of the Treasury.) He desired, however, to see no political union except that of the Parliament. The hon. member concluded with moving certain resolutions, declaring the unions unconstitutional and illegal, and that they ought to be put down.—Lord Althorp denied that political unions were illegal, and would give the motion a decided negative.—Upon a division, there were—For, 8; against, 76.

8. THE BANK CHARTER.—On Friday (June 28), upon Lord Althorp's moving that the house resolve itself into a committee on this bill, Colonel Torrens, after complaining of the want of time and information

for the elucidation of so important a question, moved that the consideration of it be postponed to another session.—Mr P. Scrope seconded the motion.—Lord Althorp said, the gentlemen opposed to the measure ought to have brought forward a specific motion on its introduction to the house. A delay of the subject now would prove far more dangerous and fatal than any evils which could flow from the adoption of the measure.—Mr M. Attecood, Sir Henry Parnell, Mr Hume, and others, supported the amendment, which was opposed by Sir Robert Peel and Mr Baring.—Upon a division there appeared—For the amendment, 83; against it, 316. Ministerial majority, 233.—The first resolution was then agreed to, and the house adjourned to Monday (July 1), when, after considerable opposition, the second and third resolutions were carried.—At the commencement of the adjourned debate on Wednesday (July 3), Lord Althorp, in answer to a question from Mr Herries, stated that, from the great opposition he had encountered from the country bankers, all that part of the measure which related to them would be postponed, excepting what required them to compound for the stamp duties, in order to ascertain the amount of their circulation.—The other resolutions were thereafter agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in founded on them.

9. EAST INDIA COMPANY.—In the House of Lords, on Friday (July 5), the resolutions for the renewal of the East India Company's charter, which had previously received the sanction of the House of Commons, were brought before the house by the Marquis of Lansdowne, in a speech of great length. His lordship went into numerous details in explanation of the government plan, which were for the most part repetitions of the statements of Mr Grant in the House of Commons.—The resolutions were agreed to without a division.—In the House of Commons, on Wednesday (July 10), this bill was read a second time, after the rejection of an amendment by Mr Buckingham.—During the evening, Mr Grant stated that the surplus of revenue, which he estimated would be realized in 1834, after meeting all engagements, would amount to between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000, instead of £1,980,000, as he had previously stated.—On Friday (12), the first forty clauses of the bill were agreed to in committee, after little or no discussion. The other clauses were discussed and adopted, without any material alteration, at several adjourned sittings, down to Friday (July 19), when the whole (113) were got through. Clause 89 provides that two bishops shall be appointed to preside over the Protestant church in India; one to be located at Madras, and the other at Calcutta, with a yearly salary of 24,000 sicca rupees (£2500 sterling) each. It was at the same time stated that the teachers of all religions in India were to be paid. The 75th clause fixes the salary of the governor-general at 240,000 sicca rupees (£25,000 sterling) per annum, and each member of his council 96,000 sicca rupees per annum; the governors of the subordinate councils 120,000, and the members of their councils 60,000 sicca rupees per annum.—Colonel Leith Hay moved the insertion of a clause, giving a legislative sanction to the branch of the Church of Scotland now established in India, which was carried, on a division, by 63 to 25.—The report of the bill was agreed to on Monday (July 22), and the third reading fixed for Friday (July 26).

10. NATIONAL DEBT.—In the House of Commons, on Tuesday (July 2), Mr Buckingham moved for the appointment of a select committee, “to consider the practicability of progressively reducing the national debt by its conversion into terminable annuities at gradually diminishing rates of interest, so as to lessen its burden every year; and to determine the best mode of assessing the property and income of the kingdom to meet the expense of such conversion; and to form at the same time a surplus revenue fund, which should enable the Parliament progressively to repeal those imposts which bear most heavily on the agricultural, manufacturing, and shipping interests of the country.” The hon. member contended, that, without the adoption of some such principle as that contemplated by his propositions, substantial and regular relief could not be obtained.—Lord Althorp said, that the hon. member's plan would add £18,000,000 a-year to the existing charge upon the country; while Mr Buckingham was understood to contend that it would only add £5,000,000. In either case, however, so extensive an inquiry could not lead to any practical benefit at this advanced period of the session.—The motion was negatived by a majority of 19—the numbers being 57 and 38.

11. NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On the same day, Mr Hume moved a resolution to the effect that the present House of Commons did not afford adequate accommodation for its members, and that it was therefore necessary to erect a new building. The resolution was opposed by Mr Peter, Sir M. W. Ridley, Lord Althorp, and Sir R. Peel, on the ground that the house was adequate to the accommodation of the members on all ordinary occasions, and that if more space were required, the present building might be enlarged.—Colonel Davies, Mr Warburton, Mr Midway, and Sir G. Phillips, supported the motion; and on a division there appeared—For the resolution, 70; against it, 154. Majority against the resolution, 84.

12. SCOTCH BANKRUPT BILL.—In consequence of August, 1833.

the universal dissatisfaction expressed regarding the provisions of the Lord Advocate's recently introduced bankrupt act, his lordship, on Wednesday (July 3), moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months—in other words, that it be entirely departed from—which was agreed to.

13. FACTORY BILL.—In the House of Commons on Friday (July 5), Lord Ashley moved that the house sit in committee on this bill.—Lord Althorp opposed the motion. He thought sufficient time had not been allowed for considering the commissioners' report, and proposed that the bill should be referred to a select committee.—Lord Ashley warmly protested against this proposition; delay was mere delusion, and for the purpose of getting rid of the bill altogether.—An animated discussion ensued, in which Sir R. Inglis, Mr O'Connell, Mr M. Attwood, Lord Stormont, and others, opposed the amendment.—Upon a division, Ministers were left in a minority of 23; the numbers being—For, 141; against, 164. The announcement of the result of the division was received with tremendous cheering.—On Thursday (July 18), the house went into committee on the bill, when the first clause, upon the motion of Lord Althorp, was postponed. Upon the second being read, which prevents persons under 18 years working more than 10 hours a-day, Lord Ashley said, if this provision were altered, he would abandon the bill.—Lord Althorp then said, that it required the committee to decide whether persons aged 18 were children requiring legal protection. He thought it was quite clear, that, if they prevented all persons under 18 years of age from working longer than 10 hours a-day, the effect would be to prevent the manufacturers from working their mills longer than that period. Then, what would be the effect of diminishing the manufacturing labour of the country to 10 hours a-day, when all other nations who were rivalling us in manufactures were unfettered in their mode of conducting their business? He beseeched the committee to act with caution, and moved as an amendment, that the word "thirteen" should be inserted in the clause instead of "eighteen;" and expressed his intention of following it up by substituting "eight" instead of "ten" hours, according to the recommendation of the commissioners.—A very animated debate ensued; after which a division took place.—For Lord Althorp's amendment, 236; for the original clause, 93. Majority for Ministers, 145.—So that this measure, which has occasioned so much anxiety and agitation throughout the kingdom, as well as enormous expense, has been finally abandoned.

14. POLAND.—On Tuesday (July 9), Mr Cullar Fergusson brought the unhappy condition of Poland before the notice of the House of Commons, in a long and energetic speech, which made a powerful impression on the house. The hon. member detailed the various atrocities perpetrated on the Poles by the Duke Constantine. He asserted that Nicholas had violated the treaty of Vienna, by depriving Poland of her independence, and he thought her claims ought to be submitted to a European congress. He concluded by moving, "That a humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased not to recognise, or in any way give the sanction of his government to the political state and condition of Poland, the same having been brought about in violation of the treaty of Vienna, to which Great Britain was a party."—Mr T. Attwood seconded the motion, and warmly urged the propriety of England taking up arms immediately against Russia, who, he said, had both deceived and insulted her. If England was to preserve her honour and independence, we must have war, and he trusted Ministers would not resist this resolution. We had given £20,000,000 to emancipate the negroes in the West Indies; but he (Mr A.) would sacrifice ten negroes to save one Pole.—Sir Harry Verney strongly condemned Mr Attwood's violent and most unreasonable desire for war.—Sir R. Inglis said, the cause of Poland was the cause of Europe, and of civilization. The conduct of Russia had been most unjustifiable, and he would recommend the recognition of the independence of Poland by England.—Lord Palmerston perfectly concurred in all that had fallen from the honourable mover. He had no hesitation in condemning the conduct of Russia towards Poland, but observed, that had England interfered by arms, in the hope and expectation of rescuing Poland from destruction, a general war must have ensued, because on one side there were Russia, Austria, and Prussia, entertaining one opinion, and, on the other, England and France were united in a different interpretation. Austria and Prussia were both in possession of Polish provinces, and both were interested in establishing the interpretation put by Russia on the treaty. He therefore thought that the British government had acted wisely and properly in reference to the interest of the Poles themselves, in contenting themselves with the expression of their sentiments on the subject. His hon. friend had said that the object of his motion was merely to prevent any formal acknowledgment by England inconsistent with the treaty of Vienna. He could assure him that nothing could induce the present Ministers to do so, and he trusted his hon. friend would, upon that assurance, withdraw his motion.—The motion was opposed on nearly similar grounds by Lord J. Russell, Lord Althorp, Sir R. Peel, Mr Warburton, Mr Stanley, and Lord Sandon.—Mr O'Connell, Mr Buckingham, Mr Hume, Lord Dudley

Stuart, and Mr Sheil, supported it.—The house divided upon the question, when the numbers were—For the address, 95; against it, 177. Majority against the address, 82.

15. CALTHORPE STREET RIOT.—On Thursday (July 11), a select committee was, on the motion of Lord Althorp, appointed to inquire into the circumstances connected with this riot. His lordship stated his belief that it would be found that the police acted with no unnecessary violence until after the murder of one of their body.

16. ABOLITION OF SINECURES.—REDUCTION OF TAXATION.—In the House of Commons, on Tuesday (July 16), Mr Ruthven moved the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this house, that the reduction of taxation and the diminution of the public burdens, by every attention to economy, are objects of paramount importance; and that, in justice to the people who pay taxes, all sinecure places, not merited by public services, should be abolished throughout the British empire." He declared his belief of the absolute necessity of reducing taxation, and censured Ministers for having in this respect disappointed the just hopes of the country.—Mr Rice maintained, that Ministers had effected extraordinary reductions in the expenditure, to an extent, indeed, which would have appeared incredible if promised three or four years ago. The right hon. gentleman then went into a long figurative statement in support of his assertion.—Mr H. L. Bulwer and Sir H. Verney opposed the motion.—Mr Hume said the government had just left the expenditure where he found it in 1821. There had been a change in the mode, but not in the amount of taxation. The time was fast advancing, and even now was, when an inquiry into the circumstances under which every pension was granted must take place; and he would not be deterred by the rank of the parties from instituting such an inquiry; the higher their rank was, the stricter should be the investigation.—Lord Althorp contended that Mr Hume's assertions were entirely fallacious as respected the former and present amount of taxation and expenditure. With regard to pensions, he agreed, generally, that none should be granted where undeserved, but he questioned if it were justifiable to take away pensions, competently granted, from persons who had long been led to look to them as a sure means of future subsistence.—Mr Baring, Mr Robinson, and Sir Robert Peel, opposed the motion, when the house divided.—For the motion, 90; against it, 81. Majority against Ministers, 9.—[On this occasion the minority were directed by the Speaker to go out: six members, who had not intended to vote at all, went out, and were brought back by the tellers. This swelled the minority from 75 to 81, otherwise the majority against Ministers would have been 15.]

17. PATRONAGE OF THE SCOTTISH CHURCH.—Mr Sinclair moved, on Tuesday (July 16), for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act of the 10th Anne. His object was to emancipate the church of Scotland from the yoke of patronage, by which it had been so long enthralled.—Mr H. Ross seconded the motion, and supported it at some length.—It was also supported by Mr Colquhoun, Mr Gillon, Mr A. Johnstone, Mr Hallyburton, Mr Ewing, and Mr Pryme.—It was opposed by Mr Jeffrey, Mr Kennedy, Mr Abercromby, and by Lord Althorp—who asked the Speaker, whether, as the act of Parliament gave certain rights to the crown, it could be repealed without the consent of the crown?—The Speaker said, it could not. During the course of the debate, he had sent for the act; and having read it, he found the motion could not be entertained without the consent of the crown previously obtained.—Mr Sinclair then withdrew the motion.

18. CAPTAIN NAPIER.—Earl Grey, on Wednesday (July 17), in answer to a question by the Marquis of Londonderry, stated, that Captain Napier had been struck out of the Admiralty list on the previous Friday. His lordship referred to the triumph at Lisbon, and passed a high eulogium on the conduct of Captain Napier on that occasion, regretting the necessity for dismissing him from the service.

19. FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.—In the House of Commons, on Wednesday (July 17), Mr J. A. Murray (member for Leith) gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill for the repeal of this act.

Foreign News.

PORTUGAL.

THE news from Portugal since our last are most important, and entirely alter the aspect of affairs in that kingdom. We then mentioned that a fleet under the command of Captain Napier (who had assumed the name of Don Carlos da Ponza) had sailed from Oporto with the view of proceeding against the Miguelite squadron off Lisbon. We also stated that there were on board between 3000 and 4000 troops, under the command of Count Villa Flor. These were expected to proceed direct in the fleet for Lisbon; but a different movement had been secretly determined on. When opposite Lagos, a sea-coast town in the province of Algarves, and nearly half-way between Lisbon and Oporto (about 140 miles from each), the vessels with the troops stood in to shore, and, after a trifling and harmless opposition from a few cannon on the beach, the soldiers were all safely de-

barked on the 24th of June. This point of descent appears to have been most judiciously chosen, as the province was without any Miguelite troops to resist those of the expedition, and the population in general well affected towards the cause of the young queen. The troops were immediately put in motion, and the forts and towns along the whole sea-coast of the province successively fell into their hands, at the expense of few lives and little trouble, being welcomed every where by the people, and the Miguelite soldiers who garrisoned the different positions, retiring before their opponents with scarcely a show of resistance. It is said that most of the towns and villages in the interior have since declared for Donna Maria, and that, in short, the whole province of Algarves, a considerable portion of Alentejo, may be considered unanimous in her favour. A provisional government in her name has been organised, and volunteers, deserters, are stated to be every day joining her standard. At Faro a large store of munition and arms together with about £6000 left behind by the governor, fell into the hands of the constitutionalists.

Whilst the above operations were going on, Captain Napier hovered about the coast with his fleet, with the view of assisting those on shore in the reduction of the various forts and towns, but finally sailed from the Bay of Lagos for Lisbon on July 1. Next morning he fell in with the enemy off Cape Vincent. Their squadron consisted of the following vessels—the Rainha, 80 guns; the Don John, 74; the Princesa Real, 56; the Freitas, or store-ship, 4; the Princesa, a corvette, 24; with three smaller vessels, carrying altogether 360 guns, and 3250 men. The queen's squadron consisted of three frigates, two of which are named the Don Pedro and the Don Maria (the name of the third, the admiral's flag-ship, is not given); one corvette, the Portuense; one brig, the Villa Flor; and a schooner; in all six vessels carrying 278 guns, and 2500 men. Owing to the weather being rough, Napier found it impossible to attack the enemy before the 5th, when it became calm, and he sent to Lagos for his steamers to come to his assistance. The commanders of these vessels, however, refused, unless £2000 each was promised them, alleging that it was no part of their contract to go into battle. In the meantime, a breeze sprung up which soon carried the three frigates into close quarters with the Miguelites; the smaller vessels, being dull sailers, lagged behind. The following particulars are extracted from a letter published in the Times:

"The admiral's intention was to board the Rainha on the starboard side, the Don Pedro to run up on her larboard side, to board, and carry her. Our vessels carrying a press of sail, soon ran down on the enemy. When about musket-shot off the Rainha, the store-ship and the frigate commenced a very heavy fire on the Rainha and the Don Pedro, and also the Don John commenced firing her stern guns, and whole broadsides from the corvettes and brigs to leeward. Our brave admiral took no notice of their firing, but ran close down, poured two well-aimed broadsides into the Rainha, and laid the ship alongside and boarded.—Admiral Napier being the first to mount sword in hand, supported by his officers, notwithstanding a brisk fire of musketry and the cutlasses of the enemy through which he made his way, after struggling for nearly seven minutes, suspended by the cordage, and having received a blow on the side with an iron bar when two or three of his officers jumped on board the Rainha, and he followed. The Don Pedro kept firing into the store-ship and Princesa Real, and carried away the store-ship's fore-top-mast, leaving her forecastle strewn with wreck. The Donna Maria fired several well-aimed broadsides into the Princesa Real frigate. 4. 30. the Don John hoisted sail, and made off; the corvettes and brigs followed their commodore's example. The Rainha de Portugal sheered off from the Rainha, gave chase to the Don John, the Don Pedro standing across the Rainha's stern, raking her, and then gave a broadside on the larboard quarter, when she surrendered, and the Don Pedro made after the Don John."

The Don John in about an hour and a half surrendered, and the Princesa Real soon hoisted the queen's colours. The Freitas, or store-ship, had, in the meanwhile, been engaged by two of Napier's smaller vessels, but surrendered upon their being joined by the flag-ship after the capture of the Don John. The five prizes were carried in triumph into Lagos, by Captain Napier, on the 6th ultimo. His loss is said to be 3 men killed, and 100 wounded. Among the killed are Captains Goblet and George, and Lieutenant Woolridge. About twenty officers are wounded. The ships were but little damaged.

The above decisive victory will in all probability speedily lead to a termination of the contest and the downfall of Miguel, not so much from the positive diminution of strength which his cause has thereby sustained, as from the impression it will in all probability make on the minds of the Portuguese peasantry, who, it is much to be suspected, have adhered to their present ruler less from affection than a sense of the predominance of his party. To add to the discomfort of the Miguelites—and what formed rather a curious coincidence—on the same day that Admiral Napier was performing the above gallant achievement, the besiegers of Oporto were repulsed, in an attack on that city, with a loss of 600 men in killed and wounded. Moreover, to all these causes of dismay, falls to be added the dreadful condition of Lisbon, where the cholera is said to be raging with fearful virulence. Although, however, the recent reverses in the fortunes of the Miguelites have been as gloom-

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den, it is highly improbable that Donna Maria allowed to ascend the throne of her ancestors at farther struggle. Marshal Bourmont, the hero of Algiers, and companion of the late ess de Berri, has arrived at Oporto, and taken command of Miguel's army. The powers with he has been invested are said to be almost sure, and he is expected to proceed to active operations immediately. It is also generally believed that has offered Miguel assistance, upon conditions there is little doubt of his complying with. In meantime, the vessels—four large steamers—re-engaged in this country for the service of Miguel and which were ready to leave the Thames, received orders to stay where they are. Had gone, they would have fallen into Napier's hands. Official notification of the blockade of Lisbon, the other Portuguese ports not under the authority of the young queen, has been transmitted from Foreign Office to Lloyd's.

FRANCE.

session of the French Chambers was closed on Tuesday, June 26th. The rumours respecting dissolution by the king seem to have died away. Arrests are still going on in Paris of persons suspected of being engaged in political conspiracies, though the capital is at present unusually tranquil. Only commotions with which it is disturbed are preparations for celebrating the anniversary of the three days.

General Bugeaud has returned from Palermo, after giving them into the hands of Count Lucchesi himself. The general took a formal receipt for whole consignment from the Prince Campo Forte Viceroy of Sicily, and the Count Lucchesi's son. The duchess is not to be received at present in court of Naples.

Louis Philip has returned from his journey through provinces, where it is mentioned that his reception the people has been highly satisfactory.

ITALY.

Italy appears to be, at the present moment, in a very disturbed state, and political disaffection is said to be daily spreading. Several executions on this score have lately taken place throughout the dominions of Duke of Sardinia, and a serious conspiracy against the life of the King of Naples was recently discovered. Brothers, officers of the royal guard, and sons of late General Rossarol, who was active in the Neapolitan revolution of 1820, were the principal agents. Of the brothers, upon the discovery of the plot, and with another conspirator, Romano, that each should kill the other. Romano was killed, but Rossarol was only wounded; and he together with his accomplices were secured.

TURKEY.

The affairs of the East seem at last to be fairly and calmly settled. The latest accounts state the retreat of Ibrahim Pacha with his army, having received a splendid sabre from the Sublime Porte, in token of reconciliation and friendship. The Russian army and fleet were also preparing to leave the Bosphorus. It is said that the Sultan has concluded a treaty of alliance with the Czar.

UNITED STATES.

New York papers to the 25th June contain melancholy details of the ravages of the cholera in different parts of the United States, but more particularly at New Orleans, which was revisited by the disease in the beginning of June. A considerable proportion of deaths, which are said to have averaged eighty a day, is composed of persons of the more respectable classes of society. A letter, dated Matanzas, June 25, says—"You can have no idea of the gloom that prevails here, in consequence of that most dreadful scourge, the cholera. In the cities it has nearly subsided, but in the country its path is marked witholation and ruin. On an estate having 100 slaves, every soul perished. Another with 60 lost 55. A vessel lately landed 400 miserable wretches, all of whom died but three. Eight negroes were taken down on an estate sixteen miles from this town a few days ago. The proprietor, Mr S., an Englishman, of old acquaintance of mine, immediately came to town to our house. His servant was taken down after he got in, and died in the yard under my window. The old gentleman returned to his estate the day before yesterday, where he found 38 out of 69 dead. He was immediately seized himself, when a black boy was dispatched to us with a note, stating that his master was dying. The boy had scarcely delivered the note when he staggered, fell on the floor, and in a few hours was a corpse. The old gentleman is dead, and the estate entirely deserted. This is a picture of many other estates." Another letter, dated June 3, states that a sudden abatement of the virulence of the scourge had taken place. The disease commenced temporarily with a breeze from the north-east, and the favourable turn was observed after a change of wind, which occurred on the night of the 7th. It is remarked that this mysterious epidemic appeared and disappeared in the same sudden manner at New Orleans in the preceding November.—President Jackson, on the 12th of May last, had a narrow escape from being crushed to death, by the falling of a tem-

porary arch which had been erected in the neighbourhood of Castle Garden (a place of public entertainment in New York), and which fell the minute after he had passed from under it. Many persons who were stationed upon the arch were seriously hurt.—A commission was lately appointed by the New York Court of Chancery to inquire into the sanity of ex-Sheriff Parkins. The commissioners have reported that he is not mad; the president being of opinion that he was only a man of ungovernable temper.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Sydney Gazette, of the 31st of January, contains two documents of very considerable interest—the first a tabular statement of the imports and exports for the year ending the 5th of January 1833, and the other the balance-sheet of the savings' bank for the year ending the 31st of December. The commercial document, emanating from the Sydney customhouse, exhibits an amount of importations equal to L.602,032 of manufactures and produce of every description; whilst the exports reach the sum of L.384,344, 10s., making together a grand total of nearly L.1,000,000 sterling, as the movement of trade during the past year. With the exception of sperm and black whale oils, which enter the list of imported articles, although in reality for the purpose of re-exportation only, cotton manufactures figure for the largest value of importations; spirits rank next, after which woollens, apparel and slops, and sugar, in about equal proportions. We shall give a few of the items to show the nature and extent of the trade between the mother country and that important colony. First, of the exports from Great Britain to New South Wales:—Manufactured cottons, L.42,756; woollens, L.20,631; spirits, British produce, L.37,033; stationery and books, L.10,550; iron, steel, and hoop, L.13,701; hardware and ironmongery, L.26,720; haberdashery, &c., L.21,680; hats, caps, and bonnets, L.13,547; canvass and bagging, L.11,068; laths and staves, L.16,331; beer and ale, L.23,809; apparel and slops, L.28,112; manufactured leather, L.5012; earthenware, L.7106; cordage, L.5493; copper, L.7810; glass and glass ware, L.5167; linens, L.5170; machinery, L.2406; salt and salt provisions, L.5700; silks, L.3415; soap, L.2991. The following are the imports into Great Britain from New South Wales:—Wools, L.73,559; New Zealand flax, L.15,393; hides, L.6574; oils, black whale, L.20,165; ditto, sperm, L.122,756; seal skins, L.1391; timber, blue gum, L.1070; ditto, cedar, L.1660; whalebone, L.3075.

IRELAND.

IRELAND still continues unusually tranquil, and saving a few squabbles between the Orange and Ribbon men on the anniversary of the famous 12th of July, there has scarcely been any fatal affray heard of for many weeks. At Cork, on the 23d June, a soldier was killed by a street rabble, and two others seriously injured. Many of the chief constables are proceeding to London to solicit the patronage of their political friends, for promotion as stipendiary magistrates in the West India islands, where a strong staff of this description will be formed, under the new system proposed by government for regulating the colonies.

A curious enough scene occurred at Wexford on July 11. The mayor, a Mr. Christopher Harvey, had been served with a summons for tithes; the days of which having expired, he was apprehended, and committed to Wexford jail. He went in state, accompanied by his bailiffs and a number of police, conducted by the sub-sheriff and a posse of gentlemen. His worship stoutly declared, that nothing should induce him to pay the charge for tithes; but about five o'clock in the evening—his usual dinner time—his heart relented, and he paid the demand.

Captain Webber, aid-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant, was killed lately by an accidental fall from his horse in Phoenix Park.

We are happy to observe that there is the promise of an abundant harvest generally throughout Ireland. In the south, especially, it is said the crops never presented a better appearance within the memory of man.

ENGLAND.

THE MINISTRY.

A GOOD deal of agitation has existed during the past month respecting the administration. It was generally anticipated that the House of Peers would throw out the Irish Church Bill, upon which the cabinet had staked its official existence; and such has been the effect of ministerial moderation upon many of the more stirring spirits in the liberal party, that few men spoke of their going out as an event to be dreaded. It is said, however, to have been found by the conservative party, that they were not yet in a condition to form a cabinet or undertake the reins of government; and hence, when the Irish Church Bill came forward for a second reading in the Upper House, a majority appeared in its favour.

"It appears certain," says a correspondent of the *Spectator*, "that an active correspondence has been kept up with the court by the Harrowby party, and that the King has been playing the part of a mediator. The result of his mediation, however, has been to place Lord Grey in a worse position than he was be-

fore. His lordship, convinced that he could no longer go on with the cabinet constituted as it now is, with the moderate Tory party in it continually opposing obstacles to him, and being urged by his brother-in-law, the Secretary at War, to resign at once, or insist upon the adoption of a more liberal system, had thrown out pretty intelligible hints to the King, that an infusion of liberality into the cabinet would be very useful. The King would not listen to any suggestion for liberalizing the government, but offered to use his own influence with the Peers, so as to get rid of the immediate obstacle before Lord Grey. This he did; but his lordship is said, by his immediate friends and relations, to be resolved on resigning or ruling with proper authority. His Majesty wishes him to remain in office, but will not listen to any proposal which would increase the liberal influence in the cabinet. Thus, it is reasonable to suppose that the court will attempt the formation of a government of moderate Tories, with Richmond, Grant, Stanley, and perhaps Palmerston, still in office. The friends of Lord Grey say, however, that he will triumph, and that there will be a very great change in the feeling of the cabinet towards liberalism."

The King has appointed Major-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, K.C.B., to be governor and commander-in-chief of the Cape of Good Hope.

The Duke of Wellington has only of late repaired the damage done to his windows by the reform mobs.

Hopes are now entertained that the disorder threatening Prince George of Cumberland with the loss of eyesight, may be cured.

We understand that Sir Francis Burdett has yielded to the entreaties of the Ministers, and will immediately be elevated to the peerage.—*Sun*.

Sir Robert Peel is erecting a superb mansion at Tamworth, the expense of which, with the furniture, will be L.100,000.

By a return to the House of Commons, it appears that, since January 1824, thirteen London banking firms have become bankrupt; two were army agents, and one a navy agent.

A new coinage of silver groats or 4d. pieces is now executing at the Mint.

The quarterly accounts of the revenue, made up to the 5th ult., exhibit a trifling decrease, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, of L.5251; the July quarter of 1832 yielding L.10,852,993; and the present July quarter, L.10,847,742. There is an increase in the customs of L.147,432; in the stamps, L.42,557; in the post-office, L.41,000. The principal decrease is in the excise, amounting on the quarter to L.183,740.

The stamp-office returns of the number of stamps issued "for all the London newspapers, from the commencement of the year 1832 to the 31st March 1833," (five quarters), is 26,588,050. The number for the year 1831 was 22,097,539; for five quarters, supposing the ratio of the fifth quarter equal to that of the preceding four, the number would have been 27,671,923. In the period, therefore, which the new return embraces, the circulation of the London newspapers has fallen, off 1,083,873.

At the end of June and beginning of July, Dr Chalmers preached on several successive Sundays in the almost deserted church lately occupied by Mr Irving. Immense crowds, including the first-rate people in the metropolis, attended; and considerable sums (on one occasion L.270) were drawn in aid of the funds of the chapel, which are L.9000 in debt.

June 28. Mr Cobbett obtained a verdict, awarding L.100 damages, against the *Times*, for copying a paragraph, implying, that, as he was an *uncertificated* bankrupt, he could not sit in the House of Commons.

July 6. Fursey, the man accused of stabbing a policeman at the Coldbathfields meeting on the 13th of May, was tried and acquitted at the Old Bailey. The verdict was received with shouts of applause by the people within and without the court. The man was detained on a second indictment, which, however, has subsequently been departed from.

From an account printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the gross estimated amount of taxes repealed since the close of the war is L.42,345,529. The estimated gross produce of the taxes imposed in the same time is L.5,836,110, leaving a balance of taxes reduced above those imposed, of about L.36,500,000, not including the reduction of the soap tax and assessed taxes this year. The loss to the revenue has not of course been so great as the relief to the public, for the net produce of the taxes repealed was nearly L.2,500,000 less than the gross. Of the taxes so reduced, about L.9,000,000 have been customs duties, L.14,000,000 excise duties, and above L.18,500,000 the property and assessed taxes.

The railway between Newcastle and Carlisle is rapidly advancing. The government is to give L.100,000, in four sums, towards the undertaking.

A new town-hall is on the point of being finished at Birmingham, 140 feet long, and 65 in breadth and height, being thus one of the largest public rooms in the empire. An organ, 40 feet wide and 45 in height, is erecting.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at various places in Nottinghamshire on the 13th July.

The prisoners in Lancaster Castle have been for some time in the habit of receiving newspapers, which they introduce into the chapel, and read while on the treadmill.

Joseph Lancaster, the celebrated founder of the new system of education, is residing in poverty at Montreal, in Canada, labouring for his living and the maintenance of a wife and family. Some of the friends of general education in London are about to appeal to the public in order to raise an annuity for his life, and to procure for his children that education and establishment which he has been the instrument of providing for hundreds of thousands.

SOURCES OF BRITISH WEALTH AND POWER.

We begin with the subject of agriculture. The largest part of the capital of the British empire is embarked in agriculture, certainly the half of the capital is; that is to say, a sum equal to one thousand nine hundred and one million nine hundred thousand pounds. Taking the total annual value of the direct produce of agriculture, it will be found to amount to two hundred and forty-six millions six hundred pounds. The calculations on which these results are founded rest on records and information of the most authentic description. The items of this produce and their amount, respectively, are as follow:—

Grain of all sorts	L.86,700,000
Hay, grass, field turnips, vetches, &c.	113,000,000
Potatoes	19,000,000
Gardens, orchards, and nurseries	3,800,000
Timber cut down, hops, seeds, &c.	2,600,000
Cheese, butter, eggs, &c.	6,000,000
Manure, and labour in rearing cattle	3,500,000
Hemp and wool, labour included	12,000,000
	L.246,600,000

Mines constitute the next source of greatest production. Under this head are included all those works carried on for the purpose of procuring gravel, sand, slate, granite, &c. The writer believes he does not exaggerate in fixing the amount produced by the mines and minerals generally of the United Kingdom at an annual average of L.21,400,000. The iron mines, he estimates, produce upwards of four millions of this amount; whilst the value of the coal is rated at eleven millions. The number of families of shopkeepers in Great Britain is taken, by the most experienced authorities, as about 350,000, which will give 2,100,000 of individuals. It cannot be far from a correct view of the subject to calculate the labour and profits of capital employed by this great community at L.60 a-year each family; and, assuming this to be accurate, we should then have under this head a sum of twenty-one millions. This estimate, however, does not take in Ireland, neither does it include the millers, butchers, and bakers; but, taking all together, and calculating the profits on a moderate scale, we may allow for this item, in the general account, the full sum of L.16,200,000. The coasting trade is computed to produce L.3,550,000; the fisheries, L.3,400,000; shipping and foreign trade, L.34,398,059; bankers and foreign income (the income from foreign loans, money contracts, &c.) L.9,000,000; under the latter head are included the whole of the chartered banks of the United Kingdom. Some idea of the transactions of these powerful merchants will be obtained from the statement, that the amount of the accounts balanced every day in London by these bankers is eight millions. In the same item is comprehended the income resulting from property abroad, possessed by British subjects. It has been usually calculated, that the remittances on account of the East Indies to this country, amount to two millions; the writer, however, is contented with fixing it at L.1,500,000.

Of our British manufactures, the cotton manufacture, or to speak more correctly, the cotton machinefacture, ranks first. The entire value of this manufacture, in 1760, did not amount to L.200,000; but since that time, by the aid of human skill and machinery, it has not only extended its produce over all Europe and America, but has undersold the Asiatics in their cheap and home markets, sending a larger quantity of its produce to the East Indies and China than to the United States. In 1824, Huskisson stated, in the House of Commons, that the annual produce of this manufacture was L.33,500,000; in 1827, it was stated to be L.36,000,000; and at present cannot be estimated under L.37,000,000. Deducting six millions for the cost of the raw material (though it certainly does not amount to that sum), leaves L.31,000,000. More than 850,000 weavers, spinners, bleachers, &c., are employed in this manufacture, the amount of whose wages, at L.24 per year, exceeds two millions; and the wages of 111,000 engineers, masons, smiths, joiners, machine makers, &c., at the rate of only L.30 a-year, would produce L.3,330,000, making altogether L.5,330,000, which, deducted from L.31,000,000, leaves L.25,670,000 for the profits of capital invested in looms, workshops, mills, machinery, &c. This capital was estimated, in the year above mentioned, at L.65,000,000, and at present exceeds L.75,000,000. The number of men altogether employed is 1,200,000.

Such is the prodigious annual amount raised by this single manufacture, exceeding, by one million, the whole gross revenue estimated to be raised in the whole stupendous and "celestial" empire of China. Such are the results of the combination of capital with the wonderful powers of machinery, perhaps equal to the work of eighty millions of men.

In speaking of the silk manufacture of this country, the writer does not despair, after witnessing its rapid progress since 1822, of seeing the British manufacture of silk supplant that of France, even in the French market, in the same way as the cotton manufactures have already done with the East Indian article. The annual produce on this branch of manufactures is estimated at eight millions. The woollen manufacture forms a subject of extensive illustration by the writer. Its gross produce cannot be less, at present, than L.22,300,000, from which six millions, as the cost of the raw material, is to be deducted. This manufacture gives employment to more than half a million of men, women, and children. The linen manufacture is estimated as producing eleven millions, the cost of the raw material not deducted. The declared value of the exports of this article is nearly two millions sterling; and the number of hands employed in it cannot

be less than 300,000. The leather manufacture, which embraces a great variety of articles, is calculated at fifteen millions annually. The hardware manufactures, all those metallic articles made in Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. are calculated by the writer to be underrated at the sum of L.17,300,000. The cost of the raw material in this trade is comparatively insignificant. The expense of production consists chiefly of wages; it is, therefore, a trade depending on the industry of the nation. The number of persons to whom this trade gives employment is 370,000. Earthenware, china, porcelain, and glass manufactures, are sources of permanent and immense profit; for, with the exception of barilla and pearl ashes, the materials of the manufacture of each are to be found in this country. The yearly produce of glass is two millions and a half sterling, and that of the pottery and earthenware cannot be less than nearly six millions. The jewellery branch, after deducting the cost of the raw materials, may be fairly allowed to produce not less than L.3,400,000 sterling. There is a class of manufactures which, from the various nature of the articles produced, are considered usually under the general designation of "Miscellaneous." These consist of papers of all sorts, pasteboards, hangings, book and print machinery, mechanical apparatus connected with the fine arts, &c. The estimate of the writer, founded on all accessible sources of information, is, that the produce of such articles is not less than L.31,200,000 sterling. The calculations in this instance, as, indeed, those throughout, are not adopted at random, or based upon mere guess-work: they are founded on Parliamentary documents, investigated and compared with diligence and care. Thus, then, we arrive at the general result, that all the branches of manufacture of these kingdoms—that is, all that machinery, all these processes, whether they consist of vital or inanimate power, by which raw materials are converted into every variety of useful and ornamental articles, serving for the necessity and comfort of society—all these branches we find to be of a value unparalleled in the history of the world, being estimated to be of the value which is expressed by the enormous sum of one hundred and forty-eight millions and fifty thousand pounds.—Taking, then, the aggregate capital produced by labour and machinery, by produce of all sorts, and property, we have a total value produced every year in the United Kingdom to the prodigious amount of five hundred and fourteen millions eight hundred and twenty-three thousand and fifty-nine pounds sterling!*

A DOUBLE PASSENGER.

DR COLE, a personage of extraordinary obesity, whose mirthful recital of his grievances illustrated the truth of the adage "Laugh and grow fat," appeared before the Lord Mayor the other day, to complain of the conduct of the omnibus-drivers in refusing to admit him into their vehicles. It seems, from the doctor's statement, that no sooner does his portly form appear in view, than the omnibuses within hail immediately move off. "No room!" or "Quite full!" is the cry of the remorseless conductor. If by miracle the doctor should approach unperceived, and take them unawares, the passengers look aghast, and the cad shuts the door in his face. This should seem to be supererogatory, for the doctor can hardly be able to enter through the narrow doorway; but they doubtless contemplate the inconvenience of the delay and hindrance to other passengers by his sticking fast in the attempt. Indeed, the doctor seems in a fair way of reducing his weight by a perpetual foot-chase after coy omnibuses. The Lord Mayor hinted that walking might remove the inconvenience, by diminishing his bulk. The doctor was horror-struck at the thought. He has got fat by turning the diseases of others into commodity; but to make his own cure itself, seemed to the doctor an utter impossibility. What is the poor man to do? The cabmen are deaf to his call, and blind to his beckoning finger; and Jarveys tremble for their springs. To keep a gig, would be doubly expensive on the score of wear and tear; besides, one horse could never draw such a man-mountain for many days together. If he can get into an omnibus, the remedy is easy: let him pay double fare, and occupy two places. It is manifestly unjust that "two single gentlemen rolled into one" should travel as an individual. As well might the Siamese twins have called themselves one passenger, seeing they were indivisible. We put it to the good sense and fairness of the worthy doctor, whether he can rationally expect to be accommodated with the room of two persons at the price of one seat? He should consider himself a double man, and book his places accordingly, whether in omnibus or mail-coach, at the theatre or at church. There is an inconvenience, however, attendant upon this course; and as it actually occurred to a personage of similar dimensions, we mention it to put the doctor on his guard. This agglomeration of humanity, when he was compelled to be locomotive, always consulted his own comfort and that of his fellow-travellers, by booking two places for himself. On arriving at the mail on one occasion, he found, to his dismay, that though there were two places left for him, they were on opposite sides of the coach! Let Dr Cole avoid such a dilemma, by booking himself as a double passenger—a dual unit—a binary individual.

Handel, whose appetite was as far beyond that of ordinary mortals as is the person of Dr Cole, used always to order his dinner for two. Being one day unusually hungry, he extended his order to three; and coming into the tavern at the appointed time, inquired if all was ready? He was told that it was, and that the dinner would be brought up as soon as the company arrived. "Den bring it ub," said the great composer; "I am de gambony." So it may be said of Dr Cole: he is an impersonate co. He is not one man, but a party; or at least self and friend. He is never solus.—*Spectator*.

* From a volume lately published by Baldwin and Cradock, under the title of "Taxation, Revenue, Expenditure, Power, Statistics, and Debt, of the whole British Empire." By Pablo Febrer.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

A regular and permanent establishment for national education is comparatively a new idea in Europe. Scotch, by an accident connected with their church system, have had the advantage of it for nearly three hundred years, while the English have enjoyed hardly a vestige of the same blessing. About the year 1719, King of Prussia commenced a system of national education, which is about to be copied in France, and may be an excellent model for England also, if her resources would permit. Of this system a full account is given in the last number of the Edinburgh Review, thus abridged by the Scotsman newspaper:—

The Prussian system is characterised by three features—first, its universality; secondly, the comprehensiveness of the plan; thirdly, the liberal and popular spirit of the organization by which it is carried into effect. In Prussia (as in Germany generally) it is obligatory on all parents to send their children to school from the age of seven to fourteen, beginning earlier if it be chosen; and the duty is enforced by penalties. The *Gemeinde*, or parish, is bound to support an elementary school; each considerable town, a burgher school, the more advanced studies; each considerable district, a gymnasium for classical studies; and each province, its university. The parish school is supported by the parish, and for its management all the landholders and heads of families are formed into a union, which appoints a committee to inspect and watch over the school. We would expect such a liberal arrangement in an absolute monarchy? The system of instruction is prescribed by authority, and is nearly uniform for the whole monarch. It embraces in the elementary schools—1. Religion and morals. 2. The German tongue. 3. Elements of geometry and drawing. 4. Arithmetic, pure and applied. 5. The elements of physics, general history, and the history of Prussia. (By physics, we presume, is meant chemistry and natural philosophy.) 6. Singing. 7. Writing. 8. Gymnastic exercises. 9. "The more simple manual labours," by which, we presume, is meant the use of the tools used in the most common occupations, such as the spade, pick-axe, saw, plane, file, trowel, stone chisel, &c. The burgher school embraces the same branches, carried farther, with the addition of a little Latin, which is not, however, universally enforced. The instruction is not gratuitous, except to the poor. The provision to be made by the parish embraces: 1st, a salary to the schoolmaster, with a retired allowance for him in old age; 2d, a schoolhouse, well aired and heated; 3d, books, maps, models for drawing, collections in natural history, gymnastic apparatus, &c.; 4th, aid to poor scholars. The fund is raised by contributions levied on all inhabitants according to the amount of their property or the produce of their industry, and by moderate fees which are not paid to the schoolmaster, but to the parish managers. There are cantonal courts and inspectors who control and inspect all the schools in a canton; others for departments with a wider authority; others with still more extensive powers for the provinces; and above all, there is the minister of public instruction. In all the courts, councils, or commissioners exercising authority over the schools of any class, there are a few of the clergy, Protestant and Catholic being admitted according as the scholars belong to the one or the other church; and great care is taken to prevent the slightest offence from being offered to the religious feelings of any party. The choice of the books in the elementary school is left to the local committees. There are half-yearly examinations; and boys leaving school obtain certificate of their capacity, and their moral and religious dispositions, which must be produced when they go to the common, or enter into apprenticeship or service.

The Prussian plan embraces what is essential to every good system of national education—schools for training persons to act as teachers. In this branch, ample provision has been made; the ten provinces containing no less than 34 seminaries, which turn out annually a sufficient number of skilful teachers to supply the place of those who die or retire from infirmity. In these schools, the pupils remain three years or more; they are subjected to rigorous examinations; and besides studying all the branches of knowledge necessary to fit them for their future duties, they are practically instructed in the art of teaching, to which our schoolmasters are left to grop their way through a multitude of blunders and miscalculations. Teachers who distinguish themselves are promoted, or special recompenses are assigned to them.

In 1825, Prussia, with a population of 12,000,000, had 20,880 primary schools; 458 burgher schools for boys, and 278 for girls. In these were employed 22,261 masters, 704 mistresses, 2024 under masters and mistresses; in all 25,000 primary teachers, who dispensed instruction to 871,000 boys, and 793,000 girls, forming together 1,664,000 pupils. The children at school, therefore, comprised nearly one-seventh of the population, a greater proportion than is found in any other part of Europe. In Scotland, which has long boasted of its education, the proportion, we think, is only about one-tenth, and the instruction communicated is inferior to the Prussian in a still higher degree.

The Prussian system, though it has a very artificial aspect, is, it seems, strictly of a practical kind. The government has merely amalgamated and methodised the modes and arrangements which had sprung up spontaneously, or under local ordinances, in different parts of its dominions; and M. Cousin, whose words the Review borrows, says, "that the local committees, inspectors, boards, &c., have exerted a zeal at once so unremitting, and so well applied, that what the law prescribes is almost every where below what is actually performed." But the liberal and disinterested spirit of the Prussian government is above all praise. "A king, an absolute king (says M. Cousin), has given this law; an irresponsible minister has counselled or digested it; yet no mistaken spirit is betrayed: almost every thing is committed

the authorities of the commune (parish), of the department, of the province: with the minister is left only impulse and the general superintendence." Look to this noble monument of enlightened patriotism, forget all the political misdeeds of Frederick William, find it impossible not to rank him with the best and best reformers of the present times. For the last four years, the improvement and extension of education must have been the great business of the government; so judicious and successful have its labours been, that the rising generation in Prussia are undoubtedly instructed than the youth in any part of the world, excepting New England.

The introduction of this system, so complete, so well arranged, and so Catholic in its spirit, into Prussia, is enough to mark an era in history. For the first time, we have seen the ruler of a great state devoting his energies for a series of years to the benignant duty of instructing the people, with as much zeal as other monarchs have shown in ruining them by taxes, or barbarising them by wars. The experiment has been made on a grand scale, and Prussia cannot fail to reap the fruits in increased industry, prosperity, and happiness. Even those princes who dread education will envy the advances it yields, and patronise the schoolmaster from a principle of selfishness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Percussion Locks.—The question as to using the percussion locks in the French army is on the point of being decided. Amongst the various trials which have been made, we must refer to those reported in the *Spectateur Militaire*, from a statement of Captain Hauburg, of the Hanoverian army, where every thing tending to the improvement of the art of war is always met with great consideration. At first, each infantry regiment received 40 percussion muskets, with instructions to ascertain, by experiment, whether such guns charged with the ordinary ball-cartridges used in actual service, would answer in a campaign, by comparing them with the action of the same number of the muskets with flint locks, used under the same circumstances. The experiments were tried before 12 committees, appointed for the purpose, at the same time, that is, in the month of April, when the weather was very rainy, in order that the effect might be ascertained under circumstances the most unfavourable that can arise in the course of a campaign. Out of 340 muskets with percussion locks, consuming together 27,000 cartridges, there were only 2 that missed fire from the failure of the priming, and 72 from defect in the charge, making in all 93, while out of the same number of muskets with flint locks, burning the same quantity of cartridges, 1440 missed fire from the priming, and 378 from the charge, making together 1826. The experiments did not stop here. It was desired to ascertain the effect of firing each species of musket reiterated for a long time without being cleaned. Eleven committees returned, that out of 22 percussion muskets, firing 11,000 shots, 8 failed in the priming and six in the charge; and out of the same number of muskets with flint locks, 207 shots failed from the priming, and 599 from the charge; in all, 806. Still further experiments were made both in exposing the muskets to a constant rain, by wetting the inside of the cap, and by putting a drop of water into the touch-hole. The result was, that the percussion guns, after being exposed to the injuries of the weather, or even a constant rain, were greatly more to be relied upon than those with flint locks. Marshal Soult, who had been for a long time impressed with the advantages to be derived from the use of percussion guns, resolved to renew the above experiments in France; and last year, while residing at Saint Ouen, a committee of officers, under the presidency of the colonel of the 12th regiment of light infantry, repeated all the experiments above related, and the report thereupon, made by Captain Vivier of the artillery, completely established the supremacy of the new system. Inquiries have since been made so as to decide upon certain details in the construction of the locks, whether they can be applied to the muskets now in use, and to make them appropriate to every circumstance which may arise in the course of service. At the present time nearly 2000 muskets of all different kinds have been fitted with percussion locks, in order to make a last and grand trial.

Wool and Woollen Trade.—From Parliamentary documents just published, it appears that the quantity of wool imported into Great Britain, during the year 1832, was 28,000,000 lbs., of which 19,800,000 lbs. were from Germany, 2,600,000 from Spain, 1,400,000 from New South Wales, 950,000 from Van Diemen's Land, 850,000 from Russia, 830,000 from Prussia, 630,000 from the United States, and smaller quantities from other places. Of this wool, 27,600,000 lbs. were kept for home consumption, 550,000 lbs. were exported, and a part remains in the warehouses. In the same year there were 4200 lbs. British wool, and 2,200,000 lbs. woollen and worsted yarn, exported. The "declared value" of the woollen manufactured goods exported in 1832, was £5,244,000; of which the largest quantities went to the following countries:—United States, £1,420,000; Germany, £1,816,000; East Indies, £96,000; Spanish America, £437,000; Netherlands, £390,000; Canada, &c., £362,000; Brazil, £210,000; Italy, £194,000; Russia, £144,000. The quantity shipped to each of the other countries enumerated, fell short of £100,000.

India Writers and Cadets.—According to a return just published, the number of writers appointed in the twenty years ending 1832, was 820, or an average of 41 per annum. The number of cadets in the same period was 5043, or an average of 252 per annum. The cadets are the young men who go out under the Company's patronage to obtain commissions in the army as they fall vacant. The writers are young men who have received the education prescribed by the Company's rules, and go out to fill civil, judicial, or commercial situations under them. A cadetship, taking the ordinary run of chances, is probably worth from £300 to £600 per annum; a writership from £1000 to £2000 per annum.

Scientific Meeting at Cambridge.—June 24, the British Association for the Promotion of Science held their third annual meeting at Cambridge—Professor Sedgwick in the chair. The meeting consisted of near 800 persons, comprising the most distinguished men of science from every part of the empire. The general meetings were held in the Senate House, and the sectional meetings under their respective vice-presidents were held in the extensive range of apartments behind the Senate House. The first day was occupied in various arrangements and preliminary discourses, describing the objects of the meeting, and the subsequent days in reading papers on various philosophical subjects. The proceedings each day commenced at ten o'clock in the morning, in the various sections, under their respective vice-presidents, and the whole assembled together in the Senate House at one o'clock, under the direction of the president, when the proceedings of the respective sections were reported, and followed by reading papers upon general subjects. The *corp d'ail* of the Senate House during these re-unions was particularly imposing, comprehending above one thousand persons, of both sexes, distinguished for their rank, talent, and accomplishments. On Wednesday, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College gave a splendid entertainment to four hundred members of the Association, in their great hall—the Vice-Master, Dr Brown, in the chair, supported by Dr Buckland, Professor Sedgwick, the Marquis of Northampton, Earl Fitzwilliam, and Lord Mcrpeith. The evening passed off with the greatest harmony and enthusiasm. It was truly a most splendid sight to behold four hundred of the most talented and enlightened men of the empire, together with some of the most distinguished men of science from different parts of Europe and America, all united together for the advancement of knowledge in that hall where Newton, Bacon, Barrow, and other immortal philosophers, had so frequently met before for a similar purpose. The evening terminated with a splendid display of fireworks at the back of King's College gardens. Thursday was passed in the same manner, and doctors' degrees were conferred on Lords Fitzwilliam and Morpeth, Mr Davis Gilbert, Sir Thomas Brisbane, &c. In the afternoon the Master and Fellows of St John's College gave a grand dinner to some members of the Association.—At a meeting of the General Committee, held on Thursday afternoon, the city of Edinburgh was fixed upon as the next place of meeting of the British Association—Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Brisbane, G.C.H., K.C.B., to be President.

Rate of Mortality in the Manufacturing Districts.—During the last fifty years, the entire population has been undergoing a rapid conversion from an agricultural to a manufacturing character. In 1800, it was calculated that manufacturers were to agriculturists as 6 to 5; in 1825, 8 to 5; and in 1830, as 2 to 1. And if this examination be carried farther back, the tables are turned, and agriculturists have the numerical majority. Beginning in 1780, they were about equal; 1700, 6 to 5; 1740, 8 to 5; 1700, 2 to 1; and so on, till the great body of the inhabitants were exclusively devoted to agriculture. At the period when this was the condition of society, the average mortality was fully 1 in 36; in 1780, when manufactures had received their first great impulse, 1 in 40; in 1810, when the bulk of the population was engaged in them, 1 in 52; in 1820, 1 in 57; and in 1830, 1 in 60. Hence it appears, that, during the transition of employment, the mean duration of life has been steadily improving, and that, at the present time, its value is double to what it was in 1700. How manifestly unjust, how manifestly absurd, to declare that manufactures are injurious to human life. On the contrary, it may be said, that, were the population a fixed one, and one sober and moral in its character, it would show a rate of mortality infinitely superior to that in agricultural counties.—*Gaskell's Manufacturing Population.*

An Eastern Letter of Compliment.—The following is a literal copy of a letter recently addressed by Ibrahim Pacha to the Sultan, whose head, but for the intervention of the Russians, would probably ere this have adorned the gates of the seraglio:—"My sublime, magnanimous, awe-inspiring, mighty, great sovereign, our benefactor, the benefactor of mankind,—May God grant to your sublimity a life without end, and may he make the august shadow of your sublimity a protection for all men, and especially for my humble head. Your inexhaustible goodness has induced your most gracious sovereignty to grant me the government of Adana, as Mahassilik (in farm). Animated by the new power of your sublimity, the duration of my frail existence will be wholly devoted to praying to God for the prolongation of your life and reign. As my heart is pervaded by a feeling of happiness, I entertain (God is my witness) no wish but to act so as to obtain the gracious approbation of your sublimity, and to find occasion to devote myself to your service. For the purpose of expressing my gratitude to your sublimity, and to express my most humble thanks, I venture to lay this humble petition at the foot of the throne of the sublime, magnanimous, awe-inspiring, mighty, great Padishah, our august sovereign and benefactor, the benefactor of all men."—N.B. This letter is written by Ibrahim Pacha with his own hand, and sealed with his seal.

SCOTLAND.

THE CHURCH OF EDINBURGH.

In deference to the wishes of the inhabitants, as expressed at the public meeting of the 21st June, the Lord Advocate has given up his bill for modifying the tax levied in Edinburgh for the stipends of the clergy. His Lordship, while expressing his regret for the dissatisfaction with this bill, also states his fear that there will be great difficulty in carrying one such as the inhabitants seem to require. It gives additional perplexity to this question, that, while the people complain of this bill as not producing a great enough relief, the Presbytery of Edinburgh has presented a petition to Parliament, deprecating it for its tendency to fix the revenues of the clergy at a certain limit—a contingency which they conceive to be "religiously forbidden." July 11, the Court of Session decided, in the case of Messrs Hunter and Wilson, two citizens of Edinburgh, against Peter Hill, the collector of the city taxes, that this obnoxious tax can be enforced by imprisonment, as well as by distraint of goods. A general disposition has in consequence been expressed by the citizens to submit to even this penalty rather than pay the tax; and, on the 17th July, Mr Wilson, pocket-book-maker, George Street, was the first martyr to this resolution. He was attended to jail by a cavalcade of citizens, who, after his arrival there, paid the money and dues, and then conducted him to a tavern, where they resolved to honour him with some public testimonial of their admiration. A great number of charges of horning, or warnings of the coming penalty of imprisonment, have since been served upon respectable tradesmen and others who refuse to pay; and it is evident that the breach between the clergy and citizens is not only widening every day, but that this matter of dispute is rapidly engendering a deeply-rooted hatred of the established church, and doing more to promote dissent than all that has been done in Scotland for nearly a century.

The *Scotsman* gives the following summary of this unhappy question, which may make it more intelligible to strangers:—

"We have always been of opinion, that it is for the interest of the church, as well as for religion, that this tax should be abolished. The present state of society is very different from what it was when the tax was instituted. It is unfitted for the present times. An established religion cannot be long supported by a direct compulsory assessment. It comes home to the feelings at once. It places the church and the people in direct opposition; and so far from adding to the respectability of the clergy, it literally places them in the degrading situation of tax-gatherers, and they have also the odium attached to them for reaping where they do not sow.

"This tax has also something peculiarly odious attached to it.—1. It was for many years levied without any legal authority, and it was only by the act 1809 that one penny could be lawfully collected in the extended royalty.—2. The act 1809 was obtained by the most arrant deception on the part of those who were concerned in obtaining it, as the clause was surreptitiously inserted without public notification.—3. The magistrates had been in the practice of levying shore-dues at Leith, annuity money, and church seat rents, all in name of the church, and only paid the clergy fixed stipends of £300 as at 1814. The remaining large surplus went into the city Exchequer.—4. By a very moderate calculation, it is supposed, that after paying the clergy, and the whole expense of building churches, &c., these revenues have afforded the city a surplus of £60,000 or £70,000.

"With these facts before our eyes, and seeing that the clergy, by a compact with the magistrates, obtained, by a decision of the court, the proceeds of the whole assessment, while they allowed the magistrates to hold the seat rents as burgh property, it is obvious that the character of the church has been completely changed, and its principle subverted, and we blame the clergy as much as we do the magistrates for allowing such a gross misapplication of the ecclesiastical revenue."

INSOLVENCY OF EDINBURGH.

The commission alluded to in our last, as proposed in a bill, for the future management of the city's finances, has since met with a strong opposition from the liberal party in Edinburgh, who held a public meeting on the subject on the 6th July, and appointed four deputies to proceed to London, and oppose the measure now before Parliament. The chief objection is, that, while the finances of the city are managed by a commission, most of whom are of conservative politics, the magistracy, who are expected under the burgh bill to be of a liberal complexion, will be shorn of both their power and their splendour; and it is the desire of the opposition, that the city should rather be declared bankrupt at once, and proceed upon a new footing. As the creditors, by the one proposal, are promised full payment, and by the other something less, they have naturally made a stand for the bill, maintaining "that their claims are of paramount importance, and founded on the most undeniable principles of justice, and, therefore, cannot be sacrificed, or measures for their relief postponed, for any political considerations whatever."

NEW STAMP DUTIES.

The recent alterations in various of the stamp duties are highly important; an abstract of them for reference may be useful. The new act came into operation on the 5th July.

It reduces the duty on advertisements to one shilling in Ireland, and one shilling and sixpence in Great Britain.—It exempts from stamp duty, in Great Britain and Ireland, receipts for payments of money not amounting to five pounds.—It also exempts from stamp duty, in the United Kingdom, all insurances of "agricultural produce, farming stock, and implements of husbandry," against loss by fire.—It enacts that a copy of every pamphlet, or literary work, or periodical paper, containing advertisements, or having them annexed, shall be exhibited at the stamp office (in Edinburgh within six days

AUGUST, 1833.

CHAMBERS' HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS, EDITORS OF "CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL,"
AND "INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE."

No. 11.

SEPTEMBER, 1833.

PRICE THREE HALFPENCE.

NEW DOCTRINE OF PASSIVE OPPOSITION.

LIBERALISTS have of late years had their attention directed to a new and remarkable doctrine in the Theory of Government—namely, a power which has been discovered to rest in the majority of a community, to defeat the intention of an obnoxious law, without in the least violating its literal purport, and this by merely submitting, passively, to the penalty which is imposed as the alternative of primary obedience; in other words, to the second award of the law instead of the first.

That laws may exist even in this liberal state, which have no other merit but that of existence, and which, notwithstanding their confessed demerits, are yet so tolerated to particular interests as to defy every effort of the boasted power of petition, and even the wishes of the government itself, to remove them, is a fact which all classes of political thinkers must acknowledge. Suppose that a law of this kind has the further obnoxiousness of having been obtained by a fraud equally gross and base, on the part of the few who profit by it—suppose it in every respect iniquitous and disgraceful, founded on injustice, intended for abstractly censurable purposes—violating the pockets and the consciences alike of all who are liable to it; and suppose that so long as its primary ends can be at all enforced, there is no hope of getting it repealed:—suppose all this—for we only put it hypothetically—it becomes a question in the philosophy of politics, if men are justified in taking *any indirect expedient* for relieving themselves, and, if that is permissible, is the particular expedient above described a safe one for all and sundry?

With regard to the first of these questions, it may, we conceive, be dismissed with a simple reference to such political necessities as that which dictated the Revolution of 1688—necessities of which the mass of the community must for the time be left its own sole judge.

With regard to the second, it must be argued solely with a reference to its expediency, or its bearing upon the general interests. In the very outset, there can be no denying the concern which every man has in seeing that the laws are obeyed. If it could, indeed, be shown that the indirect defeat of any law, however odious that particular law might be, tended to lessen the respect for laws in general, and thereby endangered the lives, liberties, and properties of men, it is secure, then would it be clear that no man would be justified by public opinion, however safe he might be from actual punishment, if he did any thing tending to that result.

It is conceded, however, by all parties in the British empire, that the great bulk of the people are the source of legislative authority. If they are so, it must also be allowed that the great bulk of the people are capable of distinguishing right from wrong, and of taking a safe course from a dangerous one. To show, then, that a case of passive opposition is safe for the general interests, it only requires to be shown that it *cannot possibly occur, unless when the majority of the people is favourable to and concerned in it.*

Suppose a case like that which has occurred in London and other parts of England, where there has been a disposition to delay payment of certain taxes: restraint and sale of goods is the penalty imposed by the law for this act, from whatever cause it may arise. Well, a recusant is willing to let his goods be taken and sold, rather than pay the money. The officers of the law take them, and, if any body will buy, sell them; whereby the money is as effectually realised, and the law as truly obeyed, as if the money had been paid at the first. The only difference is, that, for the

gratification of his predilection, the householder has paid some considerable extra sums for expenses—generally a very sufficient guarantee for his acting on no light considerations. Now, there either will be buyers or there will not; there *will be*, if the majority of the public is indifferent to the subject; and there *will not*, if the majority, disapproving of the tax, think it honourable, and expedient for the general interest, that their neighbour has refused his money. Thus the whole question resolves itself into one of public opinion, and acts as quietly and innocuously as the getting up of a petition. The ruling interests are only apt to be a little more quickly convinced, than they generally are by petitions, of the *earnestness* of public feeling upon this particular question.

It may be represented, that, in the case of the passive opposition alluded to, those who refuse payment, and whose goods cannot be converted into money, throw an additional burden upon those who do pay, and thus commit an injustice. All that can be said to this, is, that the majority of the people must still be left to judge. Men are concerned to see that their own pockets are not injured by the proceedings they are sanctioning; and if they do find the said additional burden falling upon the said pockets, they will soon take quite another course. Any deficiency of revenue in the meantime is only a necessary part of the procedure—the means, to wit, of making the ruling interests *feel* the strength of the opposition, and of inducing them to grant relief.

It may be represented that a few triumphs by passive opposition will be apt to encourage men to refuse the payment of other and more defensible taxes, and even private debts. So they will, when the firmament falls and smothers the larks—but *hardly till then*. Suppose any man attempting to hold out against a police assessment, which had been duly imposed by general consent, and appealing to the sympathy of his neighbours not to buy his goods, or to give him their countenance while he lay in durance, would it not be evident to them that this man was anxious to turn over his part of the necessary public expense upon his neighbours, and would any one grant him the least sympathy? No—his goods would be bought, and the assessment paid; or he would be permitted to remain in jail as long as he pleased. No man would ever lend the least regard to such an obviously unjust and inexpedient recusancy.

It may still be said, that, after all, it is a virtual resistance to law, and, as such, not to be practised by right-thinking men. To this it may be answered, that, if sanctioned by the general voice, as it always must be, in order to be at all, there exists nowhere a right to attribute improper motives in individuals. It may be a man's humour to pay in goods instead of money, or it may be his conscience—as it notoriously is with the Society of Friends. He may prefer going to jail, on the same principle as that which actuates a brave man in putting a highwayman to his worst before surrendering his purse. If odium follows to the law, and it is consequently rendered of no force, why did the law not provide more effectually for its own defence? It is evident, that, in putting it through all its existing resources, he keeps within the legitimate expedients always allowed to an enemy—

—“*seu versare dolos, seu certa occumbere morti.*”

With his private motives, no man or body of men, nor the great law itself, has anything to do—for, fortunately, an unexpressed thought has not, in this country, been as yet declared an offence.

In short, the whole question resolves itself into this: It concerns lawgivers to make their laws agreeable to

the general sense of the community. If they fail in doing this, they have failed in performing their duty to the public which they represent, and the public is entitled to think and say so. Petition and remonstrance have hitherto been the methods constitutionally allowed to the community, of expressing this sense; but these having apparently been found of slow and uncertain efficacy, a new method, infinitely more powerful, has been struck out by the exigencies of the time—the method of passive opposition. Like all new things in politics, this may carry with it some alarm. But yet no man can well express alarm at any such thing, without tacitly avowing a doctrine which all parties seem now to have abandoned—that public opinion, as residing in the majority, is not to be trusted to or respected. Where public opinion takes such a shape, it is obvious that it is both the duty and the interest of governments to yield—that, in fact, a continuance in the same course is impossible, or can only be persisted in with great danger. In a well-regulated state like Great Britain, where the mass of the community instantaneously forms a correct judgment of every public measure and movement, it will always be found that good laws execute themselves by the mere favour of popular approval—while no existing force or power will carry a bad one into permanent and steady execution.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

(From July 23 to August 20, inclusive.)

1. IRISH CHURCH REFORM.—On Tuesday (July 23), the House of Lords again sat in committee on this bill. Upon the 33d clause (for reducing the number of the bishops) being read, the Duke of Wellington moved, as an amendment, that the clause be altered so as to give his Majesty power to grant the sees to be abolished to the other bishops *in commendam*, and to place the temporalities of the church in the charge of commissioners.—The amendment was resisted by Earl Grey, Lord Plunkett, and Lord Brougham, as rendering the bill good for nothing, as the bishoprics would not thereby be abolished, but left open to be filled up by a future King and Ministry, should they think proper to do so.—Lords Harrowby, Wicklow, and Rosse; Bishops of Exeter, and Bath and Wells; Duke of Cumberland and others, supported the proposed amendment.—Upon a division, there appeared a majority against it of 14; the numbers being—For, 76; against, 90.—On Wednesday (July 24), all the clauses to the 78th were agreed to with scarcely any discussion.—On Thursday, clauses 79 to 116 were agreed to after some trifling amendments.—Upon clause 117, which gives power to the commissioners to suspend livings where there has been no service for three years, and to appropriate the revenue, being read, two amendments were successively proposed; one by Lord Wynford, which was withdrawn; the second by the Archbishop of Canterbury, which proposed to give the power of suspending to the bishop of the diocese, and that the profits of the suspended benefices should be applied to the building of churches and glebes.—The Bishop of London could not agree to the clause as it stood.—The Earl of Limerick protested against giving a power to the laity which naturally belonged to the clergy.—Earl Grey and the Marquis of Lansdowne strenuously resisted the amendment, at considerable length.—The house then divided, when the amendment was carried against Ministers by a majority of 2; the numbers being—For, 84; against, 82.—The further consideration of the bill was then, on the motion of Earl Grey, postponed, “in order to enable

Ministers to decide what course should be pursued."

—Next day, Friday (July 26), upon the motion for the house again going into committee, Earl Grey rose and stated the determination of Ministers respecting the decision against them on the previous night. Upon mature consideration, they did not consider the amendment as one of great importance; and although he thought the bill would have been better without it, he would not oppose its adoption farther. He was resolved to conduct this important measure to as successful an issue as possible.—All the remaining clauses of the bill, some postponed clauses, and the schedules, were then agreed to, without any observations.—Upon the report being brought up on Monday (July 29), the Earl of *Winchelsea* said that he had not followed the bill into committee, being so decidedly opposed to every part of it, that his doing so would have been a mockery. But even at this late stage he would make an effort to defeat it, and would therefore move that the report be read that day six months.—After a reply from Earl Grey, the house divided.—For the motion, 30; against it, 68. Ministerial majority, 38.—On the motion of the Duke of *Wellington*, an amendment was agreed to, to the effect that the lay members of the commission should all declare themselves of the established religion. Another suggestion by his Grace was moved as an amendment by Earl Grey, and agreed to—namely, that ten livings, not exceeding £800 a-year each, should be appropriated to the junior fellows of Dublin University.—The report was then agreed to.—On the following evening (Tuesday, July 30), on being brought up for the third reading, the measure was once more opposed by Lord *Eldon*, Earl *Longford*, Lord *Ellenborough*, Duke of *Gloucester*, Earl of *Haddington*, and Duke of *Buckingham*, the latter of whom moved that it be read a third time that day six months.—Their lordships then divided on the question, that the bill be now read a third time, when there appeared—Contents present, 70; proxies, 65—135. Not contents present, 50; proxies, 31—81. Majority for the third reading, 54.—The bill was then passed.

2. SHORT PARLIAMENTS.—On Tuesday (July 23), after the presentation of a petition from *Stirling* in favour of triennial parliaments, by Mr *Gillon*, Mr *Tennyson* rose to move for leave to bring in a bill for shortening the duration of parliaments. He remarked, that, since the passing of the septennial act of 1716, a general corruption had spread itself both among the constituency and the representative body; and he would venture to say, that, at the present moment, there was an almost universal desire that the term of seven years should be abridged. So long as septennial parliaments continued, no man, however honourable his intentions might be on first entering the house, could resist the influence which the Ministry can exert. In his (Mr *Tennyson's*) bill, he should leave the duration of parliaments to be fixed by the house.—Mr *Hume* seconded the motion: he declared himself strongly in favour of triennial parliaments.—Lord *Althorp* said, the period of the session chosen for introducing this question rendered it unnecessary for him to enter into any discussion upon it. He did not think the same necessity existed now for shortening parliaments as before the reform act. The people were now actually represented. He could see no advantage, moreover, by adopting the present motion at so late a period of the session, as there could not be time for discussing the question.—Mr *Cobbett* said, he would never be satisfied until the old English constitutional practice of annual parliaments was restored.—Sir *E. Codrington* would wish to limit parliaments to five years.—Sir *S. Whalley* and Mr *Kennedy* (*Tiverton*) supported the motion.—Lord *John Russell* said, that annual parliaments could not co-exist with our mixed monarchy, and only with a democratic republic. His lordship then stated various grounds for his conviction, that, with our constitution, a long duration of parliament was to be preferred. Such had always been his opinion. (Loud cries of hear, hear).—Mr *Shiel* and Dr *Lushington* supported the motion at considerable length.—Mr *Stanley* opposed the motion, and strongly urged the indiscretion of bringing forward motions of this nature, ere it was tried whether, under the reformed system, the people had or had not sufficient control over their representatives.—The motion was further supported by Gen. *Palmer*, Mr *Robinson*, Col. *Evans*, Mr *Hawkins*, Mr *O'Connell*, Major *Beaucherk*, and Sir *R. Fergusson*; and was opposed by Mr *Gaskell* and Lord *Sandon*.—And on a division, the numbers were—For the motion, 164; against it, 213. Majority against the motion, 49.

3. ANTI-SLAVERY BILL.—On Thursday (July 25), upon the House of Commons going into committee on this bill (which was read a second time without a division on Monday, 22), Mr *Stanley*, as stated in the Postscript to our last, intimated that government proposed to reduce the term of predial apprenticeships from twelve to seven years, and non-predial from seven to five.—Mr *Buxton* proposed to reduce the term of five to three, but his motion was rejected by a majority of 117.—Lord *Howick* wished half the grant of £20,000,000 to be reserved till the abolition was carried into complete effect.—Lord *Althorp* could not accede to the proposition.—Dr *Lushington* moved to insert in the bill a clause for the immediate emancipation, without restriction, of all slaves who may, at any time previous to the passing of this

bill, have been brought, with the consent of their possessors, or may at any time after the passing of this bill, with like consent, be brought into any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—This gave rise to some discussion, and the resolution was eventually carried.—On Monday (July 29), Mr *F. Buxton* moved, as an amendment to the 10th clause, "that no apprentice should be removed from one colony to another, after the passing of this act, without the consent of the said apprentice, given and recorded in writing, before and by two justices of the peace."—Sir *F. Burdett* fully concurred in what had fallen from the honourable member.—After some observations from Mr *Rigby Wason*, Mr *Gordon*, and Mr *Ewing*, in support of the amendment, the clause, as amended, was ordered to stand part of the bill.—Several other clauses were agreed to, and the House resumed.—On Tuesday (30), Mr *Stanley* moved that the 25th clause (granting the £20,000,000) be now read.—Sir *E. Wilmot* rose for the purpose of moving an amendment of which he had given notice, that the sum of £15,000,000 be substituted for £20,000,000. He opposed the grant of £20,000,000 on two grounds; first, because the covenant agreed on by the resolution for the immediate abolition of negro slavery was not complied with; and, secondly, because the additional £5,000,000, proposed to be given to obtain the concurrence of the West India body, had failed to produce the effect intended.—An animated discussion ensued on this motion, which was adjourned to the following day (Wednesday, 31). It was then renewed with great spirit; but the amendment, upon a division, was lost by a majority of 51. The other clauses of the bill were then agreed to.—On Friday (August 2), upon the report of the bill being brought up, Lord *Althorp* moved, that any part of the sum of £20,000,000, that might be raised, previous to the next session of Parliament, should be raised on annuities payable for 100 years.—Mr *Herries* objected entirely to the proposition. He urged the committee to keep the management of these twenty millions in their own hands.—Sir *R. Vyeyan*, Mr *Hume*, and Lord *Sandon*, supported Lord *Althorp's* motion, which was finally acceded to.—On Monday (August 5), the house again sat in committee on the report, when several proposed amendments were adopted, and others rejected.—Lord *Althorp* brought up four clauses providing for the raising of the grant of £20,000,000. He observed that it had been suggested to introduce a proviso, enacting that no money should be raised under the act, except during the sitting of Parliament; and farther, that the terms of the contract should be laid on the table. He saw no objection to this.—Mr *Hume* thought the house ought to know the plan of providing for the interest.—Lord *Althorp* said he had frequently before stated that the mode contemplated was by a tax on colonial produce. Three clauses, empowering the commissioners for the management of the national debt to raise the loan in question in the shape of annuities, and specifying the manner in which the operation was to be conducted, were then brought up, read, and agreed to.—On Wednesday (August 7), the bill was read a third time.—Mr *Wilks* moved a clause, by way of rider, providing that apprenticed labourers should not be compelled to work on Sundays, and that they should be permitted to attend such places of worship as they pleased, which, after some remarks from Mr *Stanley*, &c., was agreed to, and added to the bill.—The bill being then passed, Mr Secretary *Stanley* and other members took it to the Lords forthwith, where it was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on the ensuing Monday.—On that day (August 12), the Duke of *Wellington* presented a petition from certain annuitants on West India property, praying to be heard by counsel against the bill. His Grace, Lord *Wynford*, and the Earl of *Rosslyn*, strongly advocated the common justice of complying with the request; but the motion was negatived without a division.—Lord *Colville*, and the Earl of *Belmore* (late governor of Jamaica), argued that the bill, especially that part of it relating to apprenticeships, was utterly impracticable.—The Duke of *Wellington* reiterated his conviction to the same effect. The bill was moreover a direct infraction of the acts 18th and 52d George III.; which not only relinquished, on the part of the Imperial Parliament, the right to tax the colonies, but also secured to the colonial legislatures the right to legislate exclusively for the internal affairs of the colonies.—Lord *Brougham* defended the bill at great length, and combated the statements that the negro would not willingly work when free.—After several other noble lords had spoken, the bill was read a second time without a division.—On Wednesday (August 14), the house went into committee on the bill. Upon the reading of clause third, which provides "that all slaves brought at any time previously to the passing of the act, with the consent of their possessors, into the United Kingdom, and all apprenticed labourers hereafter with the like consent brought, should, after the passing of the act, be free," the Duke of *Wellington* said he feared the clause would have a retrospective effect, and moved as an amendment, that it should apply to such persons only as were in England, or the free British dominions, with consent of their owners at the time of, or after, the passing of the act.—Lord *Brougham* said the object of the clause was to give the negro as clear a right (if it should please his Majesty to give him a title to a seat) to sit in that house

as either of the illustrious dukes now in his eye—whether the noble duke (*Wellington*), who was illustrious by his deeds, or the illustrious duke (*Cumberland*), who was merely "illustrious" by the courtesy of the house.—The Duke of *Cumberland* here rose to order. He could not conceive the meaning of this wanton attack upon him, seeing that he had not spoken one word on this question in committee.—Lord *Brougham*, with the most vehement tone and gesture exclaimed it was the illustrious duke himself who was out of order in interrupting him (Lord *Brougham*).—After this altercation ceased, the house divided, where the amendment was rejected by a majority of 23 to 12.—On the 22d clause being read, a proviso was added, on the motion of the Earl of *Ripon*, to provide negro apprentices having arms, or serving in the militia.—On Thursday, the committee resumed its sittings, when, after much discussion, all the remaining clauses were agreed to as framed, and the report ordered for Monday the 19th.—On that day, the bill was read a third time and passed, with an adopted amendment, proposed by the Duke of *Wellington* enabling the planters to remove slaves from one estate to another in the same island. Various other motions and amendments were negatived.

4. SUGAR REFINING.—On Wednesday (July 24) Mr *Clay* moved the following resolution:—"That it is expedient that foreign sugar be immediately admitted into this country for the purpose of being refined for exportation." He supported it in a speech of great length, in which he described the ruinous effects brought upon the refining trade by the prohibition of foreign sugars. In 1818, when foreign sugars were admitted for refining, 711,000 cwt. had been exported; in 1833, this great business had dwindled down to an export of 135,000 cwt. in the two first quarters of the year. In 1830, there were 234 pa. at work in the metropolis; in 1833, only 70. From this it would appear how much the refining trade suffered from this state of things. The country, large, moreover, suffered great injustice from it. We were paying from 7s. to 9s. per cwt. more for refined sugar than we need pay, if foreign sugars were admitted. He concluded by saying he had couched his resolution in general terms, so as to leave the proving of the machinery to the discretion of government.—Mr *Ewart* seconded the motion.—Lord *Althorp*, after reviewing the financial part of the question, concluded by saying, that, if Mr *Clay* would withdraw the word "immediately" from the resolution, he would not oppose it, unless he found, what he did not expect, that the West India interest had strong objections to the proposition.—Mr *Margatt*, Mr *Bernal*, and Lord *Sandon*, would not oppose Lord *Althorp's* moderate proposition.—Dr *Lushington* earnestly supported Mr *Clay's* resolution.—Mr *Poulett Thompson* said, he had prepared a bill for the purpose of allowing sugar in bond to be refined for exportation. He then laid on the table a full report of the experiments on sugar made by Dr *Ure*, at the desire of the government, during the last eighteen months; the result of which was, that it was clear, that, on West India as well as foreign sugars, a considerable bounty was given on exportation. Three experiments had been made on West India sugars, and the first, which was made from a necessary cause upon very indifferent sugar left in result that there was a bounty upon that description of sugar to the amount of 1s. 6d.; the second experiment left a bounty of 5s.; and the third left a bounty of 6s. on West India sugars. It was his (Mr *Thompson's*) firm conviction that the only means of settling the question would be to allow all sugars, whether British or foreign, to be refined in bond. He expressed hope that Mr *Clay* would consent to alter his motion to the following form:—"That it is expedient that sugar under lock be admitted for refining, for the purpose of exportation."—Mr *Harvey*, Mr *Alderman Thompson*, Mr *Briscoe*, and Colonel *Torrens*, congratulated Mr *Clay* on the success of his exertions, as the government had virtually conceded the point he required.—Mr *Clay* then withdrew his motion.—A bill, founded on Mr *Thompson's* resolution, has since been introduced, and carried through both houses without a word of discussion.—It was read a third time and passed in the House of Lords on Wednesday (Aug. 1).

5. EDINBURGH ANNUITY TAX.—In the House of Commons, on Friday (July 26), Mr *Abercromby* presented a petition from Edinburgh, signed by 9030 individuals, praying for the entire abolition of the annuity and impost taxes. Those taxes, he said, were the source of great discontent and bickerings between the clergy of Edinburgh and the inhabitants, and occasioned nearly as much ill feeling as existed in Ireland. He hoped that between this and the next session of Parliament, some measure would be considered with a view of adjusting and settling this question.—Mr *A. Johnston* observed, that the house probably was not aware of the painful situation in which the clergy of Edinburgh were placed. Their maintenance was secured to them by the tax complained of, by the law of the land; but a systematic passive resistance had been for some time acted up similar to that in Ireland, and the clergy had been latterly compelled to enforce their rights by prosecution and incarceration. Upwards of £11,000 of arrears of stipend were now due them. He regretted extremely that the Lord Advocate had abandoned this unhappy question, and recommended no provision for the present maintenance of the clergy, merely because

ere happened to be some dispute among his constituents.—Mr *Cobbett* had hoped to hear what had come of a fund that had been raised to pay the clergy of Edinburgh, but nothing was said about it. He understood that about one thousand of the richest persons in Edinburgh were exempted from payment of these taxes, and the rest of the inhabitants very justly complained that they should be required to pay them. He certainly bore testimony, however, to the excellent conduct of the clergy of Edinburgh.—Mr *Abercromby* had omitted to say any thing about the fund alluded to by the hon. member for Oldham, solely because he did not wish to enter into the merits of the case at present. If he had entered into the merits, he could state where it was alleged—not where it had actually one—but where it was alleged to have gone. He would take another opportunity of moving for certain returns connected with the subject, which would show what had become of the funds.—[These returns have since been moved for, and an order has been made on the magistrates by the Secretary of State to furnish the following:—1. Return of fines levied by the magistrates of Edinburgh from the shore-dues of seith, for behoof of the clergy of Edinburgh, for 20 years previous to 1809, and how applied. 2. Return of the amount of the annuity tax collected by the magistrates for same period, and by what authority, and how applied. 3. Return of church seat-rents collected during the same period. 4. Return of stipends paid to the clergy during the same period, and what sum, if any, remained over after paying the clergy during the same period, at 1809, and how applied.]

6. EAST INDIA CHARTER BILL.—On Friday (July 6), this bill was read a third time in the House of Commons, and passed, after the addition of two provisions, proposed by Mr *C. Grant*, one of which was, "that the governor-general shall be empowered to apply such sums as may be deemed necessary for maintaining church communion in India, for other acts as well as for the English and Scotch." The other was, "that nothing contained in this act shall prevent the company from granting to communities, not being of the church of England, such sums as may be necessary for education or public worship."—This bill has also passed through the House of Lords without any alteration or addition, excepting a clause introduced at the suggestion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, providing "that no proceedings should be adopted by the governor-general and council towards the final abolition of slavery in India, until such proceeding shall have been submitted to, and approved of, by his Majesty's government at home, as well as by the board of directors." The bill was read a third time on Friday (August 16), but its final passage was postponed till Monday 19, at the request of Lord Ellenborough. No alteration, however, was made on the latter day, and the bill was passed.

7. BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—Mr O'CONNELL AND THE REPORTERS.—On Thursday (July 25), Mr O'Connell moved that Mr Clement, proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, do attend at the bar to-morrow, to answer for a breach of privilege in publishing the debates of that house; and he should follow up that motion with moving that the printer of the *Times* also do attend the bar. He confessed that the object of his motion was because the paper alluded to had not published his speeches in full [in other words, that the breach of privilege was not large enough]. He had procured from the stamp-office a list of the journal proprietors of the metropolis, and he should wage war with them all till he defeated them. He would move day by day for their appearance at the bar of the house for breach of privilege.—This led to an extended discussion, in which members on both sides of the house bore testimony to the general impartiality and fidelity of the debates; and, at the instance of Sir *R. Peel*, who urged that the motion was calculated to increase rather than diminish difficulties, Mr O'Connell consented to withdraw his motion till Thursday ensuing.—On the following evening (Friday 26), however, he again brought the subject before the house, in consequence, he said, of a letter in the *Times* of that morning, signed by the reporters, in which they refused to report him unless he apologized for having spoken what was true. He alluded to the circumstance of his speech on the Irish poor laws having been summed up in eighteen lines and a half, and moved that Mrs Anna Brodie, J. J. Lawson, and J. W. Lawson, should be called to the bar of the house on Monday.—Mr *Hume* seconded the motion.—Mr *H. Curteis* put it to the gallantry of the honourable and learned mover, whether he would call a lady to the bar. (Laughter, and cries of hear!) The lady named in the motion was the widow of a clergyman, and resided at Eastbourne.—Mr O'Connell: "I will let the lady off."—Sir *M. W. Ridley*, Mr *C. Fergusson*, and Lord *Althorp*, supported the motion, which was then carried.—On Monday (July 29), accordingly, Mr O'Connell moved that the Messrs Lawson, printers and publishers of the *Times*, should be called to the bar of the house.—Mr *Mc-thuen* moved that the order be discharged. He protested against the house being drawn in as a party in a private dispute of one of its members. Mr O'Connell complained of the partial system of reporting, but none had profited more than he had by this partiality. The *Tralee Mercury* reported his speeches exclusively; and three Dublin papers had throughout the session reported them without giving the triumphant

replies of Mr Stanley. With respect to the reporters, he did not mean to justify them for the course they had pursued, but human nature was frail; and he put it to any gentleman whether the charge made by Mr O'Connell against the reporters, of being guilty of "deliberate falsehood," was not one calculated to rouse all the feelings of a man, as well as of a gentleman? He had made inquiry into the characters of those gentlemen who usually acted as reporters, and he had every reason to believe that they were gentlemen of education; many of them were studying for the bar; and there were instances, and proud instances, of some of them having risen to the highest honours of the state.—A desultory discussion of great length ensued, in which between twenty and thirty members spoke, all in deprecatory terms of Mr O'Connell's motion, which was at last negatived, on a division, by a majority of 153 to 48.—Upon this, Mr O'Connell moved that the gallery be cleared, which, of course, was done, and the house proceeded with closed doors for the rest of the night.—Mr *Robinson* then gave notice of a motion for Tuesday, for suspending the standing order which excludes strangers. [This notice was afterwards withdrawn, as Mr O'Connell desisted from closing the gallery. The reporters have since published a manifesto, to the effect, that they will not "for another moment embarrass or inconvenience the proceedings of the high-minded and independent body of gentlemen who constitute the House of Commons, by refusing to report the speeches of any member."]

8. JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.—On Thursday (August 1), this measure was, on the motion for its second reading, rejected by the House of Lords, by a majority of 104 to 54.—Earl *Grey*, it is stated by the *Spectator* newspaper, absented himself on this occasion, from a desire that the measure might not be reckoned a Ministerial one.

9. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES BILL.—This bill was thrown out of the House of Lords on Friday (August 2), by a majority of 19 to 15.

10. REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE.—On Tuesday (July 30), Mr *C. Buller* moved the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this house, that in order to satisfy the just expectations of the people, it is necessary that such extensive reductions be made in the public expenditure as shall effectually diminish the burdens of the country; and that it is the duty of his Majesty's Ministers to make such arrangements previous to the next session of Parliament, respecting the effective and non-effective services of the military, naval, civil, and colonial establishments, as may be necessary for the attainment of this object."—Lord *Althorp* moved as an amendment upon this another resolution, to the effect, "That, while this house acknowledges with satisfaction, that, by the reduction of the public expenditure, and by the financial arrangements carried into effect, there has been a reduction of taxation in the last and the present session to an amount exceeding £3,000,000 annually, they feel it their duty to affirm the determination to which they have already come, to adhere to the just principles of wise economy, and to apply those principles to all departments of the state, paying a due regard to all the national engagements, and to the interests of the public service."—Lord *Althorp*'s amendment, after a short discussion, was agreed to without a division.

11. BANK CHARTER BILL.—On Friday (August 2), this bill was, after considerable opposition, read a second time.—Lord *Althorp* stated his intention to introduce a clause to oblige branch banks to pay their own notes, which would ensure their always having a quantity of bullion on hand.—On Friday (August 9), upon the motion that the house go into committee on the bill, a long preliminary discussion ensued on Mr *Gisborne* moving as an amendment that it be taken into consideration six months thereafter. He argued at great length against the proposed monopoly of the bank.—Sir *Henry Parnell* objected strongly to tying up the hands of Parliament for the length of ten years, and then proceeded to point out how beneficially a free trade in banking would operate in this country. He would advise that the charter be renewed for three years only.—Lord *Althorp* said he had at one time been favourable to a free trade in banking, but since investigating the subject more closely, he had completely altered his opinion.—Mr *Fayer*, Mr *Cobbett*, Mr *Attwood*, &c., opposed the bill.—Upon a division, Mr *Gisborne*'s motion was thrown out by a majority of 119 to 40.—The house accordingly went into committee, when the five first clauses, including that by which £5 Bank of England notes are made a legal tender, were carried, after several divisions on proposed amendments.—Lord *Althorp* stated, in answer to a question by Mr *Clay*, that, with the exception of one alteration, [it was not the intention of the government to diminish what were termed the exclusive privileges of the bank. The exception to which he referred was, that joint-stock banks, without the distance of sixty-five miles, should be allowed to draw for sums under £50. The privilege of the bank in this respect it was his wish to do away with. As to the subject of the number of partners in private banks within sixty-five miles of London, his opinion had certainly been very different to what it now was. He certainly thought that the bank had a power over these establishments, which, on looking into the act, and taking the opinion of the law officers of the crown, he

found it did not possess—he meant that as banks of deposit they could only consist of six partners. That there might not, therefore, be any doubt on this subject for the future, it was his intention to introduce a declaratory clause upon the subject.—Mr *Gisborne*: "Will the banks of deposit be empowered to accept bills?"—Lord *Althorp*: "No."—Two or three members: "Then no business can be carried on."—The debate was adjourned to next day, Saturday (10), when the remaining clauses (making 14 in all) were carried without any alteration, together with an additional declaratory clause relative to the establishment of banks with an unlimited number of partners within sixty-five miles of London.—Upon the report being brought up, on Monday (12), Lord *Althorp* moved the addition of the clause of which he had given notice, providing that the notes issued by branch banks should be payable in gold where they are issued, which was agreed to.—[The third reading of the bill has been postponed from night to night by Lord *Althorp*, until it has become rumoured that it will be allowed to stand over till next session. The Directors of the Bank of England complain in strong language of the departure which Lord *Althorp* had made from his bargain, and have passed resolutions declaratory of their dissatisfaction.]

12. ENGLISH TITHE COMMUTATION BILL.—On the motion of Lord *Althorp*, on Friday (August 2), this bill was ordered to be reported that day six months.

13. FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.—In the House of Commons, on Tuesday (August 6), Mr *J. A. Murray* moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the 59th George III., commonly called the foreign enlistment act. No one act of the legislature had given greater dissatisfaction to the country, or was considered a greater stain upon its records, than this. He would maintain, that in a free state every man had a right, if he could not get employment in the service of his country, to seek for it in the service of foreign powers; and that gallant officers and brave soldiers, when their country did not want their services, had a perfect right to seek for glory and distinction in foreign lands. Was it not most unjust that gallant officers, who had gone abroad and added to the glory and distinction of their country, should be liable to be tried for a misdemeanour under this act of Parliament? (Hear.) The fact was, that this very law had given rise to almost all the complaints that had since been made against us as to breaches of neutrality. Were our soldiers to be kept, many of them, inactive and starving at home, instead of being allowed to seek for experience and glory abroad? Another objection to this measure was, that it was totally useless and inoperative.—Mr *Cobbett* defended the law as it stands.—Sir *Robert Inglis* objected to Mr *Murray*'s proposition, that every man had a right to carry his courage, talents, and science, to whatever market he saw fit. So far from concurring in this proposition, he was of opinion that no man ought to engage in a war, or was at liberty to kill his fellow-man, except in the cause of his family, his country, or his religion. If the doctrines held by Mr *Murray* were good for any thing, the subjects of this country were justified in running the same race as the Buccaneers on sea, and the Condottieri on land.—Mr O'Connell said, the foreign enlistment act was inoperative—he knew so from experience. A man was justified in fighting for liberty, but not for religion. No doctrine had occasioned so many melancholy cruelties as that encouraging a contest for religion. Religion was not made to be fought for; and it had never been intended to mingle the cup of blood with the chalice of salvation.—Colonel *Evans*, Sir *Edward Codrington*, Mr *Tynte*, and Mr *Robert Grant*, supported the motion.—Sir *James Scarlett* had always opposed the foreign enlistment act, because it afforded no practical advantage. By the common law, it was an act of felony for a British subject, after the proclamation of his sovereign, to join the army of any acknowledged government; but this did not apply to revolted provinces; and hence it was, that, with regard to South America, complaints had been made by the Spanish Minister that the laws for the prevention of interference by British subjects were unequal. He should support the motion so far as it went to a restoration of the old common law of the land.—Lord *Althorp* thought the act was detrimental to the interests of the country.—The motion was then agreed to.—The bill has since been introduced, and passed through the Commons. It was read a third time on Thursday (August 15), without any comment.

14. IRISH TITHES.—On Monday (August 5), the house being in committee, Mr *Littleton* moved the following resolution:—"That his Majesty be enabled to direct Exchequer bills to an amount not exceeding £1,000,000, to be issued for the purpose of advancing, under certain conditions, the arrears of tithes due for 1831 and 1832, subject to a deduction of 25 per cent.; and the value of the tithes for 1833, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent., to such persons as may be entitled to such arrears or such tithes, and as may be desirous of receiving such advances; and that the amount advanced shall be included in the tithe composition, so as to be repaid in the course of five years, being payable by half-yearly instalments." He went into a long statement, to prove that the amount to be moved for was, as nearly as could be ascertained, the amount fairly due to the clergy for tithe during the

ous discoveries relative to an extensive forgery of Bank of England notes. Some of the money-changers in the Palais Royal had transmitted to London a certain number of L.50 notes, supposed to be notes of the Bank of England. They were returned, cut in half, with the word "forged" stamped upon them in the usual way. Search was of course immediately made after the utterer of the forged notes, but for some time without success. About twelve days ago, however, a man of respectable appearance went into one of the money-changers' shops with twenty L.50 notes, purporting to be of the Bank of England, for which he required change in gold. The changer happening to be one of those who had suffered most by the late forgeries, immediately sent for the nearest commissary of police, to whom he gave the man in charge, on suspicion of uttering forged English notes. The man was examined, and search was made in the lodging of which he had given the address as being his own, where several other notes of a similar amount and description were found. The whole of the notes were proved to be forgeries, and the man was put in prison to take his trial for uttering and attempting to utter them. Some days after, a person calling himself a viscount, and wearing the cross of the legion of honour, waited on the prefect of the police, and said that he had heard of the circumstances of the man's arrest, and had come to bring an additional charge against him. The whole of the notes passed by him, and found on his person and at his lodgings, the viscount said had been stolen from himself. Those, and a very large quantity besides, the viscount said that he had himself forged, and had been keeping by him to use as a means of destroying the credit of the Bank of England at the next war between England and France. The prefect of the police, not being so much disposed to keep the secret of the viscount's patriotic intentions as the latter seemed to wish, instantly caused a search to be made at the place of his abode, where, in fact, several bundles of L.50 and other notes, purporting to be of the Bank of England, were found, as also every necessary material for making them. The whole of the notes and implements were of course seized, and the other day they were all produced before the Juge d'Instruction, where the viscount was also made to attend, in order to answer the inquiries necessary for the drawing up of the *proces verbal*. Some skilful typographers were also present, and they were desired to make experiments with the implements seized. The notes they drew proved such perfect imitations of those of the Bank of England, that in England itself it would have been hardly possible to distinguish them from genuine notes, much less in France. All the parties are bound to appear at the next assizes, but it is probable that the trial of the utterer will be deferred until the January assizes, as the Bank of England, who will probably be the prosecutor, wishes to make every possible inquiry into this extraordinary business, and, if possible, adopt such means as may put a stop to any such "patriotic" forgeries of its notes on the continent. One of the firm of the solicitors to the Bank of England has been sent to Paris for that purpose.—*Paris Correspondent of the Times*.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The Globe (British ministerial paper) announces that all the important points of difference between these two countries are now settled, leaving only a few minor questions open.

The baptism of the infant crown prince of Belgium took place on Thursday, August 15. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Malines, according to the forms of the Roman Catholic ritual, at the Cathedral Church, and in the presence of the Queen of France, who acted as godmother, and the Duke of Orleans, who represented his father, as godfather, the Belgian court, functionaries, and authorities. Nothing appears to have been left undone to give effect to the occasion, and it is described as having passed off with great *clat*.

The board of health at Hamburg has declared Rotterdam infected with cholera, and all the ports in South Holland suspected.

WEST INDIES.

ACCOUNTS from Jamaica, to June 30, represent that island to be in a state of dreadful ferment, in consequence of the promulgation of the Ministerial plan of emancipation. The slave population is in such a state of excitement; that the governor, Lord Mulgrave, alarmed at the aspect of matters, had issued a proclamation enjoining obedience to the laws, under the severest penalties. The slave-owners are also said to be in the last degree exasperated, and were giving vent to their feelings in the most bitter and acrimonious terms. At this time, however, only the first edition of the Ministerial plan had reached them; and it is probable that the substitution of a gift of L.20,000,000 for a loan of L.15,000,000, when they come to learn it, may tend to reconcile them somewhat to the measure. The great danger seems to be in restraining the feelings of the slaves themselves within peaceable bounds.

TURKEY.

THE Russian troops quitted the neighbourhood of Constantinople on the 2d July. The Egyptians at that time had nearly all marched out of the Sultan's territory, and Sir Pulteney Malcolm had sailed away from the Dardanelles. The Porte is, therefore, once more freed from the assistance and surveillance of her dear allies, and the fear of her rebellious Pacha. It is remarked, as not a little singular, that although a close treaty of alliance has been for some time contracted between Russia and the Porte, no notification of that circumstance has yet been sent to the other European powers.

SOUTH AMERICA.

In a late arrival from Mexico, accounts have been received of a treacherous attempt to produce a fresh revolution, by the seizure of the president, Santa Anna, in the beginning of June last. This plot was formed by the leaders of the old bigoted Spanish party, who inveigled Santa Anna into a conference, when they took him prisoner, and closely confined him, at a plantation near Cuantla. He soon contrived to make his escape; and thus the conspirators were defeated.

IRELAND.

The eastern wing of the Dublin customhouse stores was destroyed by fire on Saturday the 10th August. The fire broke out about one o'clock in the morning. The fire spread through the whole range of the stores with prodigious rapidity, and the efforts of the firemen and constant playing of the engines, which were speedily brought to the spot, were of no avail. About four o'clock the flames reached the whisky-store at the end next the north wall. More than five hundred puncheons of whisky were thrown into the dock. In rolling them out of the store, many were knocked against each other and burst, and many leaked in consequence of the heat. The spirits flowed upon the pavement, and soon becoming ignited, blazed in whirling sheets of flame higher than the roof of the building. A great quantity of whisky, which had flowed across the quay into the Liffey, took fire, and gave the river the appearance of a mass of flames. The vessels slipped their cables, and floated down the river. Many of the labourers and sailors employed in removing the whisky-puncheons, soon got very drunk with the liquor, which they caught by bucketfuls. It is believed that some of these men perished in the flames. About six o'clock, two pieces of cannon, which were sent for with the view of making a breach in the building, arrived; but it was then too late for them to be of any service. The greatest anxiety was felt during the whole time the fire was raging, lest it should reach the wine and spirit vaults below the building; but fortunately they escaped, and but little damage, as was subsequently discovered, was done to the wine by the heat. The building which was burnt fortunately stood apart; and as there was but little wind, and that from the westward, the customhouse itself was not endangered. The amount of property destroyed is not ascertained; it had been stated at half a million; but this is now considered to be an exaggerated estimate. The city of Dublin was most brilliantly illuminated; the crowd collected was immense, and the whole scene was amazingly grand and striking. By eight o'clock, the fire was extinguished for want of fuel. The immediate cause of this great burning has not been discovered.

Mr Nathaniel Sneyd, a well-known merchant of Dublin, and lately member for Cavan, was assassinated lately, in the middle of the day, by Mr John Mason, the son of a gentleman of respectability residing in Dawson Street. Mr Sneyd was returning from the bank, along Westmoreland Street, to his house in Sackville Street, when the assassin discharged a loaded pistol at his head. He fell immediately, and then received a second shot, and a violent blow from the butt-end of the pistol. Mason was secured by the sentries of the bank: he made no resistance or attempt to escape. He was soon examined at the police-office; but nothing was extracted from him, except his name and residence, and an avowal that to have shot either of Mr Sneyd's partners, Mr French or Mr Barton, would have answered his purpose equally well. He had no particular grudge against Mr Sneyd, but had resolved upon killing one of the concern eighteen months ago. There is some reason to think the man insane. Mr Sneyd died on the second day afterwards.

Several cases of malignant cholera have lately taken place in Dublin. Bride Street, Wood Street, and the line of Quay leading to Ringsend, it is said, have suffered most.

At the last Mayo assizes, a prisoner was indicted upon a charge, to substantiate which it became necessary to produce a donkey in court, as something turned upon its identity. The prisoner was convicted, and the very next day the unfortunate witness (the donkey) was found murdered by the roadside!

ENGLAND.

The King has ordered Virginia Water and the adjacent grounds to be open to the public in general.

A regular daily mail (Sunday excepted) has now been established between England and France.

The National Metropolitan Political Union of London has been dissolved. It is said all the Unions throughout the kingdom are in a state of decay.

In consequence of the retirement of Sir John Key from Parliament, under circumstances of a very unhappy nature (see our Parliamentary report), a vacancy lately occurred in the representation of London. Several candidates took the field, and more were spoken of, but these all gave way to Messrs Kemble and Crawford—the former a retired London merchant and a Tory, the latter a wealthy East India merchant and a Whig. Polling commenced on Wednesday (August 14), when Mr Crawford took the lead, and kept it, with an increasing majority, up to the last, when the numbers were—Mr Crawford, 4041; Mr Kemble, 2004. Majority for Mr Crawford, 2037. Mr Crawford is the same gentleman who was an unsuccessful candidate for Glasgow at the last election.

A private subscription has been entered into to erect a public monument to the late Sir John Malcolm, to be placed in Westminster Abbey. The Dukes of Wellington, Northumberland, and Buccleuch, have each subscribed L.100, Sir J. Graham, L.50, and the Pacha of Egypt, L.100.

During Dr Chalmers's late visit to London, his sermons preached for the National Scotch Church, gent's Square, procured towards its funds L.600, 11s. and there are, besides, received in donations L.700, including L.100 each from the Duke of Buccleuch, Marquis of Bute, and W. Brunton, Esq., and L.50 from Marquis of Abercorn.

The board of trade has organised an office for the ranging of statistical returns. Its chief object is the preparation of an annual volume, showing the revenue, population, commerce, &c. of the United Kingdom and its dependencies. The first compilation, including from 1820 to 1831, has already been published. Such a must prove of the greatest practical utility.

A public meeting was held, on the 27th July, at the City of London Tavern, the Duke of Sussex in the chair, for the purpose of determining on the most appropriate manner of manifesting their admiration of the conduct of Admiral Napier, and of expressing in some substantial form their approbation of the late exploit of that gallant officer. Various resolutions were passed expressive of approbation of his conduct, and a subscription opened for the purpose of purchasing some honourable testimonial to be presented to Admiral Napier.

The obituary of the week announces the death of Doctor Fly, confessor to the king's household. A Protestant divine has, it seems, been holding the office of receiving the emoluments of a Popish priest, in household of the Protestant king of a Protestant people.—*Spectator*, Aug. 17.

Upwards of L.1400 have been subscribed towards erecting a monument in St Paul's Cathedral, to record the worth and talents of Dr Babington, the father of London physicians.

The late Mr Wilberforce was buried in Westminster Abbey, on Saturday, Aug. 3. The funeral procession moved from Cadogan Place, accompanied by an immense crowd of people, who flanked it on either side, to the Abbey. When it reached Westminster Hall, it was joined by a considerable number of Peers, and about a hundred and fifty members of the House of Commons, all dressed in deep mourning. The pall-bearers were, on one side, Lord Brougham, Mr Manners Sutton, Lord Bexley, the Marquis of Westminster; on the other, Mr Charles Grant, Sir Robert Inglis, Mr William Smith, and the Duke of Gloucester, who, according to etiquette, was the last on the extreme right. The procession of the Peers, they entered the Abbey, was headed by the Dukes of Sussex and Wellington; then followed the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Chichester, and others. When the coffin was lowered into the grave, the Duke of Sussex, Gloucester, and Wellington, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lords Brougham, Lansdowne, Rosslyn Althorp, Auckland, and others, formed a circle round the grave is close to the tombs of Fox, Pitt, and Canning. Upon the coffin-lid is this inscription—"William Wilberforce, Esquire. Born 24th August 1759. Died 29th July 1833."

At the Globe Inn, Mill Bridge, near Halifax, lately a weaver named Mills sold his wife for 5s. to her mother!

As Mr William Ratcliffe was returning from Tetbury, on Monday evening last, on horseback, before reaching Stroud he fell asleep. On approaching the new building, near the George Inn, where an inclined scaffolding had been erected for wheeling the material to its summit, his horse mistook the road, and actually ascended the scaffolding to the height of thirty-two feet, when Mr Ratcliffe suddenly awoke, sensible to the horrors of his situation. Assistance was immediately procured for the rescue of the horse, but before it could be removed, it unfortunately fell over the precipice, and was killed upon the spot. Mr Ratcliffe providentially escaped unhurt.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle*.

Restrictions on Trade.—The injurious effects of restricting the free buying and selling of commodities between one country and another, have just been manifested in the following transactions mentioned in the *Spectator* of August 3:—"A few days since, an underwriter in the city actually insured a cargo of Dantzic timber from Dantzic to Halifax, in North America, and thence to Portsmouth. The premium of insurance was no less than five guineas per cent.; had the course of the vessel which was to carry the timber been a direct one from Dantzic to Portsmouth, it would only have been fifteen shillings. In addition to the higher rate of premium—more than five instead of three quarters per cent.—all the other costs of transportation, the unloading and reloading of the cargo at Halifax, and the loss of interest, owing to the length of time during which the purchaser would be out of his money, are to be taken into account. Still, Baltic timber is so much better and cheaper than Canadian, that it is a good speculation to obtain it in the roundabout way. The Canadians, therefore, are, in fact, deprived of the apparent advantages of their monopoly. The French commercial code contains, probably, as many absurd provisions as the English. In illustration of this also, we happen to be furnished with an actual case, the same date as the other. A merchant in Havre was desirous of purchasing some indigo from a brother dealer in London. Well, it may be said, he sent the order, and the indigo was shipped forthwith. No such thing: the London merchant shipped the indigo to New York, with instructions to re-ship it from that port to Havre, as the enormous duty upon it, if shipped from a British port would have rendered the transaction a losing one. The insurance, owing to the indirect mode of conveyance was thirty shillings per cent.; had the indigo been sent direct from London to Havre, it would have been about five shillings. In this case, also, there were, of course, immense additional shipping charges, freight, and other outlays of money."

Passive Opposition to the Assessed Taxes.—On Monday the 12th ult. considerable excitement was manifested at Hull, on its being announced by Mr Noble, printer, bookseller, and news-agent, by a placard posted general

ut the town, that property seized from him for re-
ing to pay assessed taxes, would that morning be at-
pted to be sold, by auction, at the Exchange sale-
ns. It was generally supposed that Mr Hyde, the
ioneer, being a respectable man, would refuse to sell
property. In that, however, they were mistaken—
Hyde pleaded ignorance as to their having been seized,
observed, that having made entry of them, he must
for them for sale. By ten o'clock, the time announced
the sale, the rooms were crowded almost to suffoca-
th, as also the adjacent court and passage, by trades-
n and shopkeepers generally, all firmly determined
to purchase at any price. The goods seized were
elegant portable writing-desks and two sets of books.
The auctioneer had announced the conditions of
sale, Mr Noble addressed the persons assembled, in an
equent and impassioned speech, relative to the taxes
payment of which his goods were now seized. Im-
passe cheering followed this address, and the sale com-
menced. The first article offered was a portable desk—
biddings; but, just as the auctioneer was about to
the lot, a voice from the midst of the crowd faintly
amed out, "five shillings." Every eye was turned
the place where the sound came from, and the whole
nary was, "Who is he? turn him out," &c., when it
ved to be Lee, a constable, and the person to whom
warrant was entrusted to seize the property. The
ans and execrations were now perfectly deafening;
this individual persisted in his determination, and it
knocked down to him at a quarter the cost price.
a second being offered, he was again the bidder
purchaser: after this, the people would bear it no
lger, and the rest of the lots were passed without his
ing the courage to be again the purchaser. It does
appear that the attempt to sell was farther persisted
in and Mr Noble left the auction-rooms amidst the
ers and congratulations of the assembled multitude.
A melancholy accident took place, on Monday, August
off Scarborough. On the James Watt heaving in
st, on its way to Leith from London, Mr Johnstone,
ector of customs at Hull, with five other passengers,
luggage, and nine dogs, put off in a boat to go on
ard. The sea was very rough, and just as the boat
ue alongside of the packet, the latter gave a sudden
ch, came upon the boat, and striking her with the
idle-box, completely upset her. All the persons in
boat were saved except Mr Johnstone, who was taken
floating with his face downwards. An inquest on his
ly was held, and the jury returned the following ver-
dict:—"We find that the deceased came to his death
the accidental upsetting of the coble, caused by the
ching of the packet." We wish to express our dissa-
faction at the conduct of the captain of the packet, in
coming nearer shore for the purpose of taking in pas-
sengers; and we lay a dead and of L.20 on the packet."
We trust that this rebuke will do something towards
recting what has been long desired by the public—the
arkation and disembarkation of passengers without
aid of small boats. At both Newhaven and Leith, it
eldom that the large steam-vessels can come alongside
quays, notwithstanding the immense sums which have
been lavished on harbours and piers.]

Lamentable fate of Dr Dixon, the African Traveller.—
Letter, received from Cape Coast Castle, dated April
gives the following account of this catastrophe:—
Dixon was proceeding through the interior of Africa,
in the Dahomey coast, to meet Captain Clapperton
and his companions at Katunga. The king into whose
ritory he was about to enter from Dahomey, having
orn to afford him protection and assistance, came out
his principal town to meet him, attended by his sons
d chiefs, and desired his eldest son to swear fidelity to
e stranger, after the fashion of the country. This is
ne by drawing a sabre, and making a long harangue,
ing the most violent gestures, and pushing the sword
the face of the person in whose favour the oath is
en; in fact, they show their dexterity by cutting close
the face, without actually touching it. Dr Dixon un-
tunately mistook the nature of the ceremony, and
inking the king's son meant to kill him, drew his
ord, and thrust it into his body. The doctor would
ve been sacrificed on the spot, but the king ordered
m to be safely guarded, declaring that he could not
eak his oath, though his son had been killed. The
ext morning Dr Dixon was sent on his journey, under
e protection of an escort, but the instant they passed
e boundaries of the king's dominions, thinking the
ng's oath no longer binding, they fell on the doctor
d killed him.

Improved Microscopes.—Many of our readers are per-
aps not aware that immense improvements have recent-
been made on microscopes, chiefly through the agency
certain gases. A greatly improved hydro-oxygen mi-
roscope, by Messrs Holland and Joyce, which is at pre-
nt exhibiting in London, magnifies two million and a
lf times, or two millions of times beyond the highest
wers of former instruments. It likewise exhibits opaque
jects in their natural colours, and with a sufficient de-
ee of distinctness to render the instrument available to
e discovery of their exterior construction. But the
capabilities of the instrument in this respect are not yet
lly developed; the highest power which has been
itherto directed to the display of opaque objects being
irty-five thousand. Some seeds were exhibited, which
appeared like solid objects resting on a dark background,
rather suspended in space; those in the centre of the
sc being most strongly defined. Experiments are go-
ng on with a view to render the powers of the instrument
omparatively as efficient for opaque as transparent ob-
ets. The disc contains 254 square feet, and is 18 feet
diameter, being twice that of either of the others.
he instrument is not achromatic, however. It exhibited
lea under the power of 2,500,000, magnified to li-
tely the size of an elephant; and though only a semi-
transparent object, it seemed as vivid and distinct as when
en under a power of only 500,000 through the other
struments. There would seem to be no limits to the
arvels of the microscope.

Mismanagement of the Poor.—Defoe's observations on
the tendency of employing the poor in workhouses are
unanswerable, and constitute the staple of all the ar-
guments subsequently employed on the same subject.
"Suppose now," says he, "a workhouse for the em-
ployment of poor children sets them to spinning of wor-
sted. For every skein of worsted these poor children
spin, there must be a skein the less spun by some poor
family that spun it before. To set poor people at work
on the same thing that other poor people were employed
on before, and at the same time not increasing the con-
sumption, is giving to one what you take away from an-
other; enriching one poor man to starve another; putting
a vagabond in an honest man's employment, and putting
his diligence on the tenters, to find out some other work
to maintain his family." He considers the improvidence
of the poor a principal cause of their wretchedness.
"We are," says this shrewd observer, "the most lazy
diligent nation in the world. There is nothing more fre-
quent than for an Englishman to work till he has got his
pocket full of money, and then go and be idle, or per-
haps drunk, till it is all gone. I once paid six or seven
men together on a Saturday night, the least ten shillings,
and some thirty shillings, for work, and have seen them
go with it directly to the alehouse, lie there till Monday,
spend it every penny, and run in debt to boot, and not
give a farthing of it to their families, though all of them
had wives and children. From hence come poverty,
parish charges, and beggary."—*History of the Middle and
Working Classes.*

Caution to Mothers.—Effects of Maternal Excitement on
the Health of Infants.—In the report of Mr Wardrop's
Lecture on Surgical Operations, published in the *Lancet*,
it is stated, "The only circumstance of importance to be
particularly attended to, when operating on an infant, is
the management of the nurse. I am convinced, that,
in many cases where operations on infants have proved
fatal, the death has been caused by changes produced in
the nurse's milk, in consequence of the mental agitation
which, as you may suppose, is often produced in the
mind either of the nurse or the mother, when an opera-
tion on her young charge becomes necessary. I have
seen several remarkable instances of this kind, and simi-
lar cases are recorded by authors. The first case, which
came under my own notice, took place some years ago
in an infant from whom I had removed a small, very
hard tumour, which was situated behind the ear. No
fever or inflammation supervened; and after suppuration
had been established, and the wound was granulating in
the most healthy manner, the child died suddenly of
convulsions. On inquiry, I found that the mother had
been thrown into a violent fit of passion late at night, and
that she suckled her infant soon afterwards, immediately
subsequent to which the fatal convulsions succeeded. In
another instance, I was sent for in great haste to see an
infant in a convulsive fit, and, on inquiry, found that the
nurse who was employed to suckle her infant had been
guilty of some misconduct, for which she had been se-
verely reprimanded. Soon after this mental agitation
the infant was suckled by her, and that occurrence was
followed by the convulsive attack referred to. The late
Sir Richard Croft, who had the immediate care of this
child, informed me that he had frequently known simi-
lar cases, and that all the mischief was to be attributed
to the pernicious effects which moral excitement pro-
duces on the milk of the nurse—an effect with which,
in some degree, every one is familiar. Mr North, in his
treatise on the 'Convulsions of Infants,' makes allusion
to this circumstance, and has mentioned examples of it.
Ever since the occurrence of the cases now mentioned,
I have considered it of great importance to arrange, pre-
vious to an operation on an infant, how the nursing was
afterwards to be conducted, and have taken care that
neither the mother nor the hired nurse should be agitated
by the screams of the child, or that, if they be at all
alarmed by them, the child shall not be allowed to suckle
until all effects of such agitation have ceased."

CHOLERA.

This malady has re-appeared in London, and other parts of
Great Britain. Cases began to show themselves in the metropolis
about the beginning of July, and have since continued steadily to
increase in number. For instance, one week the number of deaths
was 84; the week following, 162; and the one subsequent to that
(ending Aug. 17), there were 386. Bermondsey, the Borough,
Westminster, Whitechapel, Bethnal Green, and Marylebone, have
all suffered more or less, and some of them very severely. In some
districts, fever is beginning to show itself, which has been re-
peatedly observed to precede or accompany the cessation of cholera.
Government have appointed inspectors to report the state
of the different districts daily. Among the deaths, we observe
that of Lady Charlotte Berkeley, sister of the Duke of Richmond,
K.G., and wife of the Hon. F. Berkeley, one of the lords of the
Admiralty. Her ladyship was seized with malignant cholera on
Sunday evening, 15th August, and, notwithstanding every medical
assistance, expired at twenty minutes before nine, on Monday.
The disease has likewise broken out at Manchester; but the vic-
tims have, as usual, been all of the lowest and most dissipated class.

INNOCENT PLEASURES FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Public Walks Committee have recommended the
appropriation of three sites to the purpose of recreation
in the neighbourhood of London—namely, Copenhagen
Fields; Bonner's Fields, Hackney; and Mill Walk, Poplar.
They also advise the formation of a public walk
round Kennington Common, and deprecate the pro-
jected enclosure of Primrose Hill, which they wish to be
kept open for the public. We hail this recommendation
as the first act of government for the sole benefit of
the people. Whatever improvements have hitherto been
made, have been less for the general good than for the
gratification of royal pleasure and caprice, or the conveni-
ence of government or of influential individuals. In
no free state have the wants and comforts of the people
at large been so little considered by the legislature. One
of the things which contribute most to the contentment
of nations under despotic governments, is the paternal
regard had to their comforts in the matter of recreation.
Numerous small enjoyments make up a great sum of hap-
piness. The majority of the people are less sensible of
political evils than of social and public gratifications. As

some petty act of oppression or vexatious fiscal exaction
is often the exciting cause of popular resistance, so is
some apparently small addition to the common means of
enjoyment more valued than a far more important privi-
lege. It denotes consideration for their comfort, and, as
such, disposes the people to loyalty and contentment.
The great masses of wealth, and the general prosperity
of this country, have rendered the middle classes more
independent of government in this respect; but the work-
ing and poorer classes are but small sharers in the luxu-
ries of recreation.—*Spectator.*

MANY THINGS IN FEW WORDS.

Mr Crawford, the recently appointed member for the city of
London, is of Scottish parentage; his father kept a circulating li-
brary at Brighton, and he owes his rise in the world to his own ac-
tive exertions.—A soldier has been condemned to be hanged at
Lancaster, for having shot his corporal in a fit of passion, at Man-
chester.—Four young men have been drowned by the upsetting
of their boat, betwixt Southend and Sheerness, at the mouth of
the Thames.—The carpet trade at Kidderminster is very busy; the
silk market is firm, and tallow is brisk.—This harvest, the low-
lands of Scotland have been overrun with Irish; and the poor
Highlanders, who came later, have got little or no employment;
the Highland Society would do a good turn if they would let the
poor class of Highlanders know every year when the harvest was
ready for the sickle.—A fisherman, his two sons, and three ne-
phews, have been drowned in the Moray Firth, by the wrecking
of their boat; a widow and six children left.—A splendid steam-
vessel, said to be the largest ever built in Scotland, has been
launched at Port-Glasgow, and is to sail betwixt Dundee and Lon-
don.—The Scottish newspapers lately have abounded in adver-
tisements for schoolmasters, rectors of academies, and teachers of
various kinds; this is a good sign of the country.—Mr Jeffrey has
lost much of his popularity in Edinburgh, in consequence of his
mismanagement of the affair of the annuity tax; had he accom-
plished the abolition of this infamous assessment, he might have
calculated on a monument being erected to his memory.—The ac-
counts from the sportsmen on the hills continue very favourable.—
Something like a regular battle has taken place betwixt a trouble-
some and ferocious band of poachers, and a body of gentlemen in
Northumberland, and the latter have been successful in capturing
their enemy, who have one and all been committed to Morpeth
jail.—Dr Chalmers has been preaching at various places on his
way from London.—The mummies at Irving's chapel are still
going on with unabated fanaticism.—Mr Wallace, the member of
Parliament for Greenock, has been thanked, by a public meeting
of the respectable inhabitants of that place, for his spirited conduct
on the post-office question.—The vessel, *Hope* of London, with
emigrants to Quebec, has been wrecked, but the passengers, 95 in
number, were all got safely ashore, and have mostly reached Mon-
treal.—It is currently reported that the Marquis of Anglesea in-
tends to resign the viceroyship of Ireland, in consequence of ill
health.—It is announced that important alterations have taken
place in the buttons of the coats and jackets of the household in-
fantry, which have met the approbation of Lord Hill.—The new
stamp bill provides that money shall be given for cancelled stamps.
—The announcements of the London papers, for the hundredth
time, that Sir Francis Burdett was immediately to be created a
peer, have of course again proved abortive: we are now completely
tired of these very prognostications, which have become little else
than a nuisance in the newspaper press.—The wheat crop in Ger-
many is said to be very fine.—On a trial at Paris for the murder
of a lady twelve years ago, the skeleton has been produced in court,
for the purpose of showing, from the state of the vertebrae, and a
rope found also in the grave, that her death had been effected by
strangulation.—Since it has been determined that banks may be
instituted in England with any number of partners, a prospectus
has been issued for the establishment of a joint stock bank in Lon-
don, with a capital of ten millions.—Five thousand copies have
been sold of White's Natural History of Selborne, which forms
the first volume of the British Library: a series of works publish-
ing in three-and-sixpenny volumes.

SCOTLAND.

BIRTHS.

July 24. In Grosvenor Place, London, the Hon. Mrs Adams; a
son.—In Park Street, Grosvenor Square, the Lady of the Hon.
Mr Justice James Parke; a son.
27. At Heriot Row, Edinburgh, Mrs Mackenzie of Applecross;
a son.
28. In Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, the Lady of Neil Mal-
colm, Esq. younger of Poltalloch, N.B.; a son and heir.
30. At Windsor Street, Edinburgh, Mrs W. H. Murray (Theatre-
Royal); a son.—At Edinburgh, Lady Baillie of Polkemmet; a son.
31. At Altyre, Forres, Lady Gordon Cumming; a daughter.
August 1. Countess of Lichfield; a son.
3. At London, the lady of A. Ponblanque, Esq. editor of the
Examiner; a daughter.
5. At Chelton Hall, Suffolk, Viscountess Forbes; a son and
heir.
6. At Ruchlaw House, the lady of John Buchan Sydeserff, Esq.
of Ruchlaw; a son.
8. At Geneva, the lady of Captain Basil Hall, R.N.; a son.
11. At Valleyfield, Pernicuik, Mrs Charles Cowan; a daughter.
13. The wife of Dr Bird, of 102, Ratcliff Highway; three fine
daughters, all doing well.—At the Duke of Bedford's, Belgrave
Square, the Lady Wriothersley Russell; a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 23. At St George's, Hanover Square, London, the Hon.
John Gray, son of Lord Gray, of Gray and Kinfans, N.B., to
Mary Anne, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Ainslie,
of the 4th Light Dragoons.
25. At Matlock Church, the Right Hon. Lord Barham, to Lady
Frances Jocelyn, daughter of the Earl of Roden.—At Berne, Caledon
George, eldest son of James Du Pre, Esq. of Wilton Park,
Bucks, to Louisa, third daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart.
of Monreith, Galloway.
31. At St George's, Hanover Square, Josiah John Guest, Esq.
M.P., of Dowlish House, Glamorganshire, to the Lady Charlotte
Elizabeth Bertie, sister of the Earl of Lindsey.—At Gadgirth, Ayr-
shire, James Russell, M.D., Edinburgh, to Jane Agnes, daughter
of Colonel Burnett of Gadgirth.
Aug. 1. In the church of Ashbourn, the Hon. and Rev. Charles
Dundas, youngest son of Viscount Melville, to Louisa Maria, eldest
daughter of Sir William Boothby, Bart. of Ashbourn Hall.
2. At Leny House, near Callender, Allan Menzies, Esq. W.S. to
Helen, eldest daughter of Alexander Cowan, Esq. Moray House,
Edinburgh.
6. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Captain E. G. Douglas, of
the Grenadier Guards, brother of the Earl of Morton, to Juliana
Isabella Mary, eldest daughter of G. H. Dawkins Pennant, Esq.
of Penrhyn Castle, Caernarvonshire.
9. At St George's Church, Hanover Square, the Right Hon.
Lord Garies, eldest son of the Earl of Galloway, to the Lady
Blanche Somerset, seventh daughter of the Duke of Beaufort.
12. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lake, to Anne, daughter of
the late Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. G.C.B.
14. At Dublin, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles G. J. Arbutnot, to
Charlotte Eliza Vivian, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Hus-
sey Vivian, commanding the forces in Ireland.
15. At St George's Church, Hanover Square, Lord Viscount
Milton, to Lady Selina Charlotte Jenkinson, second daughter of
the Earl of Liverpool.
20. The Most Noble Charles Marquis of Ailesbury, K.T., &c., &c.,
to the beautiful Miss Maria Tollemache, youngest daughter of
the Hon. Charles Tollemache, and granddaughter to the Coun-
tess of Dysart.

A few days since a couple went to Thame Church to be married.
The ceremony went on as usual very well until it came to the
words "with this ring I thee wed," when the bride, essaying to
take her glove off her maiden hand for the last time, could not ef-
fect it. Whether it was agitation or heat, nervousness or perspi-

ration, the leather clung to her hand as man and wife ought to do, and would not part company. The bride blushed and pulled, but in vain. The bridegroom (bold man!) laughed outright; so did the father, so did the mother, so did the bride's maids, so did all the spectators, except the clergyman, and he, the Rev. Mr Lee, exclaimed, "I do not come here to be laughed at;" and, shutting his book, left the ceremony half-finished, the bride half-married, and the glove—half off. We add, for the satisfaction of the sympathisers, that the bride went to church next day with her hand uncovered, and the nuptial knot was then tied "as tight as a glove."—*Backs Herald.*

DEATHS.

DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.—This distinguished nobleman expired at his seat, Dunrobin Castle, in the county of Sutherland, on Friday, the 19th July. He had been in an infirm state of health for several years, and was seized with a serious illness twelve hours after his landing at Dunrobin on the 6th July. His Grace was in his 76th year, having been born Jan. 9, 1758. By his death, his youngest son, Lord Francis Leveson Gower, succeeds to a fortune of £80,000 a year, with the certain prospect of some title of nobility connected with the honours of the dukedom of Bridgewater.

20. At Glasgow, Mr William Begbie, of the British Linen Company's Bank, Edinburgh.

21. At the Manse of Farnell, the Rev. Alexander Douglas, minister of Farnell.—At the Manse of Borrowstounness, the Rev. Dr Robert Rennie, minister of that parish.

22. At 24, Ainslie place, Edinburgh, John Eneas, youngest son of Colonel Ross, K.H., late 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.—In Edinburgh, Captain Andrew Hare, late of the Hon. East India Company's service, and colonel in the command of a brigade in his highness the Nizam's service.

9. At Laig, island of Egg, Allan M'Donald, Esq.

10. Hon. Algernon Percy, late a minister at Switzerland.

11. Francis Elizabeth, Viscountess Allen.

13. At Edinburgh, Andrew Gillies, Esq. advocate, sheriff-substitute at Dundee.—At Mearns Manse, the Rev. Dr M'Latchie, minister of the parish of Mearns.

16. At London, William Trotter, Esq. of Bellenden, late Lord Provost of Edinburgh. Mr Trotter had been long indisposed.

20. At Trinity, Leith, Robert Menzies, Esq. shipbuilder in Leith. Lately, at Aberdeen, Dr Dauncey, in his 84th year, Professor of Civil Law in the King's College, Aberdeen, and sheriff-substitute.—At Brahead, Scotland, Janet Leslie, aged 105.—At Finchley, William, third son of Lieut.-Col. Vans Agnew.

ANNUITY TAX.

In pursuance of the system adopted by the clergy of Edinburgh and their agents, Mr Tait, bookseller, was, on Saturday, August 10, incarcerated for the arrears of this tax. He was seized on the street, and, without being permitted to visit his shop to make the necessary business arrangements, hurried off to the Calton Jail. Mr Tait was soon after visited by a deputation of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, and solicited to remain in prison till the ensuing Tuesday evening, when a procession would be formed to accompany him home, and testify openly the disapprobation with which the proceedings of his incarceration were regarded. To this Mr Tait consented, and accordingly, on Tuesday evening, August 13, an immense assemblage of people was collected in front of the jail, and upon the Calton Hill, to witness the unusual circumstance of the liberation of an individual in good circumstances, who had voluntarily submitted to imprisonment for debt upon public principles. Amidst the crowd were ranked up the members of several trade associations, with banners. A little before seven, Mr Tait left the jail, and entered an open coach, to which were attached four horses, with liveried postilions, and which contained several gentlemen of different political parties. On his appearance in the coach, Mr Tait was greeted with loud cheers from the multitude, and immediately after, the populace resorted to the degrading and odious proceeding of taking the horses from the coach, in order to drag it themselves. In proceeding along Prince's Street, the procession was joined by other trades in marshalled array, from the Old Town; and at one period the whole of the North Bridge, Prince's Street, Waterloo Place, and the Calton Hill, seemed completely covered with spectators, and others concerned in the proceedings. On reaching Walker Street, where Mr Tait resides, he left the coach, and soon after appearing on a balcony in front of his house, harangued the crowd, which filled the streets below, on the subject of his incarceration. In this speech he ascribed the severities with which he and others had been visited, to the clergy alone, and prognosticated that a little more of such practices would soon put an end to the connection between church and state in this quarter of the world. The crowd then dispersed quietly. The trades, however, did not part till they had held a meeting on the Earthen Mound, where it was resolved upon to send a petition to Parliament, praying for the dissolution of that union. Within a few days following this demonstration of public opinion, several other citizens were incarcerated on the same account as Mr Tait. On Monday evening, one of these, Mr Johnstone, Hanover Street, was taken home from prison by a procession similar to that which attended at the liberation of Mr Tait. During all the proceedings, the clergy and authorities have given no token of being disturbed by them, except in issuing writs of lawburrows against twelve of the persons who carried banners in the late procession. There is something in this measure strikingly at issue with the historical character of the church of Scotland. The lawburrows (a writ for the protection of one subject from the apprehended violence of another) was never before resorted to for any such purpose, except in the year 1678, when the Duke of Lauderdale took advantage of it to restrain and coerce the noble patriots who braved death and all ills, on behalf of the church which now stands (at least so far as Edinburgh is concerned) in so different a position regarding the people.

CHEAP TEAS.

The people have lately heard a good deal about the abolition of the monopoly of the East India Company, and they now expect to get cheap tea. But in this they will find themselves very much disappointed. The new law provides that, in lieu of the duties now payable on tea, there shall be collected and paid, from and after the 22d day of April 1834, the several duties following; that is to say—For every lb. of bohea, 1s. 6d.; for every lb. of congou, twankey, hyson skin, orange pekoe, 2s. 2d.; for every lb. of souchong, flowering pekoe, hyson, young hyson, gunpowder, imperial, and all other teas not enumerated, 3s. By the imposition of these high fixed du-

ties, instead of the old duty of 100 per cent., good teas will not be any cheaper than they now are, even with the free trade which is to take place. The abolition of the monopoly of the Company may do good to a few ship-owners and merchants; and that is nearly all that can be expected. We shall never drink our tea the cheaper or the better for all the fuss that has been made. On this subject the *Edinburgh Courier* has the following sensible remarks:—"If tea had been always sold in Britain, as it might have been with a moderate duty and no monopoly, at 2s. 3d. or 2s. 6d. per lb., all classes would have partaken of this refreshment, and it would of course have superseded the more free use of other beverages, such as spirits. The drinkers of tea are noted for sobriety, and if, by a lower price, it had been brought within the reach of the working classes, it would have done more to wean them from their destructive taste for ardent spirits than all the temperance societies that have yet been established. It was precisely the antidote that was wanting, because it refreshes without intoxicating, and the habit, once formed, would have operated as a security against other dangerous propensities. But the high price of tea has limited its use to those in better circumstances, and has left the lower ranks a prey to vicious indulgences. Its free introduction into this country will no doubt, in some degree, remedy this evil by lowering its price. But the increase of the duty by the finance minister tends to counteract this salutary effect."

Aug. 3. A barbarous murder was at noon-day committed on the body of a poor old man, named Peddie, employed in breaking stones on the highway, near Banceore, about two miles from Stirling. His hammer was found lying beside him on the public road, with part of his brains and grey hair adhering to it. On searching near the spot, a young man, named Tennant, a fellow-workman of the deceased, was found lying asleep, and he was committed to Stirling jail under strong suspicions of his being the murderer.

—13. A procession of the trades of Leith took place, as a commemoration of the reform jubilee of last year.

—16. Patrick Davidson, Esq. advocate, Aberdeen, was elected this day to the Civil Law Chair in the King's College there, vacant by the death of Dr Dauncey.

The number of new claims for enrolment as voters in Edinburgh, up to 20th July, were 302, of whom 66 have been already rejected, and the consideration of 17 postponed.

Application is about to be made to government for money to build a place of meeting for the General Assembly in Edinburgh, which, if granted (and such accommodation is highly necessary), will save the impoverished purse of the city the expense of building one of the two new churches now in contemplation, by converting the present assembly hall into a place for preaching.

Privileges of Corporations.—A curious legal case has just occurred in Edinburgh. The Incorporation of Fishers or Butchers of Canongate, prosecuted William Wight, an unfree man, for selling flesh within their bounds. Mr Wight denied that the incorporation had any title to molest him; and it appears, that, after repeated delays of time had been granted to the incorporation by the Sheriff to bring forward their title, they had literally no rights to show—their title-deeds were either lost or had become matter of tradition. The consequence is, the incorporation is not only unsuited, but is reduced to the character of a legal nonentity.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, July 31, the Rev. Mr Tait was suspended from his charge of the College Church, Edinburgh, on account of his continued refusal to put an end to the scenes called manifestations of the spirit, which from time to time occurred in his place of worship. One of a very extravagant nature, the prominent cause of this tardy act, had occurred on the previous Sunday. According to Mr Tait's own account of the matter, as given in the meeting of the Presbytery, "He was on the miracle of Lazarus, and was observing that some people were of opinion that if notable miracles were wrought, all would believe them; but here, though many believed, some went to the chief priests to put a stop to such proceedings, or words to that effect, when a gentleman rose up on my left, and exclaimed, 'I came not to send peace on earth, but a sword, the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God.' I considered this as confirmatory of what I had been preaching." Since Mr Tait's suspension, it is understood that he and his followers have met for private worship. Mr Carlyle, advocate, who was the chief figure at his church, has since made several public appearances on the streets, preaching in a very enthusiastic manner.

The article of sugar has made a very great and rapid advance in price: brown sugar, which was lately selling at 47s. per cwt., cannot now be purchased under 57s. or 58s., which is a rise of more than one penny per pound. Coffee, cocoa, and other West India produce, have likewise considerably advanced.

Mr Wordsworth, the poet, has just returned from a tour to the Hebrides.

Glasgow Lottery.—The lottery legalised by the Glasgow Improvement bill is to be concluded, but Lord Althorp has intimated that no similar measure will be sanctioned.

The ancient burgh of Dunbarton, it seems, is to be put under trust. A meeting of the creditors was held lately, when, we understand, the magistrates and council agreed to convey the whole of the property of the burgh to five trustees, for behoof of the creditors at large.

The packet ship Science, Captain Snell, sailed lately from Greenock for New York, with 100 emigrants, principally of the agricultural class.

John Irving Henderson, Esq. advocate, has been appointed sheriff-substitute at Dundee, in room of the late Andrew Gillies, Esq.

Such is the influx of labourers from Ireland, that it has been computed that from two to three thousand have of late been weekly imported to the Clyde.

Postscript.

On the 12th August, Bourmont was at Santarem, 45 miles from Lisbon, with 40,000 men, designing to make an immediate attack upon the capital, where, it appears, Don Pedro has not more than 12,000. It is calculated that, if unassisted by the English marines, the latter will hardly be able to maintain his ground in Lisbon against such odds. Decisive intelligence may be expected to arrive very soon from this quarter.

A project for a general insurrection throughout Italy, and the subsequent establishment of a federal republic over the whole of that country, has been divulged at Paris, where an effort has been made by revolutionary agents to obtain a loan for the purpose.

The number of suits commenced by the [English] clergy, in order to maintain their obsolete claims for tithes, amounts to nine thousand. Fortunately for the clergy, the House of Commons sees the danger to which the church establishment is exposed by the infatuation of her ministers; and Mr Blamire's bill to "stay their suits," will be passed this day, having gone through the previous stages during the week.—*Spectator of Saturday, Aug. 24.*

Price of Consols, 88½.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

We have the satisfaction of continuing our favourable report of the state of almost all the staple branches of industry throughout the whole of the united kingdom. In Leeds, the prices of cloths are so high as to have caused some momentary decrease in the demand. In Bradford, the same may also be said; the manufacturers refuse to accept the merchants' prices. In Rochdale, the flannel-sellers are looking for better prices. At Liverpool, lately, some Australian wools, prime marks, brought high as 3s. per lb. Australian wools are coming very extensively into use in the manufacture of merinos and other stuff fabric. In some qualities of cotton, there has been a rise within the half year of nearly 100 per cent. which has encouraged a good deal of speculation. In consequence of the great rise in wool, the bonnet and carpet manufacturers of Kilmanock and Stewarton have nearly all abandoned the former trades for weaving. At Stroud, Dursley, &c. great activity prevails, and the masters find it difficult to execute their extensive orders. At Newport, the stout iron is now smaller than for years, and it is shipped as fast as it arrives from the works. Some of the Leicester hosiers have given an advance of 3d. per dozen to their workmen upon plain wools and half hose in and under 4 gages. The prices for making lambs' wool hose in Scotland are thus fixed by mutual agreement:—Merino, 28 inches long, in 20 gages, 8s. 9d. per dozen; 22 gage, 9s. 6d. 24 gage socks, 7 inches long, 3s. 3d. Wool continues to advance 1s. 6d. was freely given at Cowbridge market, on August 13, what would only fetch 7d. three years ago.—In the spirited and industrious little town of Hawick, where the manufacture of yarn and hosiery has for many years been carried on to an amazing extent, a few of the manufacturers turned their attention some time ago to the manufacture of woollen shawls, which they are now making of a quality so superior to those of the same place, as producing Messrs Wilson and Sons, of the same place, are producing flannels rivaling in beauty and quality the very best fabrics of Lancashire. At Dunfermline, the demand for the staple manufacture, table-linens, especially the coarser kinds, is very brisk; hands are employed, orders increase, and a rise of wages is expected.—Our statement, last publication, regarding the rise of wages at Hawick, referred to the stocking weavers, who are remarkably well employed.

THE FISHERIES.

Herrings.—The herring fisheries are proving in general extremely prolific this year at all the stations, whether coastwise or inland. Along the coast, from Wick to Cromarty, the curers are already refusing to take more fish—a proof of precocious success hitherto unprecedented. Some days many of the boats caught from 50 to 55 crabs, but the more ordinary take was from 3 to 30 crabs. Lybster, in Caithness, the take already surpasses the annual average supply, although the season is not half over. In two weeks as many fish have been cured as was last season (a very good one) in eight or nine. Many of the curers have been compelled to store for want of barrels and salt. It is expected the herrings will soon be as low as 12s. or 13s. a-barrel.

Salmon.—Of late the fishing in the Tweed has been unusually successful. Immense quantities of grilse have recently been caught in the Moray Firth and River Ness, and the fishermen have been filling their nets at every haul.

White Fisheries.—The white fishing has this summer almost entirely failed in the Shetland Islands, owing partly to the stormy weather, but principally to the want of fish on the coasts; the Shetland cod sloops have hardly caught any cod at all.

THE HARVEST.

On this momentous topic, it need only be stated, that, from parts of the empire, the most favourable accounts are received. Reaping seems to have been general in Scotland at the middle of August, and in England a little earlier. The crops appear to be every where luxuriant. A field of barley, between Crail and Kirk Barro, on the east coast of Fife, was at dawn in the middle of July, being the first, perhaps, in the kingdom. Every species of green crop is unusually luxuriant. We learn, however, that corn plants are almost universal in Mid-Lothian of the prevalence of the wheat crops, and that the oats are likewise generally afflicted with the mysterious disease termed black.

SCOTTISH BANKRUPTS.

July 29. Robert Macbrayne, coalmaster, dealer in coals, iron, stone, and freestone, at Summerlee, near Airdrie.—30. James Anderson, junr. general-merchant, Aberdeen.—31. James Thomson cotton-spinner, Gorbals of Glasgow.—Aug. 1. George Adamson, Dumfries.—3. Thomas Spears, distiller, Yardsheads, Leith, sometime T. Spears, junr. distiller, Kirkcaldy.—15. William Allan, grocer and spirit-dealer, Paisley.—21. Peter Seater, junr. merchant, Peirowall, island of Westray, Orkney.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The first thirty-six numbers of CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL, originally published in a folio shape, are now reprinted in the present small size, by which means sets of the work for the commencement may now be had, in every respect fitted for binding. A title-page and index are likewise prepared for the first volume, and may be purchased at the price of a number. The who have not preserved their numbers as published, may have the first volume, done up in boards, from the publishers or agents.

Besides the Journal and the present monthly Newspaper, Messrs Chambers publish a sheet once every fortnight, similar in appearance and price to these works, under the title of "CHAMBERS'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE," of which the following numbers have been recently published:—

13. THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM, being a simple and entertaining view of Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

14. EMIGRATION to VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

15. Containing POLITICAL ECONOMY, will appear on Wednesday, September 11. In this sheet has been condensed in a popular form, all the important truths of the science for the use chiefly of the industrious classes.

Articles are also in preparation on a variety of subjects generally interesting to the people, and will in due course appear.

EMIGRATION.

Nos. 1, 4, 5, 10, 12, and 14, of the INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE, are now stitched up in a part by themselves, and may be had by applying to any bookseller; comprising, at the low price of 1-pence, a complete body of INFORMATION for EMIGRANTS, respecting CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, CAPE BRETON, THE UNITED STATES, NEW SOUTH WALES, and VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, along with maps of all the countries. The matter of these six sheets is equal in extent to two ordinary octavo volumes. It has been written expressly for the use of those classes of the people who cannot afford more expensive works; and for all ordinary purposes, it precludes the necessity of purchasing any other.

W. and R. Chambers have just published a small volume, price 7s., entitled REEKIANA, or the MINOR ANTIQUITIES OF EDINBURGH, and intended as a sequel of the "Traditions of Edinburgh." Reekiana is embellished with numerous wood engravings, and will form an useful guide to the remarkable places of antiquity in the Scottish metropolis.

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CHAMBERS' HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER

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WHAT'S ALL THE HURRY?

Some twenty years ago, there was a forum or debating society at Edinburgh, which had weekly meetings, open to the public, and generally discussed such well-timed questions as, "Whether is fortitude in adversity or moderation in prosperity most to be commended?" "Whether is the single or the married state the happiest?" "If a man were shipwrecked, what had it in his choice to save a mother, a sister, or a wife, which ought he in heart and conscience to save?"—questions, in short, on which a great deal could be said on both, or on all sides, and which therefore had the agreeable effect of producing a perfect equality of disputation for three or four hours, without tiring the debaters or the audience a whit more enlightened on the subject than they were at the beginning—if so much. These meetings used to be frequently enlivened with the homely humour of the Drick Shepherd, who contrived to be so often droll and entertaining, that people would sometimes laugh even when they only saw him about to speak. One night, however, he had been taking up a good deal of time, and, to make himself more tedious, he proposed to read extracts from some papers which he had brought in his pocket. In order to do so, he pulled a candle for him, and began, with a provoking solemnity and deliberation, to proceed about the business of brightening up the luminary by means of the snuffers. Some impatience was expressed by the audience, who, though they might have tolerated the reading of the papers, as part of the business of the night, could not endure to see their time taken up with the trivial business of trimming a candle. The Shepherd just turned his head, and while he held the snuffers suspended near the light, as yet untrimmed, inquired, with irresistible comicality, "What's a' the hurry?" at which the audience were at once and completely restored to good humour.

Many a time since then, we have been struck by the force of this query, "What's all the hurry?" and we have often been tempted to apply it in matters much more grave and dignified than the snuffing of a candle. It might be applied very pertinently, we think, to the more eager and ardent class of politicians; for there is now hardly any distinction among them in reference to the consideration of state affairs, except their comparative urgency in hurrying forward measures of political amelioration. First, there is a small body of Conservativists, who are only willing to move inch by inch. Then there is a large body, who gallop along at a smartish pace, but can upon no account endure to be hurried or drawn any faster. Lastly, there is a small but most mercurial class, who swear by every thing like a trot, and wonder why all men are not at the gallop like themselves. This last set of people, feeling all their own moral machinery going at a tremendous rate, seem to experience as much pain from the comparative tardiness of their brethren, as one playing a hornpipe in an orchestra would suffer if all the rest were to give it as an adagio. Rushing, cuffing, hauling, spurring, and scolding—the fellows are such pests to the soberer and more moderate people, that it is no wonder if the latter occasionally turn half round, like Hogg, and say remonstratingly, "What's all the hurry?"

There are perhaps some grounds for the ridicule which the third party throws upon the first and second for their cautiousness in the race of political improvement. But the first and second retort upon the third, that, in their eagerness, they so far overshoot the general dispositions of the people, that their measures become next to impracticable. If, from possessing property and other causes, say these two parties,

the great bulk of mankind are timid and slow in forming desires and aims in politics, is it not better for a statesman to do what this mass will countenance him in doing, than, by attempting something more, startle the huge and hardly rational collective, and so get nothing done? It is hardly to be denied that there is some practical sense in this way of putting the case; and it is at least certain that, hitherto, all political amelioration has been strictly progressive—that is to say, has only advanced as the majority could be got to see that there was no danger in the movement.

The most timid thinkers now allow very readily that it was as well the people became emancipated from the feudal system. Very few think the nation was wrong in resisting Charles the First. The rights obtained at the Revolution of 1688 are subject of unmingled congratulation to all parties which now exist. All these are points settled: their good effects have been felt, and the turmoil and danger which attended them have passed away. It is only, however, because no danger can now possibly be dreaded to flow from them, that all men allow them to have been good moves, and avow themselves liberalists up to those points. Such is the constitutional timidity of a vast number of men, in regard to state matters, that the least alteration frightens them, and they do not become reconciled to it all their lives, nor think their posterity will be safe from it for several generations. Such men would cry, "Fire, fire," in Noah's flood. Other men may smile at such silly alarms; yet as these persons are also concerned in the commonwealth, of which, with their property, they perhaps form the larger portion, it would be difficult to avoid acting with a certain deference to them. Their minds must be allowed time to receive assurance and confidence against loss, before any movement in advance can be taken. It is just the expense that the retarded individuals must pay for the advantage of living in society with a large nation, all of whom cannot be expected to be of the same mind with regard to questions of political ameliorations, or any other questions whatsoever.

It is for some such reasons as these, that, standing as we do aloof from all parties, we would feel inclined sometimes, when we see the ultra-liberals a little fretful about the indifference and cautiousness of their brethren, to say to them quietly, "What's all the hurry?"

THE POOR.

THERE are two classes of writers on the complicated subject of the poor and the poor-laws. One is an advocate for the principle that the wealthy part of the community ought to be obliged to support the poor, though under certain fixed and salutary regulations. The other is of opinion that all compulsory relief of the poor is not only unjust, but has really no good tendency, and allege that, the more the poor are supported, the more numerous they become, and the greater becomes the burden of their subsistence. Which of these parties is correct in its argument, it is almost impossible to decide, there being so many incidental circumstances sometimes swaying to the one side, and sometimes to the other. In all likelihood truth lies between the two extremes. A sense of common humanity, independent of legislative authority, points out the propriety of supporting, to a certain extent, those in utter destitution. Besides, if those in such a state of misery be not relieved of their more urgent necessities, outbreaks of crime, riot, and bodily disease, may be anticipated by the community as a natural consequence.

The obligation to support the poor has one good tendency: it compels the rich to superintend in some measure the conduct of the poor, and to sympathise in the distresses of the wretched: so much so, that the greater distance to which the rich remove themselves from the poor, so do the numbers and necessities of the poor increase in proportion. This is very fully demonstrated in the present condition of Ireland, which, having had no poor-laws, has immense hordes of poor, in many cases totally regardless of the deficiencies and regulations of civilised society, and at times overwhelmed with epidemics, diseases, and famines. It is thus evident that the rich must pay a penalty for the enjoyments of isolation; the penalty is the poor-rates. But there is a limit to the obligation to support the poor, and the poor should be made aware of such a fact beforehand. The subsistence which is afforded should never be such as to act as a temptation to assume the garb of pauperism. A neglect of this excellent principle in the system leads to nearly the same result as that produced by no extension of public charity at all, namely, a dangerous increase in the numbers and necessities of the poor, and likewise a lamentable want of that independence of spirit in which so much of national virtue consists.

It appears to us that there is only one mode by which society may be somewhat righted, and that is, the cultivation of the minds of the lower classes of the community. By the universal establishment of schools, and a simultaneous close supervision by resident clergymen and gentry, Scotland, for instance, has hitherto escaped with tolerable effect from the horrors of the poor-law system. Schools teach the art of reading, and he who reads soon discovers the difference betwixt the advantages of knowledge and the ignominy of ignorance. Indeed, it is only by the possession of this art that human beings are much elevated above the condition of ordinary animals. But the art of reading does much more than this, immediately as regards the poor-laws; and here lies, in a certain degree, the secret of the exemption of the Scotch from the burden of a degraded population of paupers. It at once puts into the possession of the poor a knowledge of the situation of places at which good work and subsistence can be obtained, and takes away disinclination to remove thither. Hence, the extensive process of voluntary emigration from Scotland, and hence, from the want of this knowledge, and the appetite for emigration, the deplorable overburdened condition of English parishes.

From all that has ever come under our own knowledge, it has appeared that nine-tenths of the poverty which any where prevails is to be traced solely to bad behaviour, mismanagement in various ways, particularly indulgence in over-expensive habits, and recklessness of consequences. There seems to be but a limited portion of the community who care much about what their condition will be in after times; the greater number appear to live in such a way as if there was no future, no old age, no miseries liable to be endured, and no possibility of preventing the approaches of poverty by perseverance and self-denial. For our own parts, we have ever experienced the greatest difficulty in getting persons to attend with sobriety and diligence to the work to which they were put; and our own case, we are sure, is that of thousands of individuals having employment for others. The highest remuneration in the shape of wages, the friendliest admonitions, the most anxious superintendence, we have frequently found to be entirely unavailing. It is said that the poet Burns used on many occasions to declare, that there was not a more humiliating and painful sight in creation, than the spectacle of "a man

seeking work;" and from this idea was elaborated that beautiful ode, "Man was made to mourn." But had the poet thought a little more philosophically, and seen a little more of the world, he would most probably have had occasion also to remark, that the spectacle, by no means uncommon, of "masters seeking men to take employment, and keep it after they had obtained it," was almost equally painful to the philanthropic mind. The celebrated author of Robinson Crusoe, in a pamphlet on this subject, has said, that "no man of sound limbs and senses can be poor, merely for want of work." "We are," says this shrewd observer, "the most *lazy diligent* nation in the world: there is nothing more frequent than for an Englishman to work till he has got his pocket full of money, and then go and be idle, or perhaps drunk, till it is all gone. I once paid six or seven men together on a Saturday night, the least ten shillings, and some thirty shillings, for work, and have seen them go with it directly to the alehouse, lie there till Monday, spend it every penny, and run in debt to boot, and not give a farthing of it to their families, though all of them had wives and children. From hence come poverty, parish charges, and beggary."

The accumulation of poor in all our large towns, and a corresponding depression in the condition of the necessitous, with an increase of rates for their support, have excited astonishment wherever inquiries have been instituted. It is found that one of the chief causes conspiring to fill cities with poor, is the extensive establishment of charitable institutions for their relief; while it has been proved that nothing has been more detrimental to the moral and physical condition of the lower classes in large towns, than the system of pledging small articles with pawnbrokers. It is notorious to those acquainted with the habits of the poor, and it is admitted by the paupers themselves, that by far the greater number of articles are pledged for liquor. The immense proportion of these pawnings are by women, and chiefly of articles deemed essential to their use and comfort. It is calculated that, on loans of 3d. for one day, these unfortunate creatures pay at the rate of 5200 per cent. of interest; if for a week, 866 per cent. A legislative enactment to prevent the pawning of articles under half a crown of value, would perhaps do more to diminish the wretchedness and numbers of the poor in large towns, than almost any expedient that could be devised. And if the number of public houses were at the same time restricted—we speak here chiefly as regards the large Scotch towns, for instance Edinburgh, where there is a public house for every fourteen families!—the good done to the poor would be incalculable.

Charitable institutions, though doubtless established from the most commendable motives, are now discovered to be by no means so generally useful as is supposed. Our cities being full of these establishments, offer attractions for the settlement of the poor, the idle, and the worthless, from the most remote parts of the country. The injury done to the moral character of the poor by the dispensation of charity from such institutions, is amusingly exhibited in the Report of the Commissioners on the Administration of the Poor-Laws—a work containing the most extraordinary facts relative to the poor in England. The Rev. William Stone, of the parish of Christ-Church, Spitalfields, in his examination, thus exemplifies the common case of a pauper deriving assistance from these institutions from his cradle to his grave:—

"A young weaver of twenty-two marries a servant girl of nineteen, and the consequence is the prospect of a family. We should presume, under ordinary circumstances, that they would regard such a prospect with some anxiety; that they would calculate upon the expenses of an accouchement, and prepare for them in the interval, by strict economy and unremitting industry. No such thing. It is the good fortune of our couple to live in the district of Spitalfields, and it is impossible to live there without witnessing the exertions of many charitable associations. To these, therefore, they naturally look for assistance on every occasion.

They are visited periodically by a member of the 'District Visiting Society.' It is the object of this society to inquire into the condition of the poor, to give them religious advice, and occasional temporal relief, and to put them in the way of obtaining the assistance of other charitable institutions. To the visitor of this institution the wife makes known her situation, and states her inability to meet the expense of an accoucheur. The consequence is, that from him, through his recommendation, or under his directions, she obtains a ticket either for the 'Lying-in Hospital,' or for the 'Royal Maternity Society.' By the former of these charities she is provided with gratuitous board, lodging, medical attendance, churching, registry of her child's baptism, &c. &c. By the latter she is accommodated with the gratuitous services of a midwife to deliver her at her own home.

Delivered of her child at the cost of the 'Royal Maternity Society,' she is left by the midwife, but then she requires a nurse, and for a nurse, of course, she is unable to pay herself; a little exertion, however, gets over this difficulty: she sends to the district visitor, to the minister, or to some other charitable parishioner, and, by their interest with the parish officers, she has at last a nurse sent to her from the workhouse. But still she has many wants, and these, too, she is unable to supply at her own expense. She requires blankets, bed and body-linen for herself,

and baby-linen for her infant. With these she is furnished by another charitable institution. Soon after her marriage, she had heard one of her neighbours say that she had been favoured in no less than five successive confinements with the loan of the 'box of linen' from the 'Benevolent Society.' She had, accordingly, taken care to secure 'the box of linen' for herself, and, during her confinement, she receives occasional visits and pecuniary relief from a female visitor of the charity. By her she is kindly attended to, and through her, or 'the district visitor,' she is provided, in case of fever or other illness, with the gratuitous services of the parish apothecary, or of some other charitable medical practitioner in the district.

At the end of the month, she goes, *pro forma*, to be church'd; and though, perhaps, the best-dressed female of the party, she claims exemption from any pecuniary offering by virtue of a printed ticket to that effect, put into her hands by the midwife of the 'Royal Maternity Society.'

The child thus introduced into the world is not worse provided for than his parents. Of course he requires vaccination, or, in case of neglect, he takes the small-pox. In either case he is sent to the 'Hospital for Casual Small-pox and for Vaccination,' and by this means costs his parents nothing.

He has the measles, the whooping-cough, and other morbid affections peculiar to childhood. In all these instances he has the benefit of the 'City Institution for Diseases of Children.'

Indeed, from his birth to his death, he may command any medical treatment. If his father is a Welshman, he applies to the 'Welsh Dispensary'—if not, or he prefers another, he has the 'Tower Hamlets Universal Dispensary,' the 'London Dispensary,' and the 'City of London Dispensary.' In case of fever, he is sent to the 'Fever Hospital.' For a broken limb, or any sudden or acute disorder, he is admitted into the 'London' or other 'Public Hospital.' For a rash, or any specific disease of the skin or ear, he is cured at the 'London Dispensary.' And for all morbid affections of the eye, he goes either to the same charity, or to the 'London Ophthalmic Infirmary.' In case of rupture, he has a ticket for the 'Rupture Society,' or for the 'City of London Truss Society.' For a pulmonary complaint, he attends the 'Infirmary for Asthma, Consumption, and other Diseases of the Lungs.' And for scrofula, or any other disease which may require sea-bathing, he is sent to the 'Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary' at Margate. In some of these medical institutions, too, he has the extra advantage of board, lodging, and other accommodations.

By the time the child is eighteen months or two years old, it becomes convenient to his mother to 'get him out of the way;' for this purpose he is sent to the 'Infant School,' and, in this seminary, enters upon another wide field of eleemosynary immunities.

By the age of six he quits the 'Infant School,' and has before him an ample choice of schools of a higher class. He may attend the Lancasterian School for 2d. a-week, and the National for 1d., or for nothing. His parents naturally enough prefer the latter school; it may be less liberal in principle, but it is lower in price. In some instances, too, it is connected with a cheap clothing society; in others, it provides clothing itself to a limited number of children; and in others, again, it recommends its scholars to the governors of a more richly endowed clothing charity school. To be sure, these are only collateral advantages. But it is perhaps excusable in a parent delivered by the 'Royal Maternity Society,' to value these above any of the more obvious and legitimate benefits to be derived from a system of education.

A parent of this kind, however, has hardly done justice to herself or to her child, till she has succeeded in getting him admitted into a school where he will be immediately and permanently clothed. This advantage is to be found in the 'Protestant Dissenters,' in the 'Parochial,' or in the 'Ward Charity School,' and she secures him a presentation to one of these, either by a recommendation from the 'National School'—by the spontaneous offer of her husband's employer—or by her own importunate applications at the door of some other subscriber. It is true, some few industrious and careful parents in the neighbourhood object to putting their children into these charity schools. With more independence than wisdom, they revolt at the idea of seeing their children walk the streets for several years in a livery which degrades them, by marking them out like the parish paupers of former days, as the objects of common charity. But the parent in question has no such scruples—she has tasted the sweets, and, therefore, never feels the degradation, of charity. She is saved the expense of clothing her own child herself; and she observes that almost all her poor neighbours, like the dog in the fable, have come to think what is really disreputable to be a badge of distinction. She knows, too, that most of the 'gentlefolks' who support these charities openly proclaim (O monstrous absurdity!) that they were more especially designed for 'an aristocracy among the poor.'

It is possible that she may not succeed in getting her child into a clothing charity school; it is more than possible, too, that she may find a more profitable employment for him than attendance at the 'National;' she may keep him at home all the week to help her to nurse her fourth and fifth babies, or she may earn a few pence by sending him out as an

errand boy. Yet, even under these circumstances she does not necessarily forego the means of getting him an education, or a suit of clothes for nothing even then she can send him to one of the innumerable 'Sunday schools' in the neighbourhood; and for clothing, she can apply to the 'Educational Clothier Society.' The object of this society is the lending of clothing to enable distressed children to attend Sunday schools. Only, then, let her child be 'a distressed one,' and he is provided by the 'Educational Clothing Society' with a suit of clothes, which he wears all the Sundays of one year, and, in case of past regular attendance at school, all the week-days of the next. The Sundays of the second year, he begins with a new suit of clothes as before.

The probability however is, that, by the time the boy is eight or nine years old, his mother does not proceed in procuring his admission into the 'Clothing Charity School;' and there is the same probability that she will continue him in it; she has strong reasons for so doing, for she knows that he will not be clothed and educated at the expense of the charity but that, when he is fourteen, that is, when he has remained five or six years in the school, he will be apprenticed by it to some tradesman, with a fee varying in the different schools from L.2 to L.5.

At fourteen, accordingly, the boy is put apprentice by the charity to a weaver, and, at the expiration of the usual term, he begins work as a journeyman. He has hardly done so before he proposes to marry a girl about his own age. He is aware, indeed, that there are difficulties in the way of their union, and that even on the most favourable supposition, their prospects in life cannot be considered flattering. He has saved no money himself, and his intended is equal unprepared for the expenses of an establishment. He knows that, working early and late, he can earn no more than 10s. a-week—that, in case of sickness or the failure of employment, he may frequently be deprived even of these—and that his own father, with a wife and seven children, was in this very predicament but the winter before; nevertheless, 'nature intended every one to marry;' and, in the case of himself and his beloved, 'it is their lot to come together.' On these unanswerable grounds, he takes room at 2s. a-week, and thus utterly unprepared, he appears, either for the ordinary or contingent expenses of a family—he marries.

We may suspect, however, from the result, that it is not so rash and improvident in this conduct, as upon an ordinary calculation, he must appear to be.

Within a few months she has the prospect of a child, and a child brings with it many expenses; but no matter; he need not pay them; for in his neighbourhood he may fairly calculate upon having the paid by charity. Charity never failed his mother in her difficulties, and why, in precisely the same difficulties, should it be withheld from him? In the case of his wife, therefore, as in that of his mother, the 'Lying-in Hospital,' or the 'Lying-in Dispensary,' or the 'Royal Maternity Society,' provides the midwifery, &c. The 'workhouse,' the nurse, the 'Benevolent Society,' blankets, linen, pecuniary relief, &c. The 'parish doctor,' the 'dispensary doctor,' or some other 'charitable doctor,' extra drug and medical attendance. By a little management, may avail himself at the same time of several obstetric charities, and be visited successively by churchmen, Quakers, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Calvinistic Methodists, Huntingdonians—in fact, by the charitable associations connected with every church and chapel in the neighbourhood.

He now finds that his earnings are precarious, and that, even at their utmost amount, they are inadequate to the support of his increasing family. But his father's family was for years in the same circumstances, and was always saved by charity. To charity, then, he again has recourse.

He hears, that twice a year there is a parish gift of bread. From some vestryman, or from some other respectable parishioner, he obtains a ticket for a quarter loaf at Midsummer and at Christmas. There is also a parish gift of coals. By the same means, every Christmas gets a sack of coals. Indeed, by importuning several parishioners, and by giving each of them a different address, or the same address with different names, he is sometimes so fortunate as to secure three sacks instead of one. On these periodical distributions he can confidently depend; most of the parishioners dispose of their annual tickets to the same poor persons from year to year, a matter of course; and others, who are more discriminate, invariably find, upon renewed inquiry, that their petitioners are in the same state of apparent indigence or destitution. Under these circumstances, our applicant soon comes to look upon his share of the parochial bounty as a legitimate and certain item in his yearly receipts.

But this is only a slight periodical relief. He wants more loaves and more coals, and he has the means of obtaining them. If the weather is severe, the 'Spitalfields Association' is at work, and for months together distributes bread, coals, and potatoes. The 'Soup Society,' also, is in operation, and provides him regularly with several quarts of excellent meat soup at a penny, or sometimes even a halfpenny a quart. At all times several 'Benevolent Societies' and 'Pension Societies,' are acting in the district, and from these he receives food or pecuniary relief. He may apply, too, during the temporary cessation of all

these charities, to the charitable associations of the different religious denominations, to the 'District Visiting Society,' to the 'Independents' Visiting Society,' to the 'Friend in Need Society,' to the 'Stranger's Friend Society,' to 'Zion's Good Will Society.' He may even be lucky enough to get something from all of them.

If his bedding is bad, he gets the loan of a blanket from the 'Benevolent Society,' or from the 'Blanket Association;' or he gets a blanket, a rug, and a pair of sheets, from the 'Spitalfields Association.' The staff of these charities supplies him with a flannel waistcoat for himself, and a flannel petticoat for his wife. In one instance, it furnishes his wife and children with shoes and stockings.

Thus he proceeds from year to year with a charity to meet every exigency of health and sickness. The time at length arrives, when, either from the number of children born to him, under the kind superintendence of the 'Lying-in,' the 'Royal Maternity,' or the 'Benevolent Society;' or from a desire to add a legal and permanent provision to the more precarious supplies of voluntary charity, he solicits parish relief; he gets an extract from the parish register, proves his entitlement by the charity-school indenture of apprenticeship, and quarters his family on the parish, with an allowance of five shillings a-week. In this uniform alternation of voluntary and compulsory relief, he draws towards the close of his mendicant existence.

Before leaving the world, he might, perhaps, return thanks to the public. He has been born for nothing: he has been nursed for nothing: he has been clothed for nothing: he has been educated for nothing: he has been put out in the world for nothing: he has had medicine and medical attendance for nothing: and he has had his children also born, nursed, clothed, fed, educated, established, and physicked for nothing.

There is but one good office more for which he can and indebted to society, and that is his burial. He is a parish pauper, and, at the expense of the parish, he is provided with shroud, coffin, pall, and burial-ground; a party of paupers from the workhouse carry his body to the grave, and a party of paupers are his mourners."

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

(From 20th to 29th August inclusive.)

1. IRISH TITHES ARREARS BILL.—Upon the question that the house go into committee on the Irish tithes arrears bill (Monday, August 20), Mr Hume moved, that it be an instruction to the committee at the sum advanced to the Irish clergy should be secured on the temporalities of the church.—The house divided.—Ayes, 42; Noes, 69. Majority against Mr Hume's motion, 27.—The house then went into committee, and the several clauses were agreed to.—On its being brought up for the third reading on Wednesday (22), Mr Hume asked whether church property was to be made liable for the payments contemplated by this bill.—Upon Mr Littleton answering "No," Mr Hume then moved, that the bill be read a third time that day six months.—Mr O'Connell supported the bill, declaring that it reflected great credit on the government, that it purchased peace in Ireland, and that it was right to make those pay for a Protestant establishment in Ireland, who wished to continue it as part of the state.—Mr Shaw said, the bill before the house contained, in his opinion, all the elements of bad legislation.—After considerable discussion, Mr Hume withdrew his amendment, but moved, as a rider to the bill, a clause providing, that in all cases where the amount of the present loan was not faithfully repaid within the stipulated period, the balance, whatever might be its amount, should be charged on the church temporalities in Ireland, and that sum be placed at the disposal of the commissioners under the church temporalities bill.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the clause, if agreed to, would most effectually secure the non-payment of the present loan, by relieving the persons who benefited by it altogether at the general expense of the Irish church property. He must, therefore, decidedly oppose it.—The house then divided, when the numbers appeared.—For the clause, 27; against it, 47. Majority in favour of the bill as it originally stood, 20.—The bill was then passed.—On Monday (August 26), the House of Lords sat in committee upon it. The only alteration made was the insertion of a clause, on the motion of Lord Melbourne, to prevent defaulters in the payment of tithe from receiving the benefit of the 25 per cent. deduction, to which other tithe-payers were to be entitled under the provisions of the bill.—On Wednesday (28), it was read a third time and passed.

2. ENGLISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.—On Wednesday (August 21), Lord Brougham brought in and explained the principles of the bill for the purpose of regulating the municipal affairs of those boroughs, thirty in number, which, under the reform bill, sent members to Parliament, but which had no proper municipal institutions. The whole population of the boroughs which this bill was to regulate, amounted to upwards of L.200,000; and the number of persons qualified under the late reform act to vote for the election of members of Parliament was between 58,000 and 60,000. The boroughs themselves were for the most part situated in parts of the country where the iron and other important branches of trade

were carried on, such as Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Halifax, Wakefield; and there were others in other parts of the country, such as Cheltenham, Brightelmstone, Chelmsford, Frome, Stroud, &c. Each borough would be divided into wards; and the qualification which would entitle the inhabitant of any of these wards to vote for a member of Parliament, would entitle him to vote for common councilmen, who would be chosen for three years, and who would have the power of electing an alderman for each ward of the borough, who would have his seat for life, except in cases where specified disqualifications should occur. A recorder for each borough would be nominated by the crown.—Lord Wynford approved of the bill, but he objected to the recorder being appointed by the crown; which Lord Brougham acknowledged required further consideration.—The bill was then read a first time.—(This bill appears to be giving great dissatisfaction throughout the country.)

3. BANK CHARTER BILL.—This bill passed through the committee of the House of Lords on Friday (August 23); on Monday (26), it was read a third time, and passed, after the rejection of a motion by the Duke of Wellington to fix ten instead of five pounds, as the limit above which bank-notes are to be a legal tender.

4. POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.—This subject was again brought under discussion on Tuesday (August 20), upon further complaints being made by various petitioners of the opening of letters and parcels at the Post Office.—The Solicitor-General declared the law of the case to be, that letters could be sent by an individual, provided he delivered them in person with his own hand, or in parcels by a carrier conveying goods (and law deeds like those of the petitioners were included), provided such letter or letters related to the goods or deeds so conveyed.

5. STAY OF SUITS FOR TITHES.—(IRELAND).—This bill was read a second time on Tuesday (August 21), after the Solicitor-General and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had expressed their approbation of it; adding, that they were desirous of affording all possible aid to promote its objects.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that he hoped, by next session, to have a bill prepared for the requisite settlement of the question of tithes in England.—On Saturday (August 24), the bill was read a third time and passed. It was then carried up to the Lords, where it was read a first time.—On Monday (26), upon a motion by Lord Western for its second reading, the Bishop of London said, he considered the measure as most unjust, and was surprised to find so much censure expressed against the clergy, who had commenced legal proceedings upon the authority of Lord Tenterden's bill, which limited the recovery of their rights to three years. Lord Tenterden, and the noble and learned lord on the woolsack, had both declared in that house, that ecclesiastical persons should have time to establish their legal claims.—Lord Wynford, after severely censuring the bill, moved it be read again that day six months.—Lord Brougham could not deny that the bill was an extraordinary one, and liable to many objections.—The amendment was ultimately put, and carried without a division, and the bill, therefore, was lost.

6. TRIAL OF OFFENCES IN IRELAND.—The bill for this purpose passed through the committee of the House of Commons on Tuesday (August 20).—On Wednesday, Mr Littleton moved that it be read a third time.—Mr O'Connell strenuously opposed it. Ireland was now tranquil, because they had given up the collection of tithes, and had poured in troops, in addition to the police force already in exercise there. He believed not a case existed where a jury refused to do their duty. This bill was as insulting as the coercion bill was iniquitous towards Ireland, and he moved that it be read a third time that day three months.—After much discussion, the amendment was rejected, by 61 to 15, and the bill passed.

7. ROMAN CATHOLICS' MARRIAGE BILL.—This bill, the principal object of which is to place Roman Catholics on the same footing with Protestant dissenters, as regarded the celebration of marriages, was read a second time in the House of Lords on Tuesday (August 20).—On Friday (22), it was read a third time and passed.

8. CHINA TRADE BILL.—Was read a third time in the House of Lords on Thursday (August 22), and passed.—An additional clause, proposed by Lord Auckland, was inserted, which makes 5s. the maximum tonnage on vessels entering China, and imposes a duty of ten per cent. upon the cargoes.

9. CHOLERA BILL.—On the motion of Mr Poulett Thompson, on Monday the 19th August, a bill to renew the cholera act of last session was read a first and second time; the standing orders of the house being suspended. On Tuesday, it went through the committee, and was read a third time and passed. On the same evening, it was read a first time in the House of Lords; on Wednesday it was read a second time, and went through the committee; and on Thursday was read a third time and passed.

10. FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.—Lord Western, on Friday (August 23), moved the order of the day for the second reading of the bill for repealing the foreign enlistment act.—The Earl of Rosslyn hoped it would be withdrawn till next session.—Earl Grey

and Lord Brougham professed themselves friendly to the principle of the bill, but agreed to withdraw it, on the ground of its having been introduced into the House of Commons at short notice, and sent up to the House of Peers at the close of the session. Next session they would support it.—The Duke of Wellington promised to oppose the bill whenever it should be brought forward.—The motion for the second reading was then discharged.

11. CHANCERY OFFICES' BILL.—On Thursday (August 22), Sir John Campbell moved the third reading of this bill, and explained, at great length, the objects of it, which he had been prevented from doing at an earlier stage. It went to abolish thirteen offices which had long existed, and which were nearly sinecures; in others the salaries were greatly reduced. The old system upon which these offices were conducted was this: there was the chief sinecurist, who did nothing; he appointed a deputy, who was allowed a larger salary than what ought to have been allowed to the office altogether. These reductions and abolitions would effect a saving to the public of L.21,670. Out of the savings thus effected, the suitors would receive L.9000 by a diminution of fees; L.2834 was to be paid to the suitors' fund, and L.9736 to the consolidated fund. The next branch of the bill applied to the Masters in Chancery, who each received upon an average L.3900 per annum from fees and perquisites. They were now to be paid a fixed sum of L.2500 each; and as there were ten of them, the saving would be L.14,000 per annum. The following were the reductions in the Masters' office:—

	Present Income.	Future Salaries.	Savings to Public.
Masters, averaging L.3900 a-year each	L.39,000	L.25,000	L.14,000
Their chief clerks, averaging L.1300 a-year each	13,000	10,000	3,000
The Master of the report-office	4,300	1,000	3,300
The registrars and their clerks	27,800	14,050	13,750
The two examiners	2,400	1,400	1,000
	L.66,500	L.51,450	L.35,050

It was proposed in future to pay the Masters from the suitors' dead fund, so that the actual saving in all future suits would be the total of the Masters' present income 39,000

Savings by their chief clerks	3,000
Savings by registrars and clerks	13,750
There would thus be an immediate saving to suitors, in two offices alone, of per annum	L.55,750

Orders were to be all entirely abolished. Petitions and affidavits, formerly required by the Chancellor, were to be sent before the Master. The great object was to make the Masters efficient officers of the court.—Mr Sinclair said the bill reflected the highest credit on its author, Lord Brougham, but complained of giving Masters of Chancery more than the judges in the Court of Session, whose duties were very laborious. He had expected, after the pledges to that effect by Ministers, their salaries would have been increased.—Lord Althorp said the members of government had unanimously voted against increasing the salaries of the Scotch judges.—The bill was then read a third time and passed.—On Tuesday (August 27), the verbal amendments made by the Commons were agreed to by the House of Lords.

12. ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT.—On Tuesday (August 20), Colonel Williams moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal this act, which he said had produced an immensity of mischief, by forcing the heirs of the British throne to contract alliances with German despots, and by preventing the royal princesses from "following their own inclinations."—Sir John Campbell opposed the motion. He was anxious, he said, to prevent the idea going abroad that the act in question prevented the members of the royal family from marrying with English women. That was a vulgar and gross error. The act provided that no descendant of George the Second should marry any subject without the consent of the reigning sovereign; but if that consent were given, the marriage would be valid. Colonel Williams should be aware, that, by the common law of England, independently of the marriage act, the reigning sovereign had always the right to control the marriages of his children and heirs, and of the heir presumptive to the throne. The royal marriage act only provided that no descendant of George the Second should have a right to marry without that consent.—The motion was then withdrawn.

13. FOREIGN POLICY.—On Saturday (August 24), Colonel Evans brought forward a motion for papers respecting the recent foreign policy of Ministers. With respect to Portugal, the capital of which country was now in the possession of the queen, he had hoped that his Majesty's government, with that of France, would have announced their recognition of her Majesty. As Russia had prevented our interfering in the affairs of Portugal, he thought that, on the other hand, England and France should have prevented any interference in the affairs of Turkey on the part of Russia. The first question he would put was, whether the body of troops lately sent to Turkey by Russia were sent with the concurrence of the English government; and if not, whether, in opposition to any intervention on the part of the same, they had possessed themselves of the fortifications of the Dardanelles. He thought that some strong measure ought to be taken to check Russia, as it must certainly be evident to all that it was the policy of that country to extend her sway until she had completely nullified all the other European powers. He hoped the noble lord would take into consideration whether it were not desirable that a treaty be entered into between France and England

to counterbalance that which existed between Russia and Turkey. He concluded by moving for the production of any papers which might be in the possession of his Majesty's government relating to these matters.—Mr *Cutlar Fergusson* seconded the motion, and concurred with him in all the topics he had introduced.—Lord *Palmerston* felt it right to correct one mistake into which the hon. and gallant member had fallen with respect to Portugal. He could assure the hon. and gallant member that Russia had not in any way whatever influenced our government in the line of conduct pursued towards Portugal. With regard to the conduct of France, he believed that government also to have acted on their own principles, without any consideration for the feelings of Russia. With regard to the affairs of the east, he was aware that it had been announced that a treaty had been concluded between Russia and Turkey, but nothing had been made known to his Majesty's government in relation to it; it was impossible therefore to give any information upon the subject. In answer to the question, whether the Russian troops had entered Turkey with the consent of England, or actually against her protest, he had merely to say, that, having the most entire confidence in the honour of Russia, and trusting that she would withdraw the troops as soon as her object should have been accomplished, they did not think it necessary to make any protest on the matter.—The motion was then withdrawn.—On Monday (Aug. 26), Mr *Thomas Attwood* again introduced the subject of our foreign policy. After expressing his delight at the recognition of Donna Maria as Queen of Portugal by the British government (which had taken place since the previous discussion), he proceeded to put various questions to Lord *Palmerston* respecting a treaty said to have been lately entered into between Holland and the United States, very detrimental to our interests—the refusal of assistance to Turkey against the Pacha—the object of Lord *Durham*'s mission to Russia—and the reception of Count *Orloff* (the Russian ambassador) at the British court.—Lord *Palmerston* said, with regard to the first question, he had no knowledge of any treaty lately concluded between Holland and the United States. With respect to the second point, there was an error as to dates. It was in the month of October that the application for assistance by Turkey was made. Without giving any very detailed explanation of the matter, he would remind the house that we were then embarking in naval operations in the North Sea and on the coast of Holland, and were under the necessity of keeping up another naval force on the coast of Portugal; and without an application to Parliament, it would have been impossible to send to the Mediterranean such a squadron as would have served the purpose of the Porte, and at the same time have comported with the naval dignity of this country; and as Parliament was not then sitting, it was impossible for government to acquiesce in the request made by the Sultan. With respect to the mission of Lord *Durham*, great misapprehension had prevailed on that subject. The person who was ambassador at the court of St Petersburg left it in consequence of ill health, and it was before another was appointed that his lordship went out. He did not go with any specific instructions—he was charged with the whole general business of Europe for England at that court—his instructions embraced all points. The manner in which the noble lord had conducted that mission had obtained for him the unqualified approbation of his colleagues and his sovereign—his mission was perfectly successful. Then with regard to Count *Orloff*, he was not in this country on a mission: he had been sent to the Hague on one, but in this country he was more in the character of a distinguished traveller.—Mr *Attwood* spoke a few words, and the conversation dropped.

13. ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—On Saturday (August 24), Lord *Althorp* moved that the house, on rising that day, do adjourn to Wednesday (28), in order to give the Peers time to bring up the arrears of business, which was accordingly done.

14. ROYAL ASSENT.—On Wednesday (August 28), the royal assent was given by commission to about sixty bills; among which were the East India charter, China trade, colonial slavery, Irish grand jury, fines and recoveries, and Chancery Offices bills.

15. LONG SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Sir *Robert Inglis*, on Thursday (August 29), upon presenting the forty-first report of the committee upon public petitions, called the attention of the house to the length of its sittings during this and preceding sessions. It appeared from a statement, which had been prepared with great care, that the house, during the present session, had sat more than twice the number of days, and nearly three times the number of hours that were occupied in the session of 1826, during which the house sat 64 days, or 457 hours. Even the great reform session of 1831 sat only 98 days, or 918 hours; while, in the present session, the house had, up to yesterday, sat 142 days, or 1270 hours. The session of 1806, it appeared, had occupied 125 days, or 645 hours, giving an average proportion of 5 hours each day; the session of 1807, 86 days, or 434 hours, giving also an average proportion of 5 hours each day. In 1811, the Parliament sat 135 days, or 588 hours, which gave an average of only 4½ hours each day; and in 1814, the sittings occupied 127 days, or 476 hours, which was not 4 hours each day. It

was a cruel mockery to compare factory labour with the labours of the house; for from these statements it would be seen, that, during the whole session, the house had been occupied 9 hours a-day on an average; and for the much larger portion of the session, namely, since Easter, considerably more than 12 hours a-day. These facts had not been collected by himself, but by one of the most able and intelligent officers of the house, whose presence prevented him from saying more.

16. THE PROROGATION.—On Thursday (August 29), the King entered the House of Lords about two o'clock, and took his seat on the throne. The Commons were then summoned to attend; and the *Speaker* soon made his appearance, accompanied by several members. The royal assent was given to a number of bills.—The *Lord Chancellor* then, on bended knee, presented the King with a copy of the following speech, which his Majesty read with a firm and distinct voice:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In opening the present Parliament I stated, that never at any time had subjects of greater interest and magnitude called for your attention. The manner in which you have discharged the duties then committed to you now demands my warmest acknowledgment, and enables me to close a session not more remarkable for its extraordinary duration, than for the patient and persevering industry which you have displayed in many laborious inquiries, and in perfecting the various legislative measures which have been brought under your consideration.

"I continue to receive from my allies, and from all the foreign powers, assurances of their friendly disposition.

"I regret that I cannot yet announce to you the conclusion of a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium. But the convention which, in conjunction with the King of the French, I concluded in May last with the King of the Netherlands, prevents a renewal of hostilities in the Low Countries, and thus affords a fresh security for the general continuance of peace.

"Events which have lately taken place in Portugal have induced me to renew my diplomatic relations with that kingdom, and I have accredited a minister to the court of her most faithful majesty at Lisbon. You may rest assured that I look with the greatest anxiety to the moment when the Portuguese monarchy, so long united with this country by the ties of alliance and the closest bonds of interest, may be restored to a state of peace, and regain its former prosperity.

"The hostilities which had disturbed the peace of Turkey have been terminated, and you may be assured that my attention will be carefully directed to any events which may affect the present state or the future independence of that empire.

"An investigation, carefully prosecuted during the last session, has enabled you to renew the charter of the Bank of England, on terms which appear to be well calculated to sustain public credit, and to secure the usefulness of that important establishment.

"The laborious inquiries carried on by committees of both houses of Parliament for several successive sessions, have also enabled you to bring the affairs of the East India Company to a satisfactory adjustment. I have the more confident expectation that the system of government thus established will prove to have been wisely framed for the improvement and happiness of the natives of India; whilst, by the opening of the China trade, a new field has been afforded for the activity and enterprise of British commerce.

"The state of slavery in my colonial possessions has necessarily occupied a portion of your time and your attention, commensurate with the magnitude and difficulty of the subject. Whilst your deliberations have been guided by the paramount considerations of justice and humanity, the interests of the colonial proprietors have not been overlooked. I trust that the future proceedings of the Assemblies, and the conduct of all classes in my colonies, may be such as to give full effect to the benevolent intentions of the legislature, and to satisfy the just expectations of my people.

"I observe with satisfaction that the amendment of the law has continued to occupy your attention, and that several important measures have been adopted, by some of which the titles to property have been rendered more secure, and the conveyance of it more easy; whilst by others the proceedings in the courts of law and equity have been made more expeditious and less costly. The establishment of the Court of Privy Council is another improvement, which, while it materially assists suitors at home, will, I trust, afford substantial relief to those in my foreign possessions.

"You may rest assured that there is no part of your labours which I regard with a deeper interest than that which tends, by well-considered amendments of the law, to make justice easily accessible to all my subjects.

"With this view I have caused a commission to be issued for digesting into one body the enactments of the criminal law, and for inquiring how far and by what means a similar process may be extended to the other branches of our jurisprudence. I have also directed commissions to be issued for investigating the state of the municipal corporations throughout the United Kingdom. The result of their inquiries will enable you to mature those means which may seem best fitted to place the internal government of corporate cities and towns upon a solid foundation, in respect of their finances, their judicature, and their police. In the meantime, two important acts have been passed for giving constitutions upon sound principles to the royal and parliamentary burghs of Scotland. Your attention will therefore be called to the expediency of extending similar advantages to the unincorporated towns in England, which have now acquired the right of returning members to Parliament.

"It was with the greatest pain that I felt myself compelled to call upon you for additional powers to control and punish the disturbers of the public peace in Ireland.

This call was answered, as I confidently expected, by your loyalty and firmness. I have not found it necessary, except in a very limited degree, to use the powers confided to me, and I have now the satisfaction of forming you that the spirit of insubordination and licence, which had prevailed to so alarming an extent, been in a great measure subdued.

"I look forward with anxiety to the time when the painful necessity of continuing this measure of great unavoidable severity may cease; and I have given my sent, with unqualified satisfaction, to the various salutary and remedial measures, which, during the course of the present session, have been proposed to me for my acceptance.

"The act, which, in pursuance of my recommendation you have passed with respect to the temporalities of the branch of the united church which is established in Ireland, and for the immediate and total abolition of vestments, and the acts for the better regulation of juries, both as to their civil and criminal functions, affords the best proofs that full reliance may be placed on Parliament of the United Kingdom for the introduction of such beneficial improvements as may ensure the well of all classes of my subjects; and thus effectually cementing that legislative union, which, with your support, it is determination to maintain inviolate.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year. The estimates proposed by my direction were considerably lower than those of former sessions, and you have wisely applied savings which have thus been effected to a diminution of the public burdens. In this course of judicious economy, combined with a due regard to the exigencies of the state, I am persuaded that you will persevere, and thus confirm the title which you have acquired to general confidence, as the faithful guardians of the honour of the crown, and of the true interests of the people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In returning to your respective counties, you will carry with you the gratifying reflection that your labours have been assiduously employed for the benefit of your fellow-subjects. During the recess, your attention will be equally directed to the same important object. As in this useful and honourable discharge both of your public and private duties, under the blessing of Divine Providence, I confidently rely for the encouragement and support of my people in that love of liberty and order, that spirit of industry and obedience to the laws, and that moral worth, which constitute the safety and happiness of nations."

Then the *Lord Chancellor*, by his Majesty's command, said—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure that Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 31st day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 31st day of October next.

The Commons retired, and the King left the house.—In the House of Commons, the *Speaker*, as usual, read the royal speech; then shook hands with Lord *Althorp*, Sir *James Graham*, and other members, and the whole separated.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

THE close of the first session of the reformed Parliament has very naturally been made the occasion of a general comment; for instituting a comparison of its labours with those of its predecessors, and thus determining the result of the "grand experiment" which it owed its existence. As might be expected, the public judgment is, or is represented as being, much divided on the subject; and any one inclined to be satirical, might find ample matter for the indulgence of his humour, in the diversity of extreme opinions promulgated by the different parties in the state; all of which is very natural, and only what any one acquainted with the feelings which actuate mankind must have anticipated. Posterity, however, will not, on this account, feel the less curious to know the tone and temper of the public mind at such a crisis, and we have thought it worth while to collate a few of the decisions pronounced by the more influential portion of the newspaper press, and which, we believe, may be held as pretty truly representing the opinions of the various parties in the country.

MINISTERIAL.

TIMES.—All the important business of the session has been transacted within the last five or six weeks, and the vast majority of the session has been taken up with long-winded and unprofitable speeches, many upon motions which seemed to have been brought forward with no other object than that of furnishing topics for display to garrulous vanity, and a means of fictitious reputation out of doors. The "display" were, in nine cases out of ten, lamentable failures, while the motions have been so seldom pressed to division, that the most extended charity will hardly induce any one to believe that they could have originated in any serious desire to benefit the public. The vice of interminable prating must be eradicated, or the next session the House of Commons will become a positive nuisance. Upon the whole, it may be remarked, as to this first session of a reformed House of Commons, that the new instrument has worked more kindly in some respects than its most sanguine

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ends had predicted from so unripe an experiment; and that it has signally disappointed the forebodings of its enemies, who stigmatised, by anticipation, an assembly chosen by the people as one through which would be "impossible to carry on the public business—as a slave and pander to the lawless mob—as a wild democracy, inconsistent with the maintenance of property and order, and repugnant to the spirit of our monarchical constitution."

MORNING CHRONICLE.—The first session of the reformed Parliament is now at an end. We may say, without fear of contradiction, that a great deal of time has been spent very unprofitably. The system of discussing the various clauses of long bills in committees of the whole house, seems to us to betray a great want of skill in the mode of conducting business. The speech of his Majesty contains a clear and succinct account of the labours of the session, and indicates some of the subjects which must be entered on at the next session. The view which is taken in it of our foreign relations is fair and candid. The representatives of the people may not in all cases have deemed their pledges; and the constituencies may have expected more from Ministers and the reformed Parliament than has been realised. But we cannot help thinking that, on reflection, they will admit that much has been done both in the way of reduction of expenditure and improvement of our institutions. And it ought to be borne in mind, that the vessel of the state is now fairly launched on the sea of reform; that what has been gained this session in the way of reduction and municipal improvement, lays the foundation for still further reduction, and still further improvement. The balance of the constitution has been inclined towards reform; and what we have not received this year, we shall infallibly obtain in future years.

GLOBE.—As the first reformed Parliament has at last been prorogued, it may be well to compare the state of affairs now with that in which they were just before the present Ministers came into office. At home, and in the metropolis, in 1830, the King was advised by his Ministers not to go into the city, for the people were either so dissatisfied or so wretched from taxation and want of employment, that it was apprehended they might insult their sovereign, notwithstanding his recent accession to the throne, and the popular profession of the navy, in which he was reared. In 1833, whenever his Majesty or his court appear, "swift unspoken pomps" proclaim his approach, and there is not a city in the world where attachment to the government and loyalty to the prince are more manifested or more marked than in London. In 1830 there raged in this country a systematic riot and turbulence, and a general discontent, which was not inaptly stigmatised as a servile war. In 1833, the manufacturers are fully employed at comparatively high wages, and the peasantry generally so at wages which, if not ample, are much better than heretofore, and that notwithstanding the reasonable price of all the necessities of life, and the great cheapness of wearing apparel. Peace and confidence are restored, and the relations of master and servant, tenant and landlord, gradually becoming, as in the best times, the bonds of affection and attachment—not, as under the old Tory system of corruption, profusion, and severity, the badge of hatred, dishonour, and hostility. In Europe and France, in the autumn of 1830, every thing appeared unsettled and warlike, and the world was perplexed not only with the dread of change, but with the approach of general collision and war. In Portugal, indeed, the civil war still rages; but under what different circumstances! In the two great cities of that kingdom, the authority which two successive monarchs of Great Britain and their respective cabinets have recognised as legitimate, is fully established—the English name is respected—the English connection is cherished, and the English merchant sailed and treated from one end of the coast to the other as a brother and a countryman. In the meanwhile, confidence is restored, commerce and trade reviving, and a fair prospect afforded of these blessings being substantially secured by permanent and liberal institutions, and by the authority and presence of a regency and sovereign attached to the crown and people of Great Britain by the ties of recent obligation and gratitude, as well as ancient treaties and obvious interest. Let those who really are Conservatives, that is, who love order and tranquillity combined with liberty, justice, and prosperity, look to the condition of Englishmen at home and abroad, and deny, if they can, that a liberal Ministry and a reformed Parliament have been successful in discovering the secret of preserving these blessings.

ANTI-MINISTERIAL.

MORNING POST.—The reformed Parliament has completed its first session, distinguished from parliaments not reformed only or chiefly by the circumstance, that the community at large recognise now for the first time, in the cessation of parliamentary labour, a great public good. The speech of his Majesty consists almost entirely of a summary of the legislative acts of the session, mingled with expressions of praise, which, as the authors of the acts are also the authors of the speech, may be considered of doubtful value. The general allusion to the state of foreign affairs conveys just as much meaning as such allusions generally convey—that is, none at all; while, upon the single branch of foreign policy, which excited the desire and the expectation of something

more definite and intelligible, that which relates to Portugal, his Majesty is restricted to the communication of the fact, that the diplomatic relations of England with that country have been renewed, and to the expression of his royal wish for the restoration of peace, happiness, and prosperity to its inhabitants. As to the style of king's speeches, we would not be fastidiously critical. The statesmen by whom they are written, often are, and always ought to be, intent upon graver matters than mere elegancies of composition. But if we wanted any proof that the boasted march of intellect is a retrograde march, and might be permitted to infer meanness and barbarity of thought from meanness and barbarity of language, we should point with confidence to the King's speech of yesterday.

INDEPENDENT.

MORNING HERALD.—The first session of the reformed Parliament has closed—not with a degree of eclat commensurate with the splendid anticipations which attended its opening. The public may have been unreasonable in the hopes which they indulged of the rapid and effective working for the national benefit of the new machinery of representation; but if they have indulged in hopes unreasonable and extravagant, it should be remembered that those hopes had been cherished by the lavish promises of candidates who have been very scant of their performance, and whose conduct on the floor of Parliament has formed a striking and instructive contrast with their professions on the hustings. Some there are who have well maintained the character of independence which should ever distinguish the representatives of the people; but no one can have attended to the proceedings of the past session, without coming to the painful conclusion, that no small number of persons have, somehow or other, obtained admission into the first reformed House of Commons, who are mere hunters after place and its emoluments—men destitute of talent, intelligence, and public virtue, and who, in less excited times, would not be able to persuade any enlightened body of constituents that they possessed the requisites which should belong to the legislators of a great empire. His Majesty's speech, or rather the speech of the Ministers of the crown, is exuberant of gratitude, and it ought to be; for never had any Ministers to deal with a more subservient body of representatives. If they committed an error by removing a burden from the people's shoulders, as in the case of the malt tax, or abating some grievous oppression, as in the case of the factory system, they had sufficient docility, when properly lectured, to repair the error and make atonement for the indiscretion, by replacing the burden and restoring the grievance. History will not fail to do adequate justice to such exalted consistency.

ATLAS.—A more laborious session is not upon record; and although much of its time was frittered away in idle declamation and unprofitable motions, yet it must be admitted on all hands, that a vast amount of public business has been actually transacted since it met. Considering that it was the first session of the reformed Parliament; that it contained a large infusion of popular spirit, somewhat rudely blended with the great mass; that much was expected; that an eager desire for personal distinction, and the fulfilment of extravagant pledges, prevailed, and that the novelty of many of the parts prevented the harmonious working of the whole, we think that it has established a favourable claim, notwithstanding the many practical inconsistencies it exhibited, to the approbation of the country. It is true, that in one part of the empire reform seems to have deteriorated the quality of representation, and that Ireland has not gained either in the respectability, the weight, or the abilities of her representatives, by the measure that enlarged her electoral privileges. But the circumstances of Ireland are anomalous, and the struggle to obtain one object, which the people suffered themselves to be persuaded was necessary to their welfare, deceived them into a hasty submission to the dictates of a sovereign demagogue, who put the representation of one half of the country into his pocket. Hence the inequality of personal character and intellectual influence that was exhibited on the surface of the bygone session. But mediocrity and impudence must settle down to their natural level; and as the experience of the Parliament advances, and the members begin to feel their strength, and to fall into their proper places, and the pressure of business displaces the vanity of individual display and turbulent politics, we anticipate that the reformed Parliament will be found to accomplish its destiny, not, perhaps, so successfully as could be desired, but with sufficient utility to justify the confidence of the people. It certainly ought to have done more, considering the time that it consumed in the session just closed, but it ought not to be forgotten that it did a great deal.

LIBERAL.

SPECTATOR.—The curtain falls on the first session of the reformed Parliament; is the nation—are the electors of the House of Commons—satisfied with the performance? We believe not. Disappointment—at one time we might have used a harsher word than disappointment—has prevailed through the greater part of the session, to the very close; and this feeling is not confined to rash and unscrupulous innovators and inexperienced dreamers in politics, but extends to large bodies of cautious and thoughtful men, whose expectations are moderate, and their views constitu-

tional and patriotic. They say that, hitherto, they have seen little or no difference between a reformed Parliament and an unreformed Parliament; this, in one word, is the cause of quarrel—and the complaint is general. The grand error of a large majority of the members of the present Parliament, has been their neglect of proper preparation. They were evidently under the impression, that with the reform Ministry at the head of affairs, nothing could go wrong. The consequences of this error would not have been so disastrous to the reputation of our representatives, had Ministers themselves been equal to the performance of the duties required from them. So far from this being the case, however, their ignorance, inaptitude, and negligence, have been astounding. The history of their measures proves that this assertion is not too harsh or sweeping. The most thoroughgoing of their partisans cannot deny the recorded facts of the Parliamentary journals. Every measure of importance (except, perhaps, the East India bill)—the coercion, Irish church, bank charter, and slavery bills, and their measures of finance, required perpetual amendments and remodelling; and many of their most essential features bore little resemblance, when they finally received his Majesty's sanction, to those which they possessed when first introduced by the Minister. In all their changes, they still received the steady support of large, though frequently dissatisfied majorities. Now, why did these dissatisfied gentlemen vote for these measures? Principally, we believe, from the conviction which weighed upon them, that they had no choice. Many clearheaded men saw at a glance that the government had blundered; that their measures were inefficient, and all but impracticable; but, owing to the previous reliance upon the wisdom of our rulers, they had neglected to prepare better plans of their own as substitutes. The various subjects, too, having been once broached, there were strong arguments for their "settlement," as it was termed—though in many instances erroneously so—with as little delay as possible. Any thing, it was said, is better than suspense—matters cannot go on as they are: and thus, measures disgracefully bungled were hurried through the house amidst the anger and sneers of the very men who voted for them. That Ministers are justly liable to the gravest censure for the incomplete state and the ill-considered manner in which nearly every measure of the session was brought forward, there can be no doubt. The blind confidence which was so liberally awarded to them was misplaced, and indiscreet under any circumstances. Public patience has been severely tried during the last few months. Not merely have a large class of the measures passed in Parliament been objectionable, but others—such as the repeal of the septennial act, the declaration against sinecures, the abolition of military flogging, and almost every question relative to the freedom of the press—have been discussed in a style and tone which ill became the reformed house. The independent party have hitherto failed to satisfy just expectation almost as much as the mere ministerialists. They must totally change their present tactics, and learn to act in concert. If they mean to effect substantial good to the country, the different members must, for a time at least, throw aside their own peculiar, and, under present circumstances, impracticable plans, and unite in some feasible attempt to benefit their constituents. As it is, one aims at an alteration of the currency, another at the abolition of the corn laws, another at extensive emigration, and so forth; each insisting upon the pre-eminent importance of his own project, but refusing to exert himself heartily for that of a brother member. This is not the way in which a Ministry is to be kept in check, or a nation to be benefited by its representatives. In proof of this, we ask, what has the independent party effected for the country during the last six months?

EXAMINER.—Ministers thank their subservient majority, as they well may do, for their profligate votes of the public money; brag of diminution of burdens (in tiles and tax-carts); give themselves the praise (no one else will give them) of a judicious economy; and tell their creatures that they have confirmed the title they had acquired (when? and how?) to general confidence, as the faithful guardians of the true interests of the people. No other mouth but the unfortunate King's could these men get to utter these prodigious inventions. They make his Majesty the trumpet upon which to sound their own note of praise, and they do it like men who know that they must take the matter into their own hands, and make the fullest and freest use of their only opportunity. All this is said of the most unpopular Parliament that ever closed the disappointments and vexations of a session! But by whom is the praise given? By the King? No. By the Ministers, who have dragged it through the dirt, and protest that the ordure is frankincense.

Foreign News.

PORTUGAL.

SINCE our last, the courts of England, France, and Sweden, have officially recognised Donna Maria as Queen of Portugal. This was done by the British government on August 15th, when Lord William Russell delivered to Don Pedro his credentials for this purpose. The young queen arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday, September 8, on her way to Lisbon. OCTOBER, 1833.

bon, and, in consequence of the command of his majesty, was received with royal honours. All the yards of the vessels were manned, and she entered amid loud cheers and discharges of artillery. Sir James Graham and other distinguished persons received her majesty, and she was conducted to the residence of the port admiral. On Tuesday evening, the queen, with her stepmother, the Duchess of Braganza, proceeded to Windsor, where she was royally entertained for several days by their majesties. They sailed, on the afternoon of the 18th, for Lisbon, in the *Soho steamer*.

For several weeks during August and the early part of September, the forces of Don Pedro appear to have employed themselves exclusively in fortifying their main position in Lisbon, while those of Don Miguel, under Marshal Bourmont, amounting to above 20,000, and thus greatly outnumbering their opponents, remained in no distant quarters, preparing for a grand attack on the capital. This attack took place, September 5, being chiefly directed to the northern quarter of Lisbon; but, though apparently in the first instance crowned with some success, it was not eventually triumphant. On the 7th, the assailing troops do not appear to have remained in possession of any part of the city; and every thing had resumed its wonted position.

On the 9th, the army of Don Miguel advanced upon the palace of Ajuda, which they pillaged, and then retired. Upon the whole, it appears that the prospects of this individual are not so desperate as they appeared after his evacuation of Lisbon. His army under Bourmont doubles the whole forces of Don Pedro. He has another army of 3000 in the south, under Larochejaquelein. The whole country, besides Oporto and Lisbon, is in his hands. The priests are indefatigable in exerting their immense influence to supply him with recruits, who are said to pour in very fast. The forces of Don Pedro are said to be in great distress for provisions, and dare not go into the country except in large numbers, on account of the resentment and hostility of the populace. Again, it has been formally announced that Britain will afford him no actual assistance. He must sink or swim with the forces which he at present possesses.

About five thousand pipes of wine have been destroyed by the Miguelites at Oporto.

FRANCE.

THE King has been making a tour in the northern quarter of his dominions, where he is stated to have been very favourably received. At Cherbourg he had an interview with Lord Durham, which is held to indicate some stir in the western cabinets in reference to the congress of the eastern sovereigns. Louis Philip is now so unpopular with his subjects at Paris, that bets are freely laid that he will not be in possession of the throne a twelvemonth. There can be no doubt, from that infallible test, the circulation of the newspapers, that the party against this monarch is rapidly increasing.

Great numbers of Carlists are said to be on the way to visit the royal exiles at Prague, to congratulate the young prince, whom they style Henry the Fifth, on his attaining his majority of thirteen. The Duchess de Berri is also on the point of visiting her relatives, with the hope of being reconciled to them.

RUSSIA.

A PLOT is stated to have been discovered for the assassination of the emperor. The individuals concerned appear to be Poles returned from France; but the accounts received on the subject are exceedingly obscure.

The Russian government have issued a new catechism for the use of the schools in the Polish provinces of Russia. We insert a few of the queries and answers laid down in it, that our readers may have some idea of the genuine spirit of absolutism, as it exists even at the nineteenth century. No other motive could induce us to stain our pages with this revolting effusion of despotism and blasphemy. It is printed at Wilna, 1832.

Q. How is the authority of the emperor to be considered in reference to the spirit of Christianity?—A. As proceeding immediately from God.

Q. What duties does religion teach us, the humble subjects of his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, to practise towards him?—A. Worship, obedience, fidelity, the payment of taxes, service, love and prayer, the whole being comprised in the words *worship and fidelity*.

Q. What kind of obedience do we owe him?—A. An entire, passive, and unbounded obedience in every point of view.

Q. Is the service of his majesty, the emperor, obligatory on us?—A. Absolutely so; we should, if required, sacrifice ourselves in compliance with his will, both in a civil and military capacity, and in whatever manner he deems expedient.

Q. How are irreverence and infidelity to the emperor to be considered in reference to God?—A. As the most heinous sin, the most frightful criminality.

Q. What motive have we to fulfil the duties above enumerated?—A. The motives are twofold—some natural, others revealed.

Q. What are the supernatural revealed motives for this worship?—A. The supernatural revealed motives are, that the emperor is the *vicegerent and minister of God* to execute the divine commands; and, consequently, disobedience to the emperor is identified with disobedience to God himself; that God will reward us in the world to come for the worship and obedience we render the emperor,

and punish us severely to all eternity should we disobey and neglect to worship him.

Q. What books prescribe these duties?—A. The New and Old Testaments, and particularly the Psalms, Gospels, and Apostolic Epistles.

Q. What examples confirm this doctrine?—A. The example of Jesus Christ himself, who lived and died in allegiance to the Emperor of Rome, and respectfully submitted to the judgment which condemned him to death. We have, moreover, the example of the apostles, who both loved and respected them; they suffered meekly in dungeons conformably to the will of emperors, and did not revolt like malefactors and traitors. We must, therefore, in imitation of these examples, suffer and be silent.

Q. At what period did the custom originate of praying to the Almighty for the prosperity of the sovereign?—The custom of publicly praying for the emperors is coeval with the introduction of Christianity; which custom is to us the most valuable legacy and splendid gift we have received from past ages.

JAMAICA.

THE amended plan of Ministers, for the extinction of colonial slavery, was received in Jamaica on the 19th July, and gave general satisfaction to the planters. The slaves, however, are stated to be grumbling at the new condition of apprenticeship into which they are transferred, but chiefly on account of their being thus no longer at ease on the subjects of sickness and old age.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE states of South America are now recovering rapidly from the unfortunate civil broils in which they have been so many years engaged, and there is much reason to hope that we shall soon enjoy a lucrative commerce with those countries. The happiness of the Great Central Colombian Republic is said to have been achieved mainly by its late separation into three states, Venezuela, New Grenada, and Quito; the union of these incongruous elements having been productive of only discord and misery.

CONGRESS OF SOVEREIGNS.

CONSIDERABLE attention has been attracted, during the past month, to a congress of the sovereigns of the east of Europe, which, after being long contemplated, has at length taken place at a town in Bohemia, designated Munchen-Gratz. The sovereigns are the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia. No doubt appears to be entertained that the object of these monarchs is to devise measures for arresting the progress of liberal opinion in Europe, though what shape such measures could take, in the present state of feeling, is utterly beyond calculation. A power appears to have been reserved for forming a rupture with Great Britain and France, in the breaking off of the negotiations respecting Holland and Belgium, which has taken place since our last. It also appears that Prussia has been forming a party in the Swiss Confederation, as if with the view of obtaining a centre of action near France. Its hopes in this quarter, however, are stated to be for the present blighted. Disturbances, it is well known, have long agitated the cantons of Basle and Neuchâtel; and the malcontents in the latter state lately petitioned Prussia to be taken under its protection. The Swiss Diet has just put down these movements by occupying Neuchâtel with the troops of the confederation. The Prussian ambassador thought proper to protest against this proceeding; but it is said the only reply he will receive, is to be one expressing surprise at his interference. Since then, the canton has sent deputies to the Diet as usual.

Upon the whole, it is impossible to see the least chance which these sovereigns can have of suppressing liberal institutions and opinions in the powerful countries where they are already triumphant. The parties in those countries which might have been expected to befriend such an effort, are reduced to a state of perfect powerlessness; and every day which passes, without showing any actual mischief as arising from the new opinions, gives them fresh strength and durability.

IRELAND.

EARLY in the past month the Ministry appointed the Marquis of Wellesley to succeed the Marquis of Anglesea as Lord-Lieutenant, the latter nobleman (who, it is said, will be created Duke of Mona) having found it necessary to retire on account of his long declining health. The Marquis of Wellesley was formerly Lord-Lieutenant, and conciliated the popular party by discountenancing the Orangemen. But he is now 73, and though, from his selection by Ministers, a liberal administration may be expected, it seems to be feared that he has not sufficient energy remaining to discharge ably the critical and onerous duties imposed upon him.

During the summer, as usual, Ireland has been comparatively tranquil. But, notwithstanding the coercion bill, or rather perhaps in consequence in some measure of that act, there is much reason to expect dreadful disturbances in the winter, when the people have the pinch of both cold and hunger to excite them. A most determined resistance to the payment of rent has already sprung up in the county of Limerick, and the landlords are stated to be in the greatest alarm. A mischievous spirit has also been manifested in the county of Armagh. The combination system, lately so prevalent among the tradesmen of Britain, has also spread to Ireland, which for once has been the recipient instead of the giving party in the interchange of the elements of disturbance.

The loss, by the recent burning of Dublin custom-house (detailed in our last), is stated to be £140,000.

The sufferers have claimed compensation to amount from the government. No cue has been to the origin of the fire.

ENGLAND.

DISASTERS BY SEA.

On the evening of Friday, the 30th August, and some places rather earlier, one of the severest that have visited the coasts of this island for years, commenced blowing. The range of its force was chiefly confined to the shores of England, Holland, and France, and the amount of damage which it produced is prodigious. On all these coasts a great number of vessels have been damaged or wrecked; while, by land, much injury was done upon hop-plantations, gardens, and orchards. Houses were unroofed, and streets flooded in the towns on the coast. By far the most calamitous occurrence at sea appears to have been the loss of the *Amphitrite* convict ship, which was cast upon the French coast near Boulogne, on Friday the 30th.

This vessel sailed for New South Wales, from Woolwich, on the 25th of August. Captain Hamilton was the commander; Mr Forrester the surgeon; there were 108 female convicts, 12 children, a crew of sixteen persons. The captain was the owner of the vessel. When the ship arrived at Dungeness, the gale began. On Friday morning the captain hove the ship to, the gale being too heavy to sail. At noon on Saturday, owing to the wind being round from the south-west to the north-west, the vessel went upon the shore a little way to the east of Boulogne harbour. In the language of an officer who was afterwards appointed by the Admiralty to inquire into the circumstances, "the ship behaved very well, was well found, and made little or no water." The conduct of the master, more particularly in the danger was discovered, was seaman-like, judicious and decisive, and he was perfectly cool and collected throughout. When he saw that it was impossible to avoid the land, he told the mate that they must get out for the best berth, and run her up as high as possible. The helm was put up, the after-sail taken in, and the yards squared for that purpose as the ship grounded; after which the anchor was let go, and the chain cable shoved out, with the view of lighting the ship forward; and, subsequently, the shackle was taken out, and the cable slipped, that the vessel might drive up as the tide rose, the maintop sails being set up to assist her. Neither the master, the surgeon, nor the crew, had any fears for their safety, or apprehended their inevitable fate on the rise of the tide. The pilots declare that no vessel, whatever her strength, could possibly have been saved, and made no signals. The greater part of the crew were below in the evening, some to supper, and others to their hammocks, and were there till the ship broke over them, about nine o'clock, believing the ship made no water after striking heavily on the first grounding, that she would float up, and be left high and dry after high water. No steps were taken to save the crew by getting on shore, although they had the means for doing so within themselves by their own boats, and also it was proposed to them, in two instances, by some gallant French pilots and fishermen; and it is evident there was a reasonable hope that all hands might have been saved by either of these means, from the time they were struck, at about half-past four, till near seven in the evening; for this sad error in judgment, they paid an extreme penalty; it is through this fatal error the lives of the crew and the poor wretched passengers were sacrificed; for there is no reason to believe, from the evidence of the three surviving seamen (all intelligent men for their situations), that either the master or surgeon feared or thought about the escape of the poor convicts. It was at one time ordered the surgeon to get the long-boat out to land the convicts, but, most unhappily, this was prevented by the interference of his (the surgeon's) wife, [who, in pride, objected to going on shore in the same boat with convicts.] "This occurrence was not known to the master."

It appears that these unfortunate creatures were battered down under the hatches, but, when darkness approached, broke wildly through that barrier, and frantically rushed on deck. About seven o'clock the flood-tide began, and the crew, seeing there were no hopes of landing, clung to the rigging. The poor women and 12 children remained on deck for an hour and a half, uttering the most piteous cries. Several persons, including the captain, subsequently trusted themselves to spars, and endeavoured to reach the shore; but only three men, Owen, Towsey, and Rice, accomplished this object, being all that were saved out of 136 persons. The ship eventually broke in two, when all the women and others remaining on deck disappeared in the gulf that yawned for their destruction.

Some blame was at first thrown by the public upon Mr Hamilton, the British consul at Boulogne, for being present to order the convicts on shore; but on an inquiry, his conduct turns out entirely free of reproach.

The second disaster in point of importance as to loss of life, was the beaching of the *Earl of Wemyss* schooner (trading between London and Leith), off Brancaster, Wells, which took place on the morning of Saturday the 31st, after the vessel had been for twenty-four hours

ageable. Owing to some very culpable negligence, the female part of the passengers were left to perish in the cabin, while the remainder of the individuals on board got off to shore. The names of the sufferers are, Hamilton, her son, and daughter; Mrs Pyne, her daughter; Mrs Cornac and son; Miss Susan Pyne and nephew; and Mrs W. Brown. It appears that the vessel was in no respect damaged by coming on shore, except in the rudder. The unhappy disaster was occasioned by the sea washing over the deck, and filling the ladies' cabin by penetrating through the skylights. Had the unfortunate sufferers been fixed to the deck, they would have been quite safe. The Ardincaple steamer, trading between Leith and Aberdeen, left the former port on the morning of Sunday, September 1, with about forty persons, including crew, on board. She was struck about noon by a tremendous sea near Holy Island, by which nine persons were swept overboard, including the master, who with four others perished. The vessel, then in a dreadfully shattered condition, and leaky, was moored within two miles of shore. In this sad condition she lay till Monday, when a codger picked off the remaining passengers, and they were landed in the evening at Hartley. The wreck was sent to the Tyne on Tuesday morning. It appears that not eight lives have been lost in this disastrous event.

It was remarked, when the King went in state to promote Parliament on Thursday, August 29th, that not the slightest popular enthusiasm was displayed, though he behaved with decorum.

His Majesty has lately presented the female members of his family with £5,000 each.

The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland are about to proceed to Berlin with their son Prince George, where he will remain for some time. The young prince is to be put under the charge of a physician at Berlin, from whose skill the duke himself derived great benefit in his youth some years ago.

Mr Manners Sutton has been made a Knight of the Bath. This honour is said to be a voluntary act on the part of his Majesty, who refused last session to confer on him a peerage at the request of Earl Grey.

London has been officially declared free of cholera. A shopkeeper in Holborn lately complained at one of the police offices, that the omnibuses stopped no fewer than 544 times each day in front of his premises.

Of great interest, it is said, is making to obtain the new appointments of magistrates in the West India islands; and the smallness of the salaries (£300 a year) does not seem to hold out any very tempting allurement.

Less than 134 notices of motions for the next session have been entered on the books of the House of Commons, twenty-five of which are for committees of inquiry. There are likewise amongst them four for triennial parliaments, and three for excluding the bishops from the House of Lords.

A requisition is in course of signature for convening an early general meeting of the friends and admirers of late Mr Wilberforce connected with Yorkshire. The requisition is signed by the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, Earl Carlisle, Earl Fitzwilliam, and several others of the principal noblemen and gentlemen of the county.

A correspondent in Manchester informs us that the new bill is likely to be made a dead letter, by the passive resistance of the factory-owners. We are told that their determination to disregard the eight hours' regulation altogether; that they will employ no children at all; will not work the same number of hours—twelve or thirteen—as the adults; and that the first conviction under the new act will be the signal for all of them to close their factories, and thus throw the whole of the immense manufacturing population at once out of employ. Such a course of things could not long continue; but the masters whose act it would be, are better able to hold out the workmen in the case of a strike among themselves. So desperate an opposition to the working of the measure could not have been seriously entertained upon strong grounds; and if it is carried into effect, it will afford *prima facie* evidence of the injustice and impolicy of the new law.—*Spectator*.

An extraordinary instance of presence of mind occurred at a fire in Monmouth Street, London, on the 29th inst., by which the lives of a whole family were saved. The daughter of a man who resided in the house had been turned out of doors for some misconduct by her mother, but, taking advantage of his absence from home the day above day, went to see her mother; and just as she was about to depart, the house was discovered to be on fire, and the flames had gained such an ascendancy on the staircase, as to prevent any person descending from the upper apartments. The daughter, seeing the dangerous situation in which her mother and sisters and herself were placed, seized a poker, and, jumping on the roof, succeeded in making a hole in the ceiling and roof sufficient to admit a person creeping through. The mother then first ascended, and drew the children up, one by one, after her. On reaching the fourth child, she became exhausted, and let it fall. At this time the flames were bursting through the floor in several places, the child's clothes instantly caught fire. Still the young woman's courage and presence of mind did not leave her; and although her own dress was then blazing round her, she seized her sister in her arms, and aided in clambering through the hole on to the roof, where the whole party then took refuge in the adjoining room; and scarcely had they entered it, when the floor on which they had been standing but a few seconds previously, gave way. The young woman was severely hurt about the legs, but is fast recovering. No less than fifty-three persons lived in the house, which was saved by an old clothesman.

A strange seizure was lately made on board a steamer at Hull—namely, a large pigeon-pie. Although the pie of the birds appeared above the crust, their bodies were not beneath it, and in their place was a valuable quantity of gunpowder tea.

Extensive combinations have for some time been forming at Leeds, Huddersfield, Halifax, and other manufacturing towns, amongst the workmen, to compel their masters to give increased wages. They have now assumed so alarming an appearance, that the masters have memorialised government respecting them.

A Maidstone paper gives an account of a most singular occurrence which took place lately at Frant. In a field occupied by Mr C. Hickens, smoke was seen issuing from the decayed part of a beautiful beech-tree, and immediately afterwards flames were observable, although noon-day. With some little difficulty they were subdued. In a short time afterwards, the body of another tree (a very large ash) in the same field was discovered to be on fire, and before means could be resorted to, to extinguish it, the flames encircled the whole body, and defied every exertion that was made to save it, until the tree broke off about six feet up. Both trees were in a most healthy condition. From what cause the fire could have originated, remains a complete mystery.

The new dome of Brighton Bathum fell in with a tremendous crash, on Friday the 30th August. Its weight, being composed entirely of iron, was between four and five hundred tons, and exceeded in size that of St Peter's, at Rome, by 8000 superficial feet. The glazing, which was just about to be begun to, would have required two acres of glass. The immense weight of the dome was too great for the sides, and thus occasioned the accident.

On Monday week, a fellow exhibited his wife for sale, with a halter round her waist, in Melksham market, Wiltshire, and she was purchased by a neighbour for 2s. 6d.—*Spectator*.—[Why is it that public feeling is almost daily shocked with announcements of this description? If there be no specific law for punishing the actors in such brutal exhibitions, is the common law against public nuisances not wide enough to prevent them? Such transactions are clearly illegal, besides that they would disgrace the darkest days of barbarism.]

At Yaxley, in Huntingdonshire, a young lady unfortunately killed her own mother in a very simple and accidental manner. The old lady had been scolding her, and the young lady, in a pet, flung her work-bag at her, in which were some penny-pieces, which, striking her on the temple, instantly proved fatal.

A soldier of the 84th foot, who was confined in Worcester jail for desertion, one day lately placed his right forefinger on the lock of a door, and then drawing it to violently, part of the finger was wrenched off. This was done to disable himself for service.

So strong has the popular feeling become against every impost connected with the church establishment, that at a distraint for poor rates lately in Boston, a number of paupers actually convened to deter any one from bidding at the sale! The recusants, says the Boston Herald, were only deterred from proceeding to acts of violence by the prompt appearance of a party of constables.

Another house in the East India Trade, Shotton and Company (late Shotton, Malcolm, and Company), is stated in the Cape Town papers lately received, to have failed for a large amount.

The Duke of Orleans has remitted to Boulogne the sum of 500 francs, for the relief of the three men saved from the Amphitrite.

The health of President Jackson is stated, in the last accounts received from the United States, to be much improved.

The following letter and memorandum, which are extracted from the Glasgow Chronicle, contain information relative to the trade with China, transmitted from the India board on the 12th ultimo, by Mr Charles Grant, in answer to queries submitted by Mr Ewing, the member for Glasgow:—

At what time British ships will be allowed to clear and sail for Canton?—Not till after 22d April 1834.

At what time teas will be permitted to be landed, warehoused, and sold, by the private trade in this country?—Any time after April 1834, "from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places eastward of the same to the Straits of Magellan, and not from any other place."

How is the stock of teas belonging to the East India Company, and supposed to be equal to two and a half years' consumption, to be realised? Are any restraints likely to be imposed on the mode in which the teas are to be brought to market, so as to prevent an unnecessary glut, and consequent depression of price? Is any arrangement in contemplation for an assumption of the stock by government?—By sales under the superintendence of the Company and Board of Control, which sales must be regulated according to the discretion of the Court and Board, with a view as well to the advantage of the Indian revenues as to that of the British public and the free trader.

Has any resolution now been formed, or if not, can any information be afforded, as to the probability of the mode in which the duties on teas are to be charged?—The act of Parliament fixing rates on certain different classes of teas, varying from 1s. 6d. to 8s. per pound, has passed.

Is the silk raised in Bengal by the Company to be sold in Calcutta? or how is it to be disposed of? and under what regulations as to time, &c., is the transition of the Company's silk factories to private parties to take place?—The silk to be sold in Calcutta if possible; the factories to be disposed of as speedily as practicable; the particulars of the arrangement to be managed by the Indian government.

Is the Company to cease, after the 30th of April 1834, to act as warehousemen and salesmen? and what is to be done with the warehouses?—The Company will continue so to act till their commercial concerns are wound up; private merchants to avail themselves of this arrangement as at present, at their option. Due notice will be given of the Company ceasing to act in that capacity.

SCOTLAND.

ANNUITY TAX.

THE agitation of the citizens of Edinburgh on this subject has now considerably subsided, though not without leaving a deep and abiding sentiment in the minds of the great mass against the authors of the evil. On Friday, August 23, a tradesman in Hanover Street, named Ewart, and a Baptist by religious profession, who, even if willing, was totally unable to pay the tax, was seized and taken to prison, accompanied by the usual array of people carrying flags and placards. According to a chronicler of the day, "his daughter, a fine young woman, in a fit of heroic indignation, which completely overmastered her grief and the natural timidity of her sex, seized one of the

flags, and would have walked before her father to prison with the crowd, but was prevented by him and the interference of the humane bystanders." Ewart was in such circumstances, that his incarceration completely ruined him—deprived him of all he had in the world, and all immediate means of supporting himself and family. His case accordingly excited a very general feeling of horror, as well as compassion. His shop next day was seen shut, with a placard affixed to it, bearing the words, "IN PRISON FOR MINISTERS' STIPEND." Some days afterwards, it was stated that Mr Ewart was very ill, and a request in the usual form was put into the plate at the door of one of the city churches, entreating the prayers of the clergyman for his unfortunate victim: it was intercepted by an elder, and torn to pieces. A medical gentleman named Walker gave a certificate that the life of the prisoner was in danger from his confinement, and the magistrates were petitioned for his release. The bailies, however (Sept. 5), gave a deliverance, finding, that as two other medical persons were of a contrary opinion to Dr Walker, the prisoner should remain where he was. Ewart was at length released (Sept. 12), in consequence of his solicitor having found some flaw in the diligence by which he was incarcerated. Sept. 3, Mr Simpson, a wealthy poulterer, was incarcerated under the usual circumstances, but in a few hours after procured his own liberation, by making payment of the sum charged upon. This, however, he paid under protest, in respect that part of the money had been previously paid; and his agent has given notice of an action of damages for wrongful imprisonment. No other incarceration has taken, or is likely to take place. The bulk of the recusants have been paying their arrears, under a conviction that enough has been done to assure all concerned that this tax can no longer be permitted to exist. The clergy have thus obtained the money which they esteem their right; but it has been only purchased at the expense of all their usefulness among the middle and lower orders of society, for, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to show that it is not they, but the magistrates, who originate these prosecutions, the opinion is next to universal, that, as the magistrates are under no compulsion to make good the money, they must only act as the direct agents of the ministers, who therefore remain liable to all the blame and indignation which has been so abundantly heaped upon them. It would have been happy for the interests of the church, and, what is of infinitely greater importance, for the interests of religion, if the clergy had come forward to aid the councils of their fellow-citizens in endeavouring to obtain an alteration of this unhappy impost; but though a general and uncontradicted rumour prevails that they were active in getting the tax put upon its present footing, they seem to have conceived it no duty of theirs to interfere in getting it removed. The whole affair forms one of the most unfortunate passages in the history of the Church of Scotland since the Revolution, and, to every one acquainted with the earlier history of that church, must appear as a deep and ineffaceable stain upon its memory.

ABSTRACT OF THE BURGH REFORM BILL.

The following is an abstract of the bill for reforming the Scottish burghs, which may be considered as perhaps the most important measure affecting the internal management of the country which has taken place since the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1748:—

1. Right of election to be in all owners, or occupants of premises within the royalty, qualified to vote for a member of Parliament, who have resided six months previous to last day of June, within seven statute miles of royalty. No person in receipt of parochial relief, or pensioner of any corporation, within twelve months of election, to have a vote.
2. In burghs having no member of Parliament, all claims to be voters to be given in by 20th September this year, and 21st July every succeeding year, to the town clerk.
3. Town clerks of burghs to make up a complete list of voters by 20th October this year, and by 16th September every succeeding year, by transferring their names from the parliamentary registers.
4. Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, Dumfries, and Inverness, to be divided into wards or districts, which, with the number of councillors to be chosen by each, shall be fixed by the commissioners to inquire into the condition of the burghs, appointed 15th July last. Each ward to choose, generally as may be, six councillors this year, and two each following year.
5. On first Tuesday of November next, the voters shall choose from such of their number as either reside within the royalty, or as carry on business there, such a number of councillors as by the act of the burgh constitutes the council. In the burghs that are divided into districts this to be done by open poll, at polling places fixed for each district; and in subsequent years, one-third of the council to retire by rotation, though capable of being re-elected; and the voters annually, at same period, to elect one-third of the total number of the council.
6. The poll to be kept open only one day, from eight in the morning till four in the afternoon. The town clerk has power to appoint as many polling places in each ward, and as many booths, or divisions, at each polling place, as may be necessary.
7. At the close of the poll, the poll books to be sealed up, and transmitted to the chief magistrate, who, on the next lawful day, shall, between the hours of twelve and two, within the town hall, cast up the votes, and declare on whom the election has fallen, and forthwith give notice of their election to the several persons elected, and require them to appear in the town hall, on the second lawful day after such election, and declare whether they accept or decline office.
8. Persons elected, failing so to attend, to be held as declining acceptance.
9. No person to be inducted as a councillor till he enters as a burgess of the burgh.
10. The whole councillors, so elected, to assemble in the town hall on the third lawful day after their election, and, by a plurality of voices (the councillor who had the greatest number of votes at the election to have a casting or double vote, in case of equality), elect from among their own number a provost, or chief magistrate, the number of bailies fixed by the act of the burgh, a treasurer, and managers of any charitable or public institutions, whose appointment is vested in the magistrates and town council of such burgh.
11. Present town councils not to go out of office till the completion of this year's elections.

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CHAMBERS'S HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS, EDITORS OF "CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL,"
AND "INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE."

No. 13.

NOVEMBER, 1833.

PRICE THREE HALFPENCE.

CANDOUR IN POLITICS.

ALTHOUGH there is nothing in which the greater number of people are more conscientious than in politics, it is a very strange fact, that there is nothing in which they are so little disposed to allow conscientiousness in those of an opposite way of thinking from themselves. Almost every man, of whatever side, feels the most intense conviction that he is honest and sincere in his opinions, and occasionally he proves that he is so, by some doing or suffering which nothing but conscience could have brought him to. At the very same time, however, he sees nothing in his opponents but the basest and most interested motives. Every movement of that party, from the most important down to the most trifling, he traces to some wicked and shabby end. Even when the individual undergoes some actual distress, perhaps death itself, in vindication of his sentiments, or following out the purposes of his party, the inflexible partisan of the different side will endeavour to find out some unworthy cause for such conduct, or at the very utmost allows that it must have been done through sheer bigotry. A statesman, perhaps, by an unpopular course of politics, loses almost all his political influence; an unfortunate patriot who agitates at a wrong time, is banished, not for any distinctly made out crime, but because his fate may keep other people quiet; and the opposite party sees nothing in the one case but a desperate effort to retain unjust power, or in the other but a wretch meeting due punishment for his wicked attempts to overthrow our blessed constitution. The martyr of either side would die at the stake, while his political enemies, looking on, would say, by way of a very particular stretch of generosity, "Ah, his goodness would do honour to a better cause."

This want of charity among politicians was very strikingly exemplified in the state of the public mind during the late agitations for reform. In that struggle, we saw on the one side a small party, chiefly composed of the more exalted classes of society, who exalted themselves, by every possible means, to prevent the state-power (we cannot get a better word) from being diffused over a wider circle; on the other, the vast multitudes of the middle and lower classes, whose aim it was, by equally nervous exertions, to obtain the diffusion of power. Now, though nothing is yet proved in government, and the question was exactly one of those abstract ones which may be expected to divide instructed minds, neither of the parties ever would allow that the other was inspired by any thing but a self-seeking motive. The popular party looked on the Conservatives as a mere banditti, who, having wrongfully acquired, were determined forcefully to keep; a troop of vultures living on the vitals of the nation; men, if men they could be called, who were enemies to their kind, and, so that they only could a little longer be permitted to feed on corruption, care not whether the country went to revolution and ruin. The Conservative party, on the other hand, could see nothing in all this agitation but the ambition of a few restless men, who wished to ravish power and place from themselves, and, for that purpose, had roused the worst passions of the populace, so as to get themselves pushed forward on the shoulders of that unsteady and dangerous ally. Now, nothing can be more certain than that the motives mutually ascribed by the two parties, could not be the motives which inspired all, or even any considerable portion, of the opposing host. So speculative a subject, there could not but be a great difference of opinion; and we believe we are going no farther than the philosophy of human nature will warrant, when we assert our belief, that a bourgeois-proprietor might have sincerely anticipated a

national evil from the reform bill, and that a popular leader might exert himself without caring either for the glory of a newspaper notice, or the prospect of a vote. In fact, to ascribe all the sayings and doings of mankind on such a question to one selfish end, is allowing too general an influence to prudence, and, in some measure, flattering human nature. A just observer sees too much done through passion, too much of real interest sacrificed every day to self-love, and in general too great a confusion of motives in the proceedings of the most of men, to admit that these uncharitable views could be to any considerable extent correct.

The two parties are hardly yet, perhaps, fully roused from the errors in which they respectively lay during the agitation alluded to; but the historian, some years hence, will see through the whole, and, among other things he will have to relate, must be one not very creditable to the national mind in the nineteenth century—that each party afterwards found it had been unjust, ungenerous, and wrong, in the judgment it formed of the designs and motives of the other, and that, in the dust cast up in the struggle, very little truth or sense was any where to be seen.

It is certainly to be wished, that, in debating the great questions which concern the national welfare, men could be a little more candid regarding the motives of their opponents. Some will say, that, where difference of opinion exists, and men consequently arrange themselves into parties, it is not to be hoped that one set will ever allow to another what in effect must increase the weight and respectability of that hostile body. Character, public and private—every thing must be denied to those who so far injure us as to take contrary views from ourselves. In one order of public intelligencers, there must be a departure from truth and fairness on one side; in another, an equal departure on the other. But if all this be necessary, what a mass of error and injustice have we every day coming into existence! Can a philosophical mind bear to think of such a copious and ceaseless flow of calumny and falsehood—such a loose let to all the less worthy passions of our nature? To descend even to the meaner principle of utility, can we with common patience behold so much labour every day misspent, in propagating what is so little in the way of doing good?

Foreign History.

SPAIN.

FERDINAND THE SEVENTH, who for some months past has been in a declining state of health, expired on the 29th of September, in the forty-ninth year of his age. It had been the policy of his court to represent him as in perfect health, and he had accordingly been of late brought several times abroad, when he ought to have kept his chamber. The consequence was a pulmonary affection, which helped materially to hasten his end. On the night of Saturday the 28th, his illness assumed a very threatening appearance, and a bulletin stating that fact was published next morning. Early on the 29th, he experienced a revival of appetite, which he indulged so inordinately as to bring on a stroke of apoplexy. The queen, who was the only person at that moment in his bedroom, screamed, and brought in Costello, his physician, who, by various tests, quickly ascertained that the king was dead.

Ferdinand has been four times married, but has left only one child, Maria Isabella, now in her third year. The Bourbons having introduced the Salique law into Spain, which confines the succession to males, Ferdinand had the law rescinded, the ancient Spanish order of succession restored, and his daughter declared heir

to the crown, about two years since, by a solemn act of his council, which was ratified some months ago by a Cortes assembled for the purpose. Against this proceeding a protest was understood to be taken by Don Carlos, the presumptive heir under the Salique law, in consequence of which protest, and of his intrigues and treasonable designs, he was ordered to leave the kingdom, and retire to Italy. He went, however, no farther than Portugal.

The intelligence of the king's death caused no excitement in Madrid. The queen, who is a sister of the Duchess de Berri, immediately assumed the character of regent for her infant daughter, and published three decrees, in the first of which she summoned the royal council of Castile, to draw up the proclamation by which Donna Isabella the Second was to be declared queen; the second and third fixed the late king's ministers in their offices, and maintained all magistrates and government functionaries in their posts.

The will and testament of King Ferdinand was opened with due ceremony at Madrid, on the 3d of October. It appoints the queen guardian and trustee of the young queen, and regent and governess of the kingdom, until the latter shall attain the age of eighteen. The will also appoints a sort of privy council (*Consejo de Gobierno*) to advise with the queen regent in matters of importance, and directs that it shall be composed of the following persons, in the order in which they are mentioned:—Cardinal Don J. F. Marco and Catalan, the Marquis of Santa Cruz, the Duke of Medina Celi, General Castanbos, the Marquis of Amarillas, Don J. M. Puig, of the chamber of Castile, and Don F. X. Caro, of the council of the Indies; and in case of the absence, sickness, or death of any of the aforesaid members of the council, the vacancy shall be supplied, if the absentee be an ecclesiastic, by Don T. Arias, Auditor de la Rote in this kingdom; if a grandee, by the Duke of Infantado and the Count de Espana; if a general, by Don Jose de la Cruz; and if a magistrate, by Don M. N. Gazeli, and Don J. M. Hevia, of the royal council: all which will succeed to the others in the order here expressed. "It is also my will that the duties of secretary of this council shall be discharged by Count de Ofalia, or, in default of him, by Don F. de Zea Bermudez."

As is well known, Carlos has long been the acknowledged head of the ignorant and bigoted part of the nation, whose hatred of liberal institutions has been cherished and inflamed by the great mass of the clergy. He has besides many friends in office, and many partisans among those corps of royalist volunteers which were organised expressly to resist the constitutional party, and who have been disbanded, we believe, only in Madrid and one or two other towns. Even some of the ministers, whom Ferdinand could not be persuaded to dismiss, are suspected of being partial to Carlos; and in Spain, where men have served so many masters during the numerous revolutions of the last thirty years, official oaths and public declarations are but feeble securities against treachery. From some symptoms in the late management of the kingdom, it was supposed that the queen would chiefly seek for support to her own regency and her daughter's succession, among the liberals, many of whom she had restored from exile. It would now, however, appear that her majesty has seen reason to attempt the conciliation of the clerical and absolutist party, even at the hazard of losing friends on the other side. This is shown in the following extract from a manifesto published by the queen regent:—

"Religion and monarchy, the primary elements of

the political existence of Spain, shall be respected, protected, and maintained by me in all their vigour and purity. The Spanish people possesses, in its innate zeal for the faith of its fathers, the stronger guarantee that no one will dare to require obedience from it unless the sacred objects of its reverence and adoration are respected. My heart rejoices in co-operating with this zeal of a nation eminently Catholic, and in giving it the assurance that the immaculate religion which we profess, its doctrines, its temples, and its ministers, shall be the first and the most sacred objects of the care of my government. I experience the liveliest satisfaction in considering that it is a duty for me to preserve whole and entire that royal authority which has been confided to me. I will maintain most religiously the form and fundamental laws of the monarchy, without admitting dangerous innovations, however respectable they may appear in their origin, for we have already unfortunately experienced their disastrous effects. *The best form of government for a country is that to which it is accustomed.* A stable and compact power, founded upon ancient laws rendered respectable by custom, consecrated by ages of duration, is the most powerful instrument for increasing the welfare of nations, which can never be done when the supreme authority is weakened, when the ideas, the customs, and the established institutions, are attacked—when the existing interests are disturbed for the purpose of creating new ones, and giving rise to fresh exigencies—when the different classes of society are put in array one against the other, and society is thrown into confusion. I will transmit the sceptre of Spain to the queen, to whom the laws allot it, without any diminution of its power; in a word, such as the laws have made it.”

It is probable that the minister Zea Bermudez, who belongs to the absolutists, is the counsellor of this course of conduct.

Meanwhile, Don Carlos has entered Spain from the side of Portugal, and been proclaimed king by his partisans in the Biscayan provinces. The Marquis de Valdespina, a man distinguished for his bigotry and devotion to the pretender, entered Bilbao at the head of a considerable body of the priesthood and peasantry, who assembled from the neighbouring country. He is now said to be at the head of several thousand fanatics. The liberals have been roughly treated by them; upwards of three hundred have been imprisoned, and others obliged to fly; contributions in money and provisions are levied upon them without mercy by the insurgents. It is also stated that at Vittoria the Carlist flag has been hoisted, and the feeble garrison expelled. General Castagnos, the commander of the government troops, marched towards Bilbao, in the hope of quelling the revolt, but found the insurgents too powerful for him, and retreated. It does not appear that the revolt has extended beyond the Basque provinces; though Navarre and part of Catalonia are considered to be insurrectionary districts, and Old Castile and Estremadura by no means well affected to the new government. Valentia, Andalusia, La Mancha, Murcia, and all the provinces along the coast of the Mediterranean, are decidedly opposed to the claims of Don Carlos, and contain large bodies of liberals. The insurrection, on being made known at Madrid, excited no alarm.

The government of the queen regent, and the succession of her daughter, were at the earliest opportunity recognised by Louis Philip, and also, it is said, by Austria, but in the latter case with many reservations. Don Carlos probably looks for support to the absolute sovereigns of the east of Europe, though the disinclination already shown by these monarchs to move their armies seems to put military aid from that quarter out of the question. It was expected that Bourmont, and other French Carlist officers who lately retired from Don Miguel's army, would enter Spain for the purpose of assisting Carlos; but an army of 50,000 French has been placed along the Pyrenees by the French government, with orders to enter Spain for the protection of the queen, in the event of any such aid being rendered.

PORTUGAL.

AFTER the unsuccessful attack made by the army of Don Miguel upon Lisbon, on the 5th of September, an attempt at negotiation was made by Don Pedro. Colonel Hare, a British officer, was dispatched by Lord William Russell to Bourmont, and is believed to have made some considerable offers to Don Miguel, as proceeding from his brother, for the purpose of inducing him to give up the contest. Miguel was offered a “bridge of gold” for his retirement from Portugal, his property to be held sacred, and an amnesty to his officers. But all negotiation was ultimately found unavailing.

Accordingly, on the 14th, Marshal Bourmont hazarded another attack upon Lisbon, and met with another severe repulse. His troops advanced under cover of the night, and attempted to carry the fort of St John, but found Terceira, Saldanha, and the other constitutional chiefs, at their posts; and were driven back with considerable loss. It is said that Miguel caused General Lemos, who commanded a division of his troops in this affair, to be tried by a court-martial, and shot. His soldiers marched to the attack with great reluctance; and their conduct was so devoid of spirit, that the French officers appear to have been convinced that the Miguelite cause was hopeless. On this ground, according to the most probable accounts

(for we have no certain intelligence on the point), they counselled a retreat into the interior, and an abandonment of all attempts upon Lisbon. This advice Don Miguel rejected; and Bourmont, Clouet, Larochajacquin, and the other French officers composing his staff, immediately gave in their resignations. Clouet and some others applied to Admiral Parker for permission to go on board the African steamer, and embark for England. This permission was granted, and the admiral sent a barge to convey them on board; but they subsequently altered their plans, and agreed to accompany Bourmont and Larochajacquin into Spain—with the intention, it is surmised, of being in readiness to join any insurrection that the Carlists might get up in the south of France. Bourmont's post was given, in the first instance, to a Portuguese officer named Santo Lorenzo, but subsequently to General Macdonald, a person now heard of for the first time, and whose real name is supposed to be Hamilton, being of an English family, though born in Spain, and brought up in the Spanish army in South America.

Donna Maria arrived in the Tagus, accompanied by the Duchess of Braganza, about mid-day on the 22d of September, on board the Soho steamer. Pedro, accompanied by Admiral Napier, immediately went on board a vessel to meet them; and the Lisbon official paper dutifully announces, “that it is not possible to describe the reciprocal feeling of love and respect which this august family manifested on this occasion.” The Soho anchored in the Tagus amidst salutes of artillery from the British, French, and Portuguese squadrons, and the forts on both sides of the river, and the acclamations of vast crowds of people who lined the banks. The Tagus was covered with boats filled with devoted and curious subjects of the queen. There was a grand dinner on board the Soho in the evening, at which Don Pedro gave as a first toast, “The Queen and the Charter.” The British Minister visited the queen on board the steam-boat. On the morning of the 23d, she landed, and immediately proceeded to the patriarchal church, where “Te Deum” was performed, and the sacrament administered to her majesty. Don Miguel spared a day from his almost constant employment of hunting, to view the entrance of Donna Maria into the Tagus, from the palace of Ajuda.

A council of state has been appointed at Lisbon, with the Duke of Palmella for its president, and the Marquis of Funchal as one of the members. This must give the liberal party some assurance that Don Pedro, if successful, will establish a popular government.

The latest accounts represent the relative state of the contending parties to have experienced such a change, that the constitutionalists were designing to attack Don Miguel on the 12th October. Within Lisbon, the fortifications of which are now very strong, there were 22,000 men, while 2200 were at Peniche, all of which would be available against the opposite force, now reduced, principally by desertion, to 14,000.

ITALY.

In this country the insurrectionary spirit has of late been more actively at work than usual, though no specific point of outbreak can be indicated. Numerous arrests took place in September at Pisa, Genoa, Leghorn, Florence, and Vienna; and the liberal spirit is considered so formidable, that a confederation of the princes, under the Emperor of Austria, is about to be formed to meet it. A camp of 60,000 troops is established at Brescia, and another of 90,000 (said to be the largest ever known) at Mantua, to be ready to act against any demonstrations of resistance that may take place.

TURKEY.

Two dreadful conflagrations, which in August had scourged the Turkish capital, are only alluded to in a part of our impression of last month. By the one, two thousand, and by the other, four thousand houses, are said to have been destroyed, though some accounts by Belgrade and Vienna represent the damage as less extensive. It seems now certain (though at one time denied) that the second calamity was connected with an insurrectionary or dissatisfied spirit in the people, and that the Sultan was obliged to take some measures for his personal safety. The reforms of this prince, especially in the army, and his close and humiliating alliance with Russia, are exciting great discontent amongst his subjects.

A treaty between Russia and the Porte has been negotiated at Constantinople. It is dated the 8th of July, and signed by Seraskier Achmet Pacha, on the part of the Porte, and Count Orloff and M. de Bouteneff, on the part of Russia. It declares that there shall be a perpetual peace, friendship, and alliance, between the contracting parties, for reciprocal defence against all attacks; that, Russia being desirous of maintaining the independence of the Ottoman empire, his Imperial Majesty engages to afford to the Sublime Porte such auxiliary forces, both by sea and land, as circumstances may oblige Turkey to require, his sublime highness to decide on the number of such forces which he may desire. Provisions for such auxiliary forces are to be provided by the party demanding such aid.

But the following supplementary article is the one which is by far the most important to foreign powers:—“The Sublime Porte, in pursuance of the said prin-

ciples, will close, in case of need, the Straits of the Dardanelles; that is to say, it will not permit the entrance of any foreign vessel, even under any pretence whatsoever. The present separate article shall be regarded as if inserted word by word, and comprised the said treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, and shall as such be equally maintained and observed. It cannot be supposed that England, France, or the United States, will permit the execution of this title, which proves, more than any of the others, perfect subserviency of the Ottoman government to Russia.

The Sultan lately assembled a number of the legal and ecclesiastical authorities, and addressed them in a very stern manner. He said that he was aware of their opposition to his reforms; but if he found them refractory in future, he would apply to his allies, and would send thousands of soldiers to keep them in order.

To turn to circumstances of a more lively nature, it may be mentioned, that “preparations are going on at Constantinople for the marriage of the Sultan Salyha, eldest daughter of the sultan, now twenty-years old, to Halil Pacha, one of the imperial favorites. This young man was originally a slave; having taken the fancy of the Seraskier Pacha, afterwards his adopted son, and being presented to the sultan, became a pacha, ambassador at St Petersburg, and is now master of the ordnance. He last year capdun pacha, or lord high admiral, but his cowardice and incapacity prevented the capture of a great part of the Egyptian fleet. It is a dangerous honour to be the husband of any branch of the sultan's family; for if the lady become dissatisfied, she can soon procure a new one on the removal of the head of the first. There are odd descriptions given of the courtship, such as the lady's drawing her dagger, and threatening her wooer for his insolence in asking the hand of a descendant of the prophet, who she is to be appeased by the presentation of a harem-scheriff of the sultan, warranting the act. However, on all future occasions he must carry her slippers, and ask her leave to enter the room where she sits, to obtain her permission to sit down, and he must carry into the nuptial bed from the foot. He is to have no other wife in her palace; all preceding ones are divorced, and all concubines are dismissed prior to marriage. A palace is now preparing on the Bosphorus for the ‘happy pair,’ where they are to live month together, and then the husband is to go to distant employment, and the lady becomes emancipated from father and husband's power.”

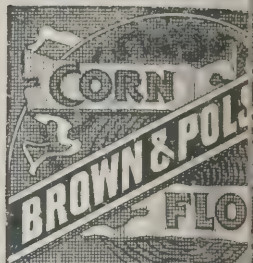
FRANCE.

PREPARATIONS for new disturbances are making in the south of France, and the movements of the Duchess de Berri are beginning to again matter of interest. It is said that a new design on the coast is contemplated by this princess, and that three of her friends have been making surveys, in order to ascertain the most eligible place for her landing. If this lady be at all like the following striking picture, which is given by General Dermoncourt, by no means improbable that she may attempt such an enterprise:—“Marie Caroline, like all Neapolitan girls, has received scarcely any education. With all is nature and instinct. She is a creature of impulse; the exigencies of etiquette are insupportable to her, and she is ignorant of the very forms of the world. She allows her feelings to carry her away, without attempting to restrain them; and when any one has inspired her with confidence, she yields to it without restriction. She is capable of supporting the greatest fatigue, and encountering the most appalling dangers with the patience and courage of a soldier. The contradiction exasperates her—then her naturally flushed cheeks become flushed; she screams, and jumps about, and threatens, and weeps, by turns, like a spoiled child; and then again, like a child, the moment she gives way to her, and appear to do what she desires, she smiles, is instantly appeased, and offers you her hand. Contrary to the general nature of princesses, she feels gratitude, and is never ashamed to own it. Moreover, hatred is foreign to her nature; no gall has tinged her heart, even against those who have done her the most injury. Whoever sees her for an hour becomes well acquainted with her character; who sees her for a whole day, becomes acquainted with the qualities of her heart.”

A great Carlist pilgrimage took place lately at Prague, for the purpose of congratulating the de Bourdeaux on his attainment of the age of sixteen, which in France is considered the period of the majority of princes. On this occasion his relatives chose to be absent, not liking, it is said, even these nominal and shadowy honours going themselves.

Meanwhile, it is very certain that Louis Philip lost all his former popularity; a fact not to be wondered at, when several of his acts are considered in connection with the well-known character of the French people. For instance, the editor of the *Tribune* paper has just been condemned to five years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of twenty thousand francs, for a libel on the government; being the eighth condemnation and the eighty-first prosecution which that journal has undergone! Indeed, the mild and temporising conduct of the late Bourbon sovereigns, relative to the press, is contrasted with the unsparing rigour of which this is a specimen, and hardly help concluding that less liberty is now en-





JANUARY.							APRIL.						
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25	26	27	28	29	30	31	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

FEBRUARY.							MAY.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
							29	30	31				

MARCH.							JUNE.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

JULY.							OCTOBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

AUGUST.							NOVEMBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

SEPTEMBER.							DECEMBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

has the
LONGEST HISTORY
AND
HIGHEST
REPUTATION

the French than before the revolution. About the middle of the past month, there occurred an event which, if it had happened under the Bourbon dynasty, could have been denounced from one end of Europe as an act of the most flagrant tyranny. At the request of the Austrian government, Louis Philippe "has caused the arrest, at Paris," says a London paper, "of a very old friend of European liberty, Buonarrotti, Marquis de Canossa, the only surviving descendant of Michael Angelo," and who, having fled from Italy, had taken refuge in a capital which is unhappily but naturally supposed to be the asylum of freedom. A letter has been published in England, treating subscriptions for the defence of the aged patriot.

The ex-Dey of Algiers has been carrying on intrigues with the exiled branch of the Bourbons, and is believed with some of the continental powers, in order to disturb the French in their possession of Algiers. He has kept up an active correspondence with his adherents in Africa, and with the Beys of Tunis, Tripoli, and Constantine; and to his proceedings the continued hostility of the tribes in the neighbourhood of Algiers is attributed. It has been ascertained that he has lately purchased an Austrian vessel of heavy tonnage, and a quantity of arms, with which he no doubt intended to make a descent on the African coast; but the French envoy at Leghorn gave information to his government of all his intentions, and a brig of war was sent to watch him. He has since sailed for Alexandria, being duly warned of his danger by his Bourbon friends.

CONGRESS OF SOVEREIGNS.

His assemblage of crowned heads sat during the seven days previous to the 18th of September, when it broke up, and the sovereigns departed to their respective homes. The British papers have been supplied with very imperfect information on this subject. The King of Prussia, it seems, did not eventually come forward; and nothing is known of the proceedings of the other sovereigns, except that they spent the most part of every day in hunting and festive amusements. A desire of the Emperor of Austria to be invested with the new title of Protector of Italy, is reported to have been among the points discussed. It is also said that an agent, a Count Claum, was dispatched to the King of the Netherlands, that nothing in the way of military aid could be afforded him. There is very little reason, indeed, to suppose that any systematic plan of resistance to the progress of liberal opinions and liberal government was taken into consideration, far less resolved upon, at the congress of Munchen-Gratz.

King Leopold's ministry have made a long communication to the Belgian Chamber of Deputies on the state of the negotiations with Holland. It details clearly the mode in which the King of Holland has contrived to embarrass and finally break up the Conference, by his refusal to apply for permission to the German Diet to make the arrangement required by the Conference with respect to the partition of the Duchy of Luxembourg. In the meanwhile, the Belgians retain a greater extent of territory than they could be entitled to were the decrees of the Conference, which they are ready to submit to, enforced; and, what is of far more consequence, they are for the present free from paying their share of the interest of the national debt, all of which is borne by Holland. There appears to be some chance of a collision between the Dutch and Belgian troops. The fortress of Maesricht, garrisoned by the Dutch, cannot be approached except through a territory declared to be neutral and inviolable, and which the King of Holland has no right to march his troops through, until he has removed the obstructions which still impede the navigation of the Maese. But the term of service of a portion of the garrison has expired, and they have become mutinous, and insist upon being relieved. The question is, whether the King of Holland will, under these circumstances, attempt to replace them with fresh troops. Should he determine to do so, the Belgians, who have moved a considerable force in that direction, will oppose him; and the French also would have a right to interfere, as they are parties to the convention by which the territory in question is declared to be inviolable and strictly neutral. General St Cyr, the commander of the French army of the North, arrived in Brussels (Oct 15), in order to make arrangements with the Belgian government relative to their future proceedings.

King Leopold and his queen have postponed their intended visit to Paris. It is said that his ministry represented to Leopold, that this close and familiar intercourse with France was extremely disagreeable to the English government.

Experiments are now in progress in Belgium, under the immediate care of King Leopold, for the general introduction of steam-carriages into that country.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa has ceded to Madame Letitia, the mother of Napoleon, the whole of the property of the late Duke de Reichstadt, including the legacies left him by his illustrious father. Madame Letitia has since executed a formal act, granting the arms of Napoleon to the museum of France, and the fortune of her grandson to the French hospitals. —French paper.

The government of King Otho is meeting with great difficulties in Greece. The shareholders of the old

Greek bonds have been apprised that they may expect nothing from this new government.

The City of Waterford steam-vessel, having a valuable cargo on board, was wrecked, Sept. 22, off Peniche, on the coast of Portugal. The passengers landed, and were kindly treated by the officials of the monster Don Miguel.

A conspiracy to overthrow the Colombian government has been detected at Bogota. The night of the 23d July last was fixed upon for making the attempt. The plot was discovered, and out of seventy conspirators, sixty-five were arrested. A Colonel Montoya was shot in pursuing one of them. Preparations were immediately made for the trial of the plotters; and on the 28th of July all was again tranquil.

A fierce civil war, and a scourge almost as terrible, the cholera, are both raging in Mexico. An insurrection has broken out against the authority of the president, Santa Anna, headed by Generals Arista and Duran. The armies on both sides suffer dreadfully from the cholera: that of Santa Anna lost 2000 men out of 4000 in the course of a few days, and the sufferings of the insurgent forces are equally heavy. At the date of the last accounts, all warlike operations were suspended, owing to the prevalence of this terrible disease.

An earthquake of considerable violence took place in the neighbourhood of Washington, North America, on the 27th of July.

Calcutta papers bring accounts of a dreadful hurricane on the Hooghly, on the 21st of May. Letters from Diamond Harbour state that the whole country, as far as can be discovered, both up and down the river, on both banks, was strewn with corpses. Mr Campbell, from Mud-point, who had fortunately reached Diamond Harbour, stated that out of 4000 people in the vicinity he had quitted, only 1000 had escaped drowning, to die of thirst, unless speedy relief was afforded to them. A letter dated Shikapore Jaugor, on the 22d May, says—"All is gone, no bunds, no tanks, no people. I think about sixty men, as many women, and about twenty children, are left out of 950 souls; but cannot say yet correctly. As near as I can judge, from the height of the bungalow, there were seven feet of water over the land. It broke in at about a quarter before nine A.M., and did not begin to decrease until one P.M. Men, women, and cattle, are lying dead in all directions." Three large vessels, the Lord Amherst, the Robert, and the General Gascoyne, were driven ashore, but it was hoped that their cargoes would be saved.

IRELAND.

The Marquis Wellesley landed at Kingstown (Sept. 25), and next day made his entry into Dublin. The Marquis of Anglesea left Ireland the day after his successor's arrival. The Marquis Wellesley seems to have been well received, and has already given a favourable impression of his government. At a banquet, to which he was treated by the Lord Mayor (Sept. 30), and where 500 guests were present, he informed the company, in replying to the toast in which his health had been drunk, "that the commands of his gracious, benevolent, generous, and patriotic sovereign, were to steer, free from every distinction, a plain course, one that should be in the high region above all those animosities which had raged in this country, and distracted Ireland for years. That was the principle of his government. (Cheers.) It was his anxious hope that he should be able to maintain the dispensation of impartial justice to all, and the strict, pure, and vigorous administration of the law. In the patriotic breast of his sovereign, there was no animosity, there were no traces of party spirit, of any distinction, or of any description. His sovereign was prepared to receive the loyalty of all, in his pure open bosom, and to cherish it in his pure and open heart. (Cheers.) The injunctions of his sovereign to him were, to admit of no distinction of any kind, and to let no distinction interfere with the strict and faithful discharge of the government of a great, a loyal, and a faithful people. (Hear, and cheers.) These were the principles upon which he started, and by these principles he (the Lord-Lieutenant) would adhere. This was his determination, such was his fixed resolution; and as he could answer for his own intentions, he would say, that by no other motive would he be influenced; and certainly by no party motives should he ever be swayed." (Cheers.)

The commission appointed to inquire into the abuses in the municipal systems of Ireland, have terminated their labours at a number of the more important towns. They are said to have detected a singular perversion of the corporation funds in Drogheda, to which there belonged estates of immense magnitude, a considerable number of them having been given in trust for charitable purposes. "The corporation, however, as they admit, have always acted upon the principle that the estates were given for the support of Protestantism, and for division amongst themselves. The corporate rule was, to lease the lands at one-fourth of their value to corporators. If honestly managed, we are informed the corporate revenues of Drogheda would amount to at least L.25,000 a-year. Under the system of chicanery that has prevailed, the revenue does not exceed L.3000."—Dublin Register.

The spirit of outrage does not appear to be yet set at rest in Ireland. In the county of Tipperary, the incendiary and the midnight murderer are again at work. Barnyards are laid in ashes, houses levelled to the ground, and the inmates barbarously assassinated. In Kilkenny, illegal inmates are served on blacksmiths and other artisans, cautioning them against working under certain prices, and prohibiting them from doing business with the customers of other tradesmen. Near Sligo, a gross

assault has been committed on some unoffending Protestants; while in the county of Donegal a serious attack has been made by the peasantry on a body of police, consisting of about sixty men, sent by order of the government, with a commissioner to investigate the alleged oppressions as regards tithes in the northern parts of Ireland. In the parish of Leter M'Awad, they were waylaid by upwards of a thousand people, who assailed them fiercely with stones, until they were compelled to fire upon them, when one of the assailants was shot through the head, and six of them dangerously wounded. Agitation is more likely to increase than subside, as the usual period for collecting the O'Connell rent is approaching; and in order to bring his fellow-countrymen into that state of excitement most favourable for an appeal to their pockets, the agitator has addressed an epistle to the people of Ireland, in which he speaks of the *apparent tranquillity* as but a momentary calm, and symptomatic of any thing but "an oblivion of recent wrongs." "In the meantime (he exclaims), hereditary bondsmen! confide in yourselves. Be up and stirring. Begin the war of tithe petitions. Prepare for the war of repeal petitions!" These hints show that O'Connell is not disposed, as has lately been alleged, to drop the subject of repeal, and join the ranks of the Ministry in assisting the new viceroy to govern Ireland.

A remarkable instance of desperation for a little money lately occurred at Dublin. A young man, who had been married a few months ago to a young lady, married an old one some time after on account of her having a few pounds of fortune; thus at once committing bigamy, and submitting to one of the most disagreeable things in life, for a trifle.

ENGLAND.

RETURN OF CAPTAIN ROSS FROM HIS ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

THIS enterprising officer arrived at Hull (Oct. 18), after an absence of upwards of four years, and when almost all hopes of his return had been abandoned by his friends. Notice that he was on his way back, on board the *Isabella*, Hull whaler, Captain Humphreys, was communicated to Edinburgh on the 14th, by a letter from Captain Lyall, of the *Clarendon*, who had recently had intercourse with the *Isabella*, and had just touched at Peterhead. The news was immediately spread over the country, and it is rarely that any public intelligence occasions so universal and so earnest a feeling of pleasure as this seems to have excited. On the day above stated, Captain Ross landed at Hull, with Captain Humphreys, and several of his own officers, on board the *Gazelle*, Rotterdam steam-packet, having left the *Isabella* at the mouth of the Humber. The following account of the expedition was that day gathered from the mouth of the enterprising navigator, and published in the Hull Advertiser:—

"Our readers are aware, that, in 1829, Captain Ross fitted out his expedition with a view to determine the practicability of a new passage which had been confidently said to exist, particularly by Prince Regent's Inlet, and that, in consequence of the loss of the foremast of his vessel (the *Victory*), and other untoward circumstances, he was obliged to refit at Wideford, in Greenland. The accounts of his departure from thence, on the 27th July 1829, formed the last authentic intelligence received of the expedition, until the commander and crew were picked up by Captain R. W. Humphreys, of the *Isabella*, of Hull, Captain Ross's old ship. By Captain Ross's account, it appears that the first season—that of 1829—was the mildest that had ever been recorded, and the sea was more clear of ice than had been experienced during any of the former voyages. On the 14th of August, he reached the spot where the *Fury*'s stores were; landed without difficulty, and there he found the provisions, &c., but not the wreck, which had totally disappeared. Having supplied all his wants at this depot, he advanced to the southward round Cape Carey, from whence the west coast led him in a S.W. direction to the latitude of 72 deg. N. Here he was, for the first time, seriously impeded by the ice; but after examining an inlet, he proceeded to urge his way to the southward, as near the west shore as the shallowness of the water would permit, and occasionally landed to take possession of the newly-discovered region for the British crown, with the usual ceremony. Owing to the rapidity of the tides and currents, the stubborn quality of the ice, and the rocky character of the coast, the voyage was perilous in the

* It may be necessary to explain to the reader the circumstances which led to Captain Ross's expedition.—In the year 1818, the British government fitted out two expeditions to the North Pole. Captain Buchan, commanding the *Trent* and the *Dorothy*, was directed to attempt a passage between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, over the Pole into the Pacific; and Captain Ross, commanding the *Isabella* and the *Alexander*, to attempt the north-western passage from Davis' Straits and Baffin's Bay into the Frozen Ocean, and thence into the Pacific. Ross reached 77 deg. 40 min. lat., and more accurately determined the situation of Baffin's Bay, which, until then, was believed to extend 10 deg. farther to the east than it actually does. Although he sailed up Lancaster Sound, he did not advance far enough to ascertain that it was open, not having arrived there until the 1st of October, when danger from the ice obliged him to quit the coast. Lieutenant Parry, who had accompanied Captain Ross, was sent, in conjunction with Captain Lyon, in 1819, on a second voyage into Baffin's Bay, and having penetrated so far as to gain the first prize offered by Parliament (L.5000), and having made the most western point ever reached in the Polar Seas, he was entrusted with the direction of the *Hecla* and *Fury* on a similar expedition in 1821. These ships returned in 1822, without achieving the principal object for which they were dispatched. In 1824, Parry and Lyon were again sent out for the discovery of a north-west passage, in the *Hecla* and *Fury*. After wintering in Prince Regent's Bay, the ships sailed southwardly, and, in consequence of storms and icebergs, it became necessary to abandon the *Fury*, and, with her crew on board the *Hecla*, Parry returned to England in October 1825. The Admiralty sent Parry, in the *Hecla*, in 1827, to reach, if possible, the North Pole. Having journeyed thirty-five days over the ice, beginning at 61 deg. 12 min. 51 sec., he was compelled to retrace his course. So far the exertions of the British government. The land expedition under Franklin it is unnecessary to notice. Piqued, probably, by the real or supposed neglect of government, Captain Ross, in the spring of 1829, undertook an expedition, on his own resources, with the view of effecting a passage into the Polar Sea, and to reach Baffin's Straits along the northern coast of the American continent. From this expedition he has now happily returned.

NOVEMBER, 1833.

extreme. Having experienced several almost miraculous escapes from shipwreck, they ultimately succeeded in reaching the 70th deg. of latitude, in a direction nearly due south of Fury Point, where their course was arrested by an impenetrable barrier of ponderous ice. In a harbour which they found at this extreme point, they wintered. In January 1830, they opened a communication with a most interesting tribe of natives, who had never before held intercourse with strangers. Friendship being soon established between the adventurous tars and these primitive people, the first winter, which was not more than commonly severe, was spent very pleasantly. Having learnt from the natives that the East Sea was divided from the West by a neck of land, this point was examined, and all hope of effecting a passage in that direction completely extinguished. Commander Ross (nephew of Captain Ross), who was sent to survey the coast of the West Sea, leading to Cape Turnagain, succeeded in getting within 150 miles of it, and left off within a short distance of where Captain Back expected Fish River to join the sea. They also determined that the land was continuous to that which forms Repulse Bay. During the autumn of 1830, the voyagers waited in vain for the ice to dissolve, as it had done the preceding year. Although they used their utmost exertions, they had not succeeded in retracing their course more than four miles, when they were arrested, in a very dreary position, by the approach of a winter unparalleled in severity—the lowest temperature being 92 degrees below the freezing point. The summer proving no less rigorous for the season, little hope was entertained of a release, and a farther progress of fourteen miles was all they could accomplish.

"In October 1831, the ship was laid up in the harbour, in which she at present lies moored, and where the party endured the rigours of another winter, not less severe than that of the preceding year. Their provisions being consumed, they had now no alternative but to abandon the vessel, and to proceed to the spot where the Fury's provisions still remained—a direct distance of two hundred miles, which was increased by one-half, in consequence of the circuitous route which the ice obliged them to take. They accordingly left the Victory in May 1832, and after a journey of uncommon labour and hardship, they reached Fury Beach in the month of July. During this journey, they had not only to carry their provisions and sick, but also a supply of fuel; without melting snow, they could not procure even a drink of water. They repaired the Fury's boats, and attempted to escape; but it was September before they reached Leopold's Island, which they have fully established to be the north-east point of America. Here they waited with inconceivable anxiety for a disruption of the ice, but in vain. It presented one impenetrable mass extending across Lancaster Sound, and intercepting the progress of the fishing ships, which could advance no farther than Admiralty Inlet, where some remained so late as the 17th September in the same year. Winter set in, and no choice was left but to retrace their steps, and spend another inclement season in canvass huts covered with snow. Their sufferings at this time, aggravated by want of beds, clothing, and animal food, must have been of the most acute description. Captain Ross says they can never be completely submitted to the public, for he could not expect it would be believed that human beings could undergo such poignant misery for so protracted a period. We find that the carpenter perished, and several others of the crew were so much reduced, that they had to be carried to Batty Bay, where the boats had been left.

"The spring and summer of the present year afforded the desolate party more cheering hopes. The ice opened on the 14th of August, and on the same day that Captain Humphreys, in the Isabella, tried to reach Leopold's Island, they arrived there. The former could not cross the ice, and was driven by a north-west gale to the southward, up Prince Regent's Inlet. The party remained until the gale had departed; and having crossed when the Isabella was to the southward, they passed to the northward of her, and having gained the south shore of Lancaster Sound, they nearly reached its entrance before the Isabella overtook them. It is impossible for any description to do justice to the feelings of either side on meeting. None but those who have been in a similar situation, can form any idea of what passed in the minds of men rescued from such misery by the hand of Divine Providence; nor can the feelings of him who has been selected as the instrument of mercy, be fully appreciated. The party were not more reduced by their sufferings than might have been expected. In consequence of kind and truly British treatment, they may be said to have completely recovered. The circumstance that Captain Ross was rescued by the ship he commanded in 1818, cannot fail to be considered an extraordinary, as well as a happy conclusion of the voyage, the result of which has been, as far as the endeavours of the explorers were directed, of the most conclusive nature, namely, establishing that there is no new passage south of 74 deg. north. The country discovered, which is larger than Great Britain, has been named Bothea, after Felix Booth, Esq., who was sheriff of London in 1829, and acted as a truly patriotic and public-spirited citizen in assisting Captain Ross, when fitting out the expedition. The true position of the magnetic pole has been discovered, and much valuable information obtained for the improvement of geographical and philosophical knowledge. Captain Ross had a good opportunity of verifying his former survey of the west coast of Baffin's Bay, which every master of a Greenland ship can testify is the most correct. Only three men died during the voyage, two of whom were men whose constitutions were unfit for the climate. On the whole, it may be truly said that this expedition has done more than any that has preceded it; and be it remembered, that Captain Ross and his nephew were volunteers, serving without pay for the attainment of a national object, in prosecuting which they have lost their all."

It was at half-past nine o'clock in the morning of Friday the 18th (October), that Captain Ross landed at Hull, with his officers and Captain Humphreys. The

gallant adventurers immediately proceeded to the Vittoria Hotel, while, the news having spread, multitudes of people flocked eagerly about them, partly to gratify curiosity, and partly to offer congratulations. Captain Ross was dressed in seal-skin trousers, with the hair turned outwards, over which he wore a faded naval uniform; and the weather-beaten countenances of himself and his companions bore evident marks of the hardships they had undergone, although they appeared to be in excellent health. They were speedily waited upon in their hotel by some of the most respectable merchants, and, before the hour of eleven, the mayor and aldermen waited upon Captain Ross, in procession, and conducted him to the mansion-house, where he partook of a refreshment. The president and members of the Philosophical Society presented their congratulations, as did the warden and several of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, and a deputation from the Commissioners of Pilots. The bells were also set a-ringing, and the colours hoisted on nearly all the shipping in the harbour. On Saturday evening, Captain Ross arrived in London, where, it is needless to say, his reception has been most enthusiastic. He has been invited to attend the Lord Mayor's dinner on the 9th inst.

A letter has been received from Captain Back, dated Norway House, Jack River, June 19, 1833. He had met with some difficulty in procuring provisions, and this had (fortunately) delayed his progress. He had found it necessary also to spend more money than he anticipated, and hoped that an additional £1000 would be raised for him. It is confidently expected that accounts of Captain Ross's return will overtake Captain Back in time to prevent him from encountering any inconvenience in his proposed search for that individual. He will now confine himself to the scheme of discovery which he had united with that object.

ASSESSED TAXES.

THE discontent of the inhabitants of London under these taxes, a large proportion of which is raised from them, has now reached the point of determined and almost universal resistance. Associations, for the ostensible purpose of procuring by legal means the repeal of these imposts, have been formed in every quarter of the metropolis (that connected with Marylebone numbers two thousand householders); and meetings are frequently held, at which sentiments loudly reprobative of the taxes, and of the government which has failed to take them off, are expressed. The most singular feature in the movement is, that the brokers have generally acceded to the views of their fellow-citizens, and determined to abstain from purchasing any property that may be seized for payment. No fewer than fifty-two brokers belong to one of the associations. Placards, stating that no assessed taxes are paid here, are common in the shop-windows of the metropolis; and at the meetings which daily take place, a determination to suffer executions for goods rather than pay, is frequently and enthusiastically proclaimed. The Marylebone association having requested their representative, Sir William Horne (attorney-general), to preside at a meeting, was answered by that gentleman in the following terms:—

"As I observe that the meeting is called, according to the placard, 'To take into consideration the proper means to be adopted in consequence of the decision of his Majesty's Ministers respecting the assessed taxes,' I feel (connected as I am with his Majesty's government, and after the vote which I have felt it my duty to give upon the late motion) my presence could not effect any useful purpose. Let me, however, add, as I do most truly, that no man disapproves of the house and window tax more than myself, as bearing most heavily and hardly upon a large class of the most meritorious inhabitants of this borough; and that in the vote I gave against their abolition, I did so only because I felt that their immediate abolition was impossible, without a most dangerous diminution of the existing revenue, unless a substitute could be provided to supply the deficiency; and as the only substitute seriously proposed was a property or income tax, or both, I felt then, as I do now, that by a premature vote upon the subject, I might not only embarrass the public, but probably injure instead of benefit the inhabitants of the borough."

An aggregate meeting of the various associations took place on the 16th, at the Yorkshire Stingo, New Road. The large room in the tavern, which holds two thousand persons, was speedily filled, and the gardens were also crowded. The report of the committee of management was read and approved; and the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

"That this association having had recourse to every measure consistent with their duty as good citizens to obtain relief, without effect, are now compelled to declare that they can no longer pay in money those iniquitous imposts, the house and window taxes; and that they will neither buy nor sell goods that may be taken from those already borne down by the non-fulfilment of a former Minister's pledge to the nation, that the entire repeal of these taxes should take place two years after the ratification of peace.

"That, notwithstanding the votes and professions of the present administration, when out of office, to repeal these taxes, they have rendered them more galling and oppressive, by causing the elective franchise to depend upon their payment within a limited period; thus marking and degrading an industrious portion of the community, and punishing their poverty as a crime by depriving them of their political rights."

"That this meeting, impressed not only with the injustice of continuing these taxes, but also with the misery that enforcing their payment inflicts upon all individuals in arrears, feel it an imperative duty to extend to their members all the assistance in their power; and they hereby express their admiration at the public spirit of the auctioneers and brokers who have so honourably declared their determination of acting no longer as agents and assistants in so distressing their fellow-men."

"That an address to the King, embodying the foregoing resolutions, be prepared by the committee, and signed by them on behalf of this meeting, praying him to convene the Parliament forthwith, to take into consideration the best means of averting the evils which appear to us likely to endanger the existing institutions of our country, should these taxes be any longer enforced."

"That the managing committee be empowered to communicate with and call upon the householders of all the principal cities and boroughs throughout the kingdom, in such manner as may appear to them most advisable, in order to procure their assistance in calling for the immediate repeal of these obnoxious taxes."

"That in order to protect such members as are now, or may hereafter be, prosecuted by the local authorities or others for endeavouring to obtain the repeal of these taxes, the householders of the metropolis are respectfully called upon to assist, by subscribing such sums as may be convenient to them, when required, in

aid of the object of the association; and that a committee be appointed to carry out the preceding resolution."

[The Ministerial press censures these associations in a very emphatical manner; and we have scarcely observed any newspaper in which they are openly defended. Even the Examiner could only remark that the true way to obtain a repeal of the assessed taxes was to choose a better Parliament. The Tory papers, however, are loud in twitting the Whig ones with the new instance of resistance, which, however disagreeable to Ministers and their friends, is only, according to the Conservative prints, the result of the less which was taught the people two years ago for the purpose of carrying the reform bill, and keeping the Ministers in power. In the meantime, without regard to the opinions of the press, the inhabitants proceed from one degree of boldness to another; and it is beginning to be considered a settled point, even among the Ministerial papers, that the assessed tax must be taken off, and a property and income tax imposed. Either alternative must be painful; but the can be no doubt that a tax raised directly in money though generally more inconvenient in payment than an indirect tax, is a lighter burden to the people, proportion to the sum pocketed by government, than one of the other kind; the expense of collection being less, while the additional cost required by produce upon all taxed articles to cover the trouble and risk is saved.]

TRADES' UNIONS.

THE West Riding of Yorkshire, and other manufacturing districts, have of late been the scene of a very violent contention between employers and employees. It was stated in our last that the workmen in the West Riding had formed such a strongly compact and formidable system of combination, that the masters had found it necessary to memorialise government on the subject. A meeting of the principal manufacturers of that town and its vicinity was held on the 28th September, when an answer to their memorial was read, to the effect that the government could do nothing further than take the most active measures to repress disorder and punish crime. A series of resolutions was agreed to, stating "that the Unions had dictated in a most unwarrantable manner to the merchants and manufacturers; that they had interfered with workmen not in the Union, by abusing and intimidating them, and even treating them with violence and outrage; and that, in consequence, sentiments of hostility, suspicion, and distrust, were engendered between the masters and their workmen; that the committee of the Trades' Unions carried their interference to such a length as to control both the masters and the men, and that they absolutely interdicted the masters from having any part in fixing the wages to be paid to their own workmen, and obliged them to turn off or set on such workmen as the Union thought proper to dictate to them, and to pay them such wages as the committee directed, under pain of having their workmen, in every department of their works, withdrawn from their employment, and their manufactures shut up, at whatever loss or inconvenience; that they obliged the master to pay the same wages to his workmen as to good, and took from the men of skill and industry the advantages to which they were fairly entitled." The resolutions further stated, "that the masters did not wish to interfere with legitimate and well-regulated Unions of operatives, for the purpose of obtaining a fair price for their labour, but they objected to the tyrannical control of a Union committee which took out of their hands the management of their own capital, and the direction of their own works." These resolutions were carried unanimously, and a bond was also adopted, and signed by many who were present, by which the masters bind themselves in a penalty of £500, that they will not employ a workman who shall not, within fourteen days after he is required, sign a declaration that he is not a member of the Trades' Union, or who shall have been dismissed from any other master for refusing to sign such a declaration.

October 5, a working shoemaker, named Priestley, who had not joined any of the Unions, was sent for by the committee at the Cross Keys Inn, at Huddersfield, and, on his entering the room, was plunged twice into a puncheon of cold water, to the imminent danger of his life. He was ill for several days after, and two of the men concerned in the outrage were fined £5 each.

Another meeting of master manufacturers was held at Halifax, where the Leeds bond was adopted, and similar measures are in progress over all that district of country. It appears that persons employing about 2000 horse-power of machinery, or about 30,000 working people of all ages, have acceded to the bond, while others who have not signed, express their determination to enforce its objects by all means in their power.

These proceedings appear to have staggered the Unions a little. About the middle of October, representatives from the various provincial committees came to a resolution of addressing a communication through their secretary, to the chairman of the Leeds meeting, inviting the individuals concerned in the affair to appoint a deputation to meet a deputation the same number of the Trades' Union, to discuss the points at issue between the two parties coolly and deliberately, with a view to the reconciliation of all existing differences, and pledge themselves to abide by an impartial decision. It is also stated that various

Individuals have left the Union at Liverpool, and returned to their work. The master-builders at that place have in many instances got new hands from France, and cannot again receive their former workmen. Thus, the combination ends in a derangement of the demand and supply of labour at different parts of the country. A convocation of delegates from all the Unions was lately held at Manchester: five hundred were present, whose expenses, amounting to £500, were paid from a general fund.

RECENT CONDUCT OF EARL GREY.

EARL GREY has lately been very much censured by ultra-liberals for new instances of partiality in his relations. A prebendal stall of Westminster, which he has bestowed upon his brother the Bishop of Hereford, and the comptrollership of the Irish household, which he was said to have given to another brother, Sir H. Grey, formed the subjects of a fresh attack. The ministerial newspapers, however, allege that the stall is necessary to furnish a pro-income to the bishop, as with it he will only earn £3500, five hundred pounds less than the minimum arrived at for the Irish bishops; while the story of the comptrollership is not true. Defences are also forwarded for his lordship, on the score that he has yet done nothing equal to what Tory ministers used to do; to which it is replied that no individual Tory minister ever bestowed so much patronage upon relatives in a given time, or even during his whole administration, as Earl Grey has done; while, say the ultra-liberals, even if this excuse were founded on truth, it would still be invalid, in so far as Earl Grey's administration was set up as an improvement on former ones, and not as an imitation. So far as we are able to estimate the public sentiment on this subject, we would say it stands thus: the Tories congratulate themselves on seeing a professedly liberal minister transcending, in this point, all that was ever done to their own charge; the ultra-liberals execrate the mark of a partial and exclusive spirit; and the ministerials would like as well if they were spared the trouble of defending it.

INVESTIGATION RESPECTING THE LOSS OF THE EARL OF WEMYSS SMACK.

THE loss of life, noticed in our last as arising from the stranding of the Earl of Wemyss smack, at Brancaster, in Norfolk, on the morning of the 1st of September, has continued to excite much attention during the last month, in consequence of an inquiry into the circumstances, instituted under the direction of Lord Melbourne, by Mr Hare and other magistrates of the district. The magistrates sat for the first time at the Old Arms, Docking, on the 28th of September, and the first person examined was Captain Nesbit, the commander of the vessel, whose evidence, supported by that of his mate, bore that the water did not enter from the skylights, which he says were tarpauplined at the time, but from a leak dashed out in the bottom, by the agitation of the vessel under the influence of the rising tide. The evidence of Mr Henry Gooch, one of the passengers, bore that the disaster arose from a mistake of the captain as to the tide. Captain Nesbit thought it was ebbing, and that, if the passengers waited, they would get ashore without inconvenience. Assured of this by the captain, the passengers waited, till at four in the morning Mr Gooch became convinced that the tide was flowing instead of ebbing, and immediately sent intelligence to that effect to the captain, who, on consulting an almanack, found at length that such was the case. The evidence of Mr Gooch proved the extreme carelessness of the captain and mate. The latter was told to put a tarpaulin over the broken skylights; but it was not done, and the first sea filled the cabins with water, which caused the death of the ladies and children. The evidence of the Rev. Mr Holloway, who interested himself most actively in the whole proceedings, gives a most unfavourable impression of the conduct of the captain. At eleven o'clock on the morning of the calamity, after attending to the comforts of the surviving passengers, Mr Holloway went to the cabin, whom he found intent on having his breakfast, and apparently indifferent about the fate of his passengers. Mr H. asked if it was true that he had lost his passengers: he replied that "he had lost a few." He then asked the captain, "Had he ever heard of a British sailor eating his breakfast with the coolness and collectedness of a butcher under such circumstances?" He inquired where the ladies were; the captain said that he had left them in the cabin, which was full of water. Understanding that the vessel was on dry land, he asked the captain, "How could that be?" He replied, that a sea had struck the vessel about eight o'clock, carried away the skylights, and filled the cabin with water. He then asked him if he had made any attempt to recover them. The captain said, "No; it was of no use; they had been dead nearly four hours." Mr H. then said to the captain, "It appears that the ladies were drowned at eight o'clock, and no attempt was made to rescue them; and you and your crew coolly came on shore, without even inquiring whether they were dead or not—is that true?" The captain said, "It is too true; I have already told you the ladies are drowned." Mr H. then, under great excitement, exclaimed, "Was it possible that such a fate could exist in the shape of a British seaman?" Mr H. then detailed other circumstances connected with the state of the vessel on that day, and the bring-

ing ashore of the bodies, some of which, even at five in the afternoon, he found still warm. He subsequently questioned the captain as to the state of his sails, and found they had not been sea-worthy. The farther evidence of the reverend gentleman went to show the neglect of the property by the crew, and the callous indifference shown for the fate of the sufferers.

Several individuals of maritime professions gave evidence respecting the state of the vessel during the night, and on the succeeding day. The most material facts elicited were, that the water in the cabin could not be got out till scuttling had taken place, (which shows that it did not come in from below), and that at no time could the passengers have got ashore without a boat, as the vessel, even at the lowest ebb of tide, was in nine feet water.

The constable of Brancaster and the postmaster said, that a Scotchwoman had been taken into custody on a charge of plundering the ladies: she had been a passenger on board the Wemyss. She was searched, but no property was found upon her; and Mr MacNaughton, the agent of the vessel, gave her a sovereign to go out of the way.

Several witnesses gave testimony respecting a box belonging to Mrs Pyne, one of the passengers, which was found on the beach with the padlock taken off. The box had been given to Mr Reeve, son-in-law of the lord of the manor, who was stated to have been seen riding to shore with it, and then returning without it.

Mr Nathaniel Pyne, of Grosvenor Place, London, came to Brancaster on the 6th September. He saw both the captain and mate of the Wemyss at the Ship Inn. They gave him the same account of the storm, and the circumstances attending the wreck, as they gave in their evidence; except that the mate said the skylights were not even covered, as there was no time to cover or batten them down.

Mr Joseph Newman Reeve, whose name repeatedly occurred during the inquiry, was then examined. He was commissioned by his father-in-law, who is lord of the manor, to render every assistance in his power to the sufferers, and he went to the beach for that purpose. When he got on board, several of the bodies were seen floating in the cabin, and a number of men were endeavouring to get them out. In allusion to a charge of brutality which Mr Ashurst, the solicitor, had made, he begged to say that he took charge of the property of the bodies to protect them from revolting indignities—such as having their fingers cutoff to get the rings off them. Hearing that there were some rings found upon the persons of the drowned, he came forward and said to those who had them, "Allow me to take charge of them." Some were put into his hand, and others he took off. He used every delicacy in placing the bodies on the deck. He could have done no more for them if they had been relatives of his own. One of the ladies—the stout one, Mrs Pyne—had a reticule in her possession; he took charge of that. Some gentlemen were standing around him, and asked him to open it; he did so; the wind was blowing very hard; he put it into his pocket; he thought it would be wrong to examine the contents then. After he left the vessel, the first place he went to was the church; he there saw Mr Holloway, the minister; in a few minutes after he had entered, he told him that he had a reticule of Mrs Pyne's. He had it then in his pocket. He wore a short jacket; the bag was wet in his pocket. He raised the jacket on one side towards Mr Holloway, and unsnapped the reticule without taking it out of his pocket; but so, as he judged, that Mr Holloway saw the direction of a letter contained in it. The letter contained the address of Mrs L. Pyne. He thought that it was addressed to St George's Terrace, Bayswater. He subsequently went into town to the Ship Inn, where he saw the captain: he told him that he had found a reticule belonging to one of the passengers, and that he should be very glad to restore it to the owner. The captain said, "Very well, sir." He then went home and examined the reticule, which he found to contain some biscuits, four Exchequer bills of £100 each, and a purse containing £48 in bank notes and gold. He wrote a letter to Mr Pyne at Bayswater, informing him that he had possession of the reticule. He afterwards delivered it to Captain Nesbit, in the presence of Mr Mingay, and several of the passengers. He also gave up several articles of jewellery, a necklace, rings, and ear-rings. Mr Gooch, one of the passengers, then made to him the following observation:—"Well, sir, that is all very well, and we don't for a moment doubt your veracity; but what a pity it was that you did not cause the bag to be opened in the presence of some person; supposing the contents might have been £4000 instead of £400." He replied, that it would be a very poor reward for his services.

Hannah West, Mrs Pyne's servant, was then examined. She assisted Mrs Pyne to pack up previous to her departure in the Wemyss. Among the baggage, was a tin box, the same which was then produced to the witness. Her mistress told her that the box contained brilliants and jewellery worth two or three thousand pounds. A roll of bank notes, and some plate, were also placed in the box, which was tied up, and secured by a padlock. She was certain that her mistress did not open the box before she went on board. Before she went, having occasion for money, she gave an order upon her agent, rather than open the box to take out money. She saw the tin box, and

a work-box also containing some money, deposited in the cabin of the Wemyss.

Hannah Pike was employed in laying out the bodies of the passengers. Mrs Pyne's ear was inflamed by the hole where the ear-ring was worn being torn down, but not torn through. She observed the same with respect to another lady.

The attention of the magistrates being now chiefly directed to the conduct of Mr Reeve, that individual was subjected to a long and rigid re-examination. He re-asserted, in the strongest manner, that he had done all he could to prevent any improper treatment of the corpses when laid out on the deck; and also said, that the persons who crowded to the vessel, and assisted in getting out the cargo, were orderly and decent in their behaviour. He did not explain the inconsistency of this statement with his declaration of the necessity of stripping the bodies of the valuables in question, lest they should be stolen by the bystanders. It did not appear that he exerted himself in any way to procure refreshment or shelter for the survivors, or decent attention to the dead bodies, after he had obtained possession of all that was valuable upon them. He was closely pressed to explain how it happened that the nine £5 notes, which he said were found in Mrs Pyne's reticule, were quite dry, while every thing else in the reticule was completely saturated with water; but he gave no satisfactory explanation of this, though he thought that a letter was wrapped round the notes, which being in the middle of the reticule, might not have been so much wet: some gloves, however, and articles of much stouter texture, were quite shrivelled up by the effects of salt water. He was reminded that one of the witnesses had stated that he was seen riding on horseback from the vessel to the shore, with a box, and that he was afterwards seen riding without it; and he was asked if this was true? He replied, "Certainly not. I am quite clear that there is no foundation for that statement." It never occurred to him to call in a witness to be present when he first examined the contents of the reticule; although, when he delivered it with its contents to the captain, he required the signature of six witnesses.

Mr Reeve signed his examination; and the magistrates, after conferring together, asked Mr Ashurst what course he meant to pursue? That gentleman, after consulting Mr Pyne for a few minutes, stated, that Mr Pyne felt himself called upon to charge Mr Reeve with feloniously taking the reticule from the person of his late wife or daughter-in-law, and with brutal behaviour in tearing their ornaments from their persons on the deck of the vessel, while they were yet warm; also with feloniously taking a box, the property of Mr William Pyne, or some person or persons unknown.

In support of the charge, several witnesses were called; from whose evidence it appeared, that Mr Reeve took possession of a bag, which fell from Mrs Pyne's arm as she was lifted out of the cabin, and which was brought up out of the water by a boat-hook. He took this bag, walked aside, and took something out of it, which he put in again, and afterwards threw the bag in the companion-way. Subsequently, a similar bag, with a half-pint bottle in it, was handed over the ship's side, and taken ashore. Mr Reeve was also seen examining the contents of a third bag, without a clasp, and different from that which he took from Mrs Pyne, or the one last mentioned. The upper part of this bag contained biscuits; but there was a purse also in it, out of which Mr Reeve took a piece of paper with some writing on it. There was a card in the bag, with the name of Mrs or Miss Roche upon it. The purse contained a sovereign and some silver. One of the women employed to lay out the bodies of the ladies in the church, found a bag similar to the one which contained this purse and Miss Roche's card, upon the person of Miss Roche. The string of the bag was under the tape of the petticoat, and was drawn through its own loop. The outer part of the dress was much disordered, and was torn from back to front, in the centre, just in that part where the string of the petticoat passed round the body. There was no purse in the bag then, but the card and other articles were there. A police officer stated, that he went to the house of Mr Sims, Mr Reeve's father-in-law, where Mr Reeve resides, with a search-warrant; he told him that he believed that he had a second bag in his possession: this Mr Reeve denied; and he searched the house, but could not find it.

Two witnesses swore to having seen a box, thirteen or fourteen inches long, nine or ten inches wide, and three inches deep, in Mr Reeve's possession. It was handed to him by a man who stood in the water: he took it with him to the place on the beach where the preventive service men were taking care of the goods. He was afterwards seen without the box, and shortly after with it again.

At this stage of the inquiry, Mr Ashurst made a statement against the prisoner, laying great stress upon the circumstance of his having had three bags in his possession, and arguing that he had fastened Miss Roche's bag to her petticoat after having stolen the purse and its contents; but, according to the report in the Times, he said nothing about the box, which was supposed to contain Mrs Pyne's jewellery.

The magistrates finally ordered Mr Reeve to find good bail for his appearance at the assizes. The investigation was now (October 10) closed; but on the 15th, Mr Alexander Roche, brother to Miss Roche, one of the unfortunate passengers, appeared before

the magistrates to prefer a new charge of felony against Mr Reeve. Several witnesses were examined in support of this charge; but no additional fact of interest was elicited, except that Mr Roche felt certain that his sister had at least eight guineas in her purse, to pay for her own passage and that of her nephew, who was drowned with her. Mr Reeve asserted his innocence, but made no defence.

While the warrant was preparing, Mr Reeve, looking significantly towards Mr Holloway, said that this inquiry was set on foot by persons who had better attend to their own affairs. Mr Holloway defended himself from the insinuation of having acted in the business from any personal ill-will to Mr Reeve. He also said, that he had evidence in his possession which implicated other persons.—Informations were then laid against several parties not yet in custody, and whose names are not given: the charges are of a very serious nature.—Mr Reeve was conveyed to Norwich jail, in a post-chaise, in custody of the constable; with leave, however, to call at his place of residence.

LOSS OF THE AMPHITRITE.

THE loss of this convict vessel on the shore at Boulogne, when out of 136 persons only three were saved, was the most remarkable disaster experienced during the severe gale of the 31st August, which literally "strewed our coasts with wrecks." Captain Chads, R.N., was dispatched by the Admiralty to institute an inquiry into the conduct of the consul, William Hamilton, Esq., who was loudly blamed by popular report for remissness on this occasion. A report by Captain Chads, dated September 18, fully exonerates that gentleman from all charges brought against him; states that he had been engaged that day in inquiries respecting other vessels; that he was not apprised of the stranding of the *Amphitrite* till eight in the evening, when he immediately repaired to the beach, and that he remained till two in the morning, rendering such assistance as was in his power; the destruction of the vessel being then inevitable. Notwithstanding this official exoneration, it is stated that public opinion at Boulogne still throws great blame upon the consul.

The conduct of the French custom-house officers, who, from some point of form, prevented prompt assistance from being rendered to many of the sufferers as they were washed ashore, has also been visited with severe and universal reprobation.

The gallant Henin, who swam to the vessel, and gave advice which, if received, might have saved many lives, has been decorated by his sovereign with the star of the Legion of Honour. A gold medal has been bestowed upon a pilot named Huret, and silver medals upon nine sailors, who upon the same occasion went out in a boat to give relief. Another pilot, named Testard, being already a member of the Legion of Honour, has merely received the commendation of the Minister of Marine. Henin has also been honoured with the silver medal of the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, along with 250 francs; and Huret and his crew have received a similar sum from the same body. The British government sent L.100 by Captain Chads, to be distributed among these brave men.

A large sum has been raised by subscription in France for the three men who survived the wreck. One of them, Towsey, who is a person of better extraction than the rest, has received L.5 from Sir James Graham, with a promise of a second-mastership in some other vessel. The other two men, Owen and Rice, have emitted a paper, giving a very interesting account of the convicts, who, it will be recollected, were all females. Some were dreadfully wicked, others modest, quiet, and even pious. The most striking point in the description is the mixture of good and bad, and the exposure of the children to the hearing and seeing of every thing odious. It may be difficult for the government to provide against this evil; but it is certainly much to be lamented that both in this, and in other situations for criminals, there is not a separation of the comparatively good from the comparatively bad.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

A LARGE public meeting took place at York (Oct. 3), for the purpose of considering the propriety of erecting a monument to the late Mr Wilberforce. The Lord Chancellor, who is spending the vacation at Brougham Hall, attended the meeting, and in a long speech pointed out the propriety of erecting a beneficial institution instead of a monument, or as a monument, if the funds collected should be found sufficient. "If he were asked," his lordship thus proceeded, "what sort of an institution he should recommend, he would only say there were numerous classes to whom some foundation would be a blessing. There had been for many years at Liverpool an institution for persons who from their birth had been afflicted with blindness, which had been extensively useful in its results, though wholly insufficient for the wants of so populous a district. In Yorkshire there had never been such an institution, though in no county was it more wanted. But he confessed that his own views went beyond such a limited institution, and he was not without sanguine hopes that a fund might be collected in Yorkshire, where had begun, and had been carried on, and brought to a successful issue, the abolition of the African slave trade, and where also had originated that spirit which had at length forced on measures for the extirpation of negro slavery—not assuredly until the eleventh hour, and when it could no longer be delayed even for a moment—a fund which would enable Yorkshire also to

effect the good work, not of extirpating slavery—for, thank God, we knew it not in this country—but of extirpating ignorance, which, unhappily, we did know to a horrible extent, and the bitter fruits of which we were tasting, and should continue to taste. (Applause.)—And then he trusted, when ignorance was conquered, the execrable but legitimate offspring of ignorance would also be triumphed over—he meant discord, intolerance, and vice. (Loud cheers.) If we were told that Parliament had the power to attain this noble end, he must say that his hopes in such a quarter were not very strong (and he averred he spoke with all reverence and affection for that body), when he found the supplies for educating the people were voted at so late a period, and to so limited an extent—late, because fifteen years had elapsed since the publication of the report which recommended a grant—and limited, since that grant was bestowed to the amount only of L.20,000, at a time when L.20,000,000 were given—justly, he did not deny—fitly, he would say nothing about—with his full concurrence, certainly his full approbation—as a compensation for the abolition of negro slavery." The Lord Chancellor's proposal was agreed to.

It would appear, nevertheless, that the Ministry has been taking the subject into consideration, as a circular has been issued from the office of the Home Secretary to the different parochial officers in the country, to make out the following returns:—"The number of schools in each town, parish, chapelry, or extra-parochial place; which return, after stating the population of the said town or place according to the last census, shall specify—1. Whether the said schools are infant, daily, or Sunday schools—2. Whether they are confined, either nominally or virtually, to the use of children of the established church, or of any other religious denomination—3. Whether they are endowed or unendowed—4. By what funds they are supported, if unendowed, whether by payments from the scholars or otherwise—5. The numbers and sexes of the scholars in each school—6. The age at which the children generally enter, and at which they generally quit school—7. The salaries and other emoluments allowed to the masters or mistresses in each school; and shall also distinguish—8. Those schools which have been established or revived since 1818—and 9. Those schools to which a lending library is attached."

For the administration of the L.20,000 voted by Parliament, the Lords of the Treasury (Aug. 30) came to several resolutions, the most remarkable of which are, that no portion of the fund shall be applied to any purpose but the erection of school-houses, and nowhere unless the half of the necessary sum has been raised by private subscription, and already expended. Their lordships also resolved that petitions from populous places should have a preference. A successful application has already been made from the town of Wolverhampton. The school to be in consequence erected will contain from 700 to 1000 scholars, to be admitted without regard to sect, party, or profession, and educated on the plan pursued by the British and Foreign School Society.

The Quarter's Revenue.—The revenue for the quarter ended 10th October 1833, is L.11,840,310; and, for the corresponding quarter of 1832, L.12,093,586. The decrease on the quarter is L.253,276. The income for the year ended 10th October 1833, is L.43,028,392; and, for the year ended 10th October 1832, L.43,408,812. The decrease on the year is L.380,420. The decrease in the quarter has fallen almost entirely under the head of customs, and the increase has taken place chiefly in the excise. The deficiency of the former is L.423,680, and the compensating increase on the latter is L.103,121. In the revenue for the year the chief deficiency is in the excise, counteracted by a small improvement in the customs. From the amount of taxes reduced or repealed within the year, it was expected that a greater falling off would have been manifested. The quarter's stamp revenue exhibits an increase of L.23,694, notwithstanding the total repeal of the duty on insurances on farming stock, on small receipts and on pamphlets, the reductions of sea policies one-half, and of the advertisement duty from 3s. 6d. to 1s. 6d.

Earl Grey has lately, within a few days, conferred the following favours on his relations and connections. His youngest son is made aide-de-camp to the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. A Mr Bulteel, brother to one of his sons-in-law, is preferred to the vicarage of Gorington, in Dorsetshire.

The Devonport Journal states that a piece of mechanism, called a steam-bridge, has commenced plying between Morice Town and Torpoint, performing the passage in four and a half minutes. The weight of the machinery is forty-five tons, the draught of water two feet three inches; the chains weigh ten tons each.

October 15, during a storm of great violence, the chain pier at Brighton was seriously damaged—it is said by lightning, though great doubts as to that are intimated. Several of the suspension rods on the east side of the second and third bridges of the pier are said to have been struck by the fluid, which caused several parts of the structure to give way, and the platform of the third bridge to tumble down. The whole fabric, it is stated, will be required to be taken down.

The dreadful practice of incendiarism has again commenced in England. Every weekly paper mentions from three to six cases, some of them very severe. As the practice has now for several years commenced regularly at this period of the year, it must have a stated and regular cause, which we suppose to be the reduction of the wages of agricultural labourers, which always takes place about this season.

The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland have left England for Germany. Previous to the departure of his royal highness, his butler put an end to his own existence, under the influence, as appeared upon the inquest, of offended pride working upon a weak character. The duke showed a great anxiety at the inquest to make this painful circumstance clear to the public.

Alderman Farebrother is the Lord Mayor elect of city of London.

A school of medicine has just been established at Nottingham, to which the Duke of Newcastle has given a princely donation of L.500.

The accounts, not only from this district, but from nearly all parts of the country, agree in stating that great a degree of confidence in all departments of trade has not existed for some time.—*Birmingham Advertiser*.

On the 19th September, the Rev. W. Maclean, of the Scotch church, Birmingham, was inducted to pastoral charge of the Presbyterian church in Douglas Isle of Man. The church to which Mr Maclean was inducted is the only Scotch church in the Isle of Man which contains a population of 40,000 inhabitants.

Drury Lane and Covent Garden theatres were opened the former on the 5th, the latter on the 7th October, under one manager; and matters are so arranged that they are only open on alternate nights, and that one company serves for both.

The remarkable powers of the race-horse were strikingly displayed at the last Kendal races, when Sir John Boswell's colt was so frightened, it being his first appearance in public, that his first bound from the course, which was elevated, was ten yards, his second eight, and his third seven and a half—making 25½ yards at three bounds.—*Carlisle Journal*.

It is said that the west end of London was observed to be more completely deserted this autumn than at any period during the present century.

Sir J. Herschell is about leaving his residence at Slough for the Cape of Good Hope, to make observations on the fixed stars in the southern hemisphere. His waggons were employed in removing his telescopic transit instruments, and apparatus.

On Thursday (Sept. 19), there was a very pleasant fête at Eltham, Kent, in honour of the Rev. Mr Broome, who has been for fifty years the vicar of the parish, during which time his conduct has been so truly that of a pastor, in the highest acceptance of that term, that the flock determined to celebrate a jubilee, upon the occasion of his completing his fifty years' labour among them. As early as five o'clock in the morning, the bells rang merrily peal; and throughout the parish, flags decorated with flowers and other emblems were displayed. In the grounds attached to the vicarage, the inhabitants of the parish and neighbourhood assembled in great numbers. Here three tents were pitched; one for the gentlemen composing the committee, and two for the children of the National Schools, besides other places of refreshment. The schools and inhabitants having assembled, a procession was formed, headed by the vicar, during the progress of which the bands played the national anthem. When every thing was prepared, fifteen hundred of the inhabitants sat down to dinner, besides sixty-two girls and seventy boys. After dinner had been disposed of, Mr Mills proposed "the health of the Rev. John Kewward Shaw Brooke, who has been for fifty years the beloved vicar of this parish. May he yet be spared to many years in health and happiness." The toast was followed by a salute of twenty-one maroons, the company waving their hats and handkerchiefs with nine times ni.

The following is a list of the houses which have lately failed in India, with the sums for which they stand indebted:—

John Palmer and Co. Calcutta, about	L.5,000,000
Alexander and Co. ditto	3,500,000
Mackintosh and Co. ditto	2,500,000
Colvin and Co. ditto	1,000,000
Shotton and Co. Bombay	250,000
	L.12,250,000

To which, if there is added, as the consequence of them, that of	
Fairlie and Co. London	1,800,000
Rickards and Mackintosh, ditto	950,000

The amount will be L.15,000,000. The amount of distress occasioned to private families in this country, and others, by these failures, is incalculable.

The Corporation of Leicester refuses to produce certain documents, or to submit to personal examination, required of them by the commission for inquiring into the affairs of the municipalities. Other witnesses are stated, however, to have "deposed to the sale of corporation lands, which, estimated at one-fourth of their present value, amounted to L.34,800, of the appropriation of which no one knows any thing."

Relative Value of Railway Shares.—The Stockton and Darlington shares, costing L.106, 13s. 4d., are at L.2 10s. The Liverpool and Manchester railway shares, costing L.100, are at L.210. The Liverpool and Manchester railway shares, costing L.25, are at L.52. The Liverpool and Birmingham shares, on which L.10 has been paid, are selling at L.11, 10s. The London and Birmingham shares, on which L.5 has been paid, are selling at L.7, 10s. The two latter are only in progress.

The quantity of Bank of England notes now in circulation amounts to L.20,329,290. The quantity last year was nearly two millions less, L.18,360,890.

Eleven thousand pounds weight of a substance called "British leaf," consisting of elm, sloe, apple, poplar, willow, and rose leaves, and manufactured to answer a beverage instead of tea, were lately seized by the police, who claimed, that, being an imitation of that article, it should be destroyed by order of the Lord Mayor. Several witnesses were examined at the Mansion House, some of whom, including Mr Burnett, professor of botany in King's College, stated that the stuff was unwholesome, and that it contained prussic acid. Doctor Birkbeck, and Mr Daniel, professor of chemistry in King's College, on the contrary, stated that there was nothing deleterious or unwholesome in the mixture. The Lord Mayor ultimately decided that the whole of the "British leaf" should be destroyed. The proprietor, Mr Heale, signified that he should appeal to Parliament.

here has been for some time a considerable difference of opinion between the inhabitants and Common Councilmen of Langbourn Ward, on the subject of the most worshipful representative in the Court of Aldermen (Sir John Key). The Common Council agree with the inhabitants that Sir John Key is unfit for the office he still holds, but thought they were not the proper parties to move in the matter. The disgust of the inhabitants, however, was so strong at the daring effrontery of the aldermen, that the Common Council considered it prudent to interfere, lest they might come in for a share of the general feeling when St Thomas's Day came round. They accordingly met, and unanimously agreed to a resolution, that the conduct of Sir John Key was highly disgraceful, and such as incapacitated him from exercising the office of a magistrate; and they, therefore, on behalf of the ward, requested him to resign his seat forthwith. On the next morning this resolution was presented to Sir John Key by one of the Common Council (the tenth being out of office, but cognisant of and approving the proceeding), accompanied with the expression of their regret at the unavoidable necessity of the step they had taken, and their opinion that it was advisable for him to comply with this resolution at once, rather than wait for a public meeting. Sir John, to the amazement of the delegation, stated that his resigning was quite out of the question; that nothing he had done could be considered dishonourable, or as affecting his magisterial character; and that he should retain his gown until he was compelled (if that were possible) to vacate it. He added, that he was much surprised at the extraordinary conduct of the Common Council, some of whom he understood had made use of very strong language respecting him. To this one of the deputation replied, that if Sir John alluded to him, he was perfectly correct; that he had designated him as a scoundrel, an opinion which he believed was entertained by eleven out of twelve persons in the city of London. Sir John reiterated his determination to remain in his magisterial office; and the Common Council, having again warned him of the probable consequences of his obstinacy, the interview terminated. It is now understood that such steps will be taken by the ward on the 21st of December (St Thomas's Day), that the honourable magistrate will be compelled to retire.—*Morning Post*.

A plan, sanctioned by government it is said, is about to be acted upon, which, it is hoped, will tend materially to abate pauperism, and eventually to improve the condition of the lower classes. It is intended to open in every parish an establishment for granting annuities, on terms especially favourable to the industrious part of the community. A person paying, from the age of fifteen, 9d. per week, will, by the time of completing his 60th year, be entitled to an annuity of £20 per annum for life—if he pays 1s. 6d. per week, he will be entitled to receive the annuity of £20 from the age of thirty-five or forty. A person of the age of thirty, paying 1s. 6d. per week, or £67 in one payment, will be entitled to an annuity of £20 per annum for sixty. In all cases, if the party die before the period at which the annuity is to commence, the whole of the money he has paid will be returned to his relatives, &c.; and if the sum returned should be under £20, no administration is necessary. If the party after he has been in receipt of an annuity of £20 per annum, in addition to all arrears being paid, his relatives, &c., will be entitled to the sum of £5.

STRAY FACTS.

Britain contained one hundred and forty cities towards the close of the first century of the Christian era. From Richard's Itinerary, which refers most probably to a period between A.D. 138 and 170, we find there were in Britain two MUNICIPAL—York and Verulam; nine COLONIAL—Colchester, Richborough, London, Gloucester, Bath, Caerleon, Chesterford (near Cambridge), Lincoln, Chester; and ten CITIES with the *Jus Latinitatis*—Aber, Inverness, Perth, Dumbarton, Carlisle, Salisbury, Lancaster, Catarick, Slack, and Blackrode.

In 1830, the navy cost £5,594,955. In 1833, the vote was £4,658,134; nearly a million less.

Mrs Hannah More, who died lately, had realised the sum of £30,000 by her writings. She has left £10,000 to charitable institutions.

Decandolle, the distinguished naturalist, holds that trees do not die of old age, in the real sense of the word, "by which he seems to mean that they would live ever, if provided with an unlimited supply of nourishment, and not destroyed by storms, or some of the many accidents which trees are heir to. In our own country, there are oaks, elms, and yews, still flourishing in all the parts of the forest, which have probably been the contemporaries of David and Solomon! Decandolle thinks that the yews of Fontaine Abbey, near Rippon, Yorkshire, may have stood 1200 years; those of Crowhurst churchyard, in Surrey, 1450 years; the yew of Fortingal, the entrance of Glenlyon, Perthshire, 2500 years; and that in Braburn churchyard, Kent, 3000 years!

In 1767, there were not 30,000 persons employed in cotton manufacture; now, in consequence of inventions which the workmen at the very time of their introduction endeavoured to destroy, there are at the very least 1,000,000.—*Imperial Magazine*.

There are 16,000 officers in the British army, being for every six men. The French have about the same number of officers to four times the number of men.

BIRTHS.

- Sept. 21. At 48, Great King Street, Mrs Thomas Wood; a daughter.
23. At Longformacuse House, Berwickshire, the lady of John Graham, Esq.; a son.
24. At 3, Baxter's Place, the lady of Dr Warden; a son.
25. At Thames Ditton, Surrey, the lady of Francis Worsley, Esq.; a son.
26. At 9, Circus Place, Mrs Maitland; a son.—At Woodhouselee, the lady of Thomas Abercromby Duff, Esq.; a son.—At Seconie Manse, Mrs Brewster; a son.—At 11, South Charlotte Street, the lady of James Strachan, jun. Esq.; a daughter.
29. At Edinburgh, Mrs J. Henry Davidson; a daughter.
30. At 36, Melville Street, the lady of Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq.; a son.
Oct. 1. At 16, Ann Street, Mrs Grahame; a son.
2. At 23, North Street, Mrs Greig; a son.—At 19, Duke Street, Mrs W. Dumbreck; a son.
4. At Dunse Castle, Mrs Hay; a son.—At Suffolk House, Cheltenham, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Allen, of Inchmartine; a son.
5. At 3, Hart Street, Mrs Patrick Dalmahy; a daughter.
6. At 21, St Andrew Square, Mrs Stuart; a son.
7. At 1, Cumbarie House, Mrs Craigie, of Dumbarnie; a son.
9. At 1, Cranston, Mrs Bertram; a daughter.—At Cluny Castle, the lady of Cluny Macpherson, the chief of Clanchattan; a son.
13. At Paisley, Mrs Bartholomew; a daughter.
14. At 14, Pitt Street, Mrs Pow; a daughter.
15. At the Manse of Westruther, Mrs Jamieson; a son.
17. At 62, Queen Street, Glasgow, Mrs John Finlay; a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Aug. 29. At the British Legation, Munich, Charles Woodmas, of Montague Square, London, to the Hon. Harriet Erskine, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Erskine, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Bavaria.
Sept. 24. At Dundee, William Black, writer, Dunfermline, to Helen, eldest daughter of the late Mr David Meffan, landwaiver of his Majesty's customs at the port of Dundee.—At Hensingham Chapel, county of Cumberland, James Spittal, jun. Esq. Edinburgh, to Hannah, second daughter of the late William Thomson, Esq. of Cross.
26. At 5, Pitt Street, Bonnington, Mr William Clarkson, merchant, Stockbridge, to Ann, daughter of the late Mr Wm. Huntly, and widow of Captain James Kerr, son of James Kerr, Esq. formerly of Nelson.
28. At Naples, George William Mylne, Esq. advocate, to Jane Sophia, daughter of the late George Barker, Esq. of Birmingham.
Oct. 1. At Glasgow, J. P. Bertram, Esq. W. S. to Georgina, third daughter of James Turnbull, Esq.
3. At Colbourne, Isle of Wight, the Hon. William Henry Ashe A'Court, eldest son of Lord Helyear, to Elizabeth Worsley, eldest daughter of the late Sir Leonard Worsley Holmes, Bart.
10. At Dornock, Bryce Johnstone, Esq. writer, Kirkcudbright, to Miss Thomasina Howie Lowther, second daughter of George Lowther, Esq. of Dornock.—At Spittalburgh, William Fergusson, Esq. surgeon, Edinburgh, to Helen Hamilton, daughter of the late William Ranken, Esq.
14. At Edinburgh, Mr George Morison, commander of the ship North Briton, to Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Robertson.—At 21, Northumberland Street, John Smith Johnston, Esq. writer in Edinburgh, to Miss Isabella Fleming, daughter of the late George Fleming, Esq. formerly of Manchester.—At Edinburgh, John Loftus Tottenham, Esq. 3d Bengal Light Cavalry, to Isabella, daughter of Alexander Gordon, Esq. Great King Street.
15. At Newcastle, John Anderson, Esq. W. S. to Miss Harriet Carr, second daughter of George Carr, Esq. Clavering Place, Newcastle.—At Cromarty House, Alexander Gordon, Graham, Esq. Hanoverian Guards, to Nancy, daughter of the late Francis Graham, Esq.

DEATHS.

- May 2. At Coimbatore, Captain Charles Cowan Bell, 34th Madras native infantry, second son of the late James Bell, Esq. Leith.
8. At Bellary, Catherine Coarse Scott, wife of Edward B. Glass, Esq. of the civil service, Madras.
Sept. 14. At Glasgow, John Towers, Esq. Professor of Midwifery in the University of Glasgow.
17. At Hurst, Sussex, Marcella, youngest daughter of Lieut-General Sir Allan Cameron, K.C.B.
21. At Couper Street, Leith, Mr William Allison, late of the customs, aged 68.
23. Mary, eldest daughter of the late Charles Mackenzie, Esq. writer in Edinburgh.—At Paris, Francis Stewart, Esq. W. S. son of the late Major-General Francis Stewart of Lesmurdie, in the county of Banff.
24. Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Mark Cockburn, Ayrton Mains, Berwickshire, and wife of Mr John Ross, Dundas Castle.
25. At Chester-le-Street, Mr John Wallace, teacher of mathematics in Edinburgh.—At Westfield, near Cupar in Fife, Mrs Anderson, wife of Dr Anderson, of the Bonnington Chemical Works, Edinburgh.
26. At the Cross Keys Inn, Dalketh, Mrs Elizabeth Durie, relict of the late Mr Robert Davidson.—At Auchinleck, the Rev. Peter M'Dermont, minister of the congregation of Original Seceders there.
27. After a short illness, Rajah Rammohun Roy, while on a visit at Stapleton Grove, near Bristol.
28. At Fenwick, the Rev. James Dewar, minister of the United Associate Congregation there, in the 83d year of his age, and 47th of his ministry.—At Edinburgh, George Wood, M.D.
Oct. 1. At Dieppe, Sophia Louisa Grant, wife of Major Martin, formerly of the 100th regiment, and niece of the late Right Hon. Sir William Grant.
2. At Leith, Anne Eliza Roberts, wife of Lieutenant William Fitzwilliam Wentworth, R.N., agent for transports.
3. At Bath, James Anderson, Esq. of Wilton, Lodge.—At 19, Salisbury Street, Mrs A. Brown, relict of Thomas Malcolm, Esq. writer, Dumfries.—At his father's house, Archibald, only son of Archibald Campbell, 150, High Street, Edinburgh, aged 31 years.
4. At 1, South Charlotte Street, Mrs Jane Strachan, wife of James Strachan, junior, Esq.
7. At 20, Cumberland Street, Mrs Alice Chambers, relict of Mr Francis Burlin, much and justly respected.—At Edinburgh, Lieut. Archibald Hamilton, of the Londonderry militia.
8. At Blairhill, James Haig, Esq. of Lochrin.—At Smeaton, Sir John Buchan Hepburn, Bart.
10. At Gadgirth House, Lieutenant-Colonel Burnet, late of the Honourable East India Company's service.
13. At 39, St Leonard Street, Edinburgh, Ann Gunn, wife of Robert Gunn, of the North British Advertiser.—At Edinburgh, Captain James Fullarton, of the 30th regiment.
15. At Perth, the Rev. Jedediah Aikman, for 41 years minister of the South Congregation of the Secession Church in that place. Lately, at Cluny estate, in St Thomas in the East, Jamaica, John M'Pherson, Esq. the nephew and heir-presumptive of the chieftain of that clan. The old gentleman, in defiance of musquitoes and every thing else, continued to wear the phibag, composed of the tartan of his clan. So universally was this gentleman respected in the quarter, that a holiday was granted to all the negroes to attend his remains to "the narrow house;" and a poor old Highlandman, who could scarcely crawl to his kinsman's grave, produced his bagpipe, and played the "M'Pherson's Lament," in style which was responded to by every Cent present, by doffing his bonnet.

SCOTTISH BANKRUPTS.

From August till October.

James Chalmers Perry, corn-merchant and miller, Peterhead.
Archibald Dunlop, distiller, Haddington.—James Gordon, distiller, Aberdeen.—William Shand of Arnhall, merchant and trader.—David Murdoch, grocer and box-manufacturer, Auchinleck, Ayrshire.—Alexander Baird, corn-miller and dealer in grain, Montague Mills, Perthshire.—James Forbes, road-contractor, lately residing at Pollokshaws, now at Kirkcaldy, county of Edinburgh.—William Henry Rainsford, advocate, gas-manufacturer, insurance-broker, and underwriter, Edinburgh.—Hugh Eaglesham, shawl-manufacturer, Paisley.—David Macquarrie, painter and oil-merchant, Greenock.

SCOTLAND.

POPULAR EDUCATION IN EDINBURGH.

WITHIN these few years, the education of the middle and lower classes of Edinburgh, on the plan of popular lectures in the evenings, has risen from a state of comparative insignificance to one of considerable local distinction. The first established institution of this nature was the *School of Arts*, intended for the instruction of mechanics and young men generally belonging to the trading community. It possesses a useful library, and apparatus for certain philosophical experiments. Lectures are given on mechanical philosophy, chemistry, mathematics (for which there is a junior and senior class), natural philosophy, &c. The fee for each of the classes is five shillings. This institution has hitherto been well attended; though it is understood, from the circumstance of its being under the government of functionaries not belonging to the class receiving instruction, to be less efficacious and popular than it would otherwise be. Besides this establishment, an *Artizan's Reading Room*, and *Mechanics' Library*, there are other and more recent institutions, worthy of being brought under notice.

The first of these is the *Edinburgh Association for Useful and Entertaining Knowledge*, which, according to the printed reports of the body, originated in a popular course of lectures on phrenology, delivered by Mr George Combe during the summer of 1832. Towards the conclusion of the lectures, several individuals attending them expressed a strong desire for a more extended course during winter, along with some other subjects of natural science. In accordance with the arrangements then entered into, lectures on geology and chemistry, the former one night, and the latter two nights of the week, were delivered in the Waterloo Rooms by Dr John Murray; and on phrenology, one night of the week, in Clyde Street Hall, by Mr George Combe. From the abstract of receipt and expenditure, there appear to have been sold 251 geology tickets, 142 visitors; 229 chemistry tickets, 387 visitors; 225 phrenological tickets, 700 visitors. About one-third of the students were ladies, and the whole auditory consisted of respectable people belonging to the middle and commercial classes of society. The session commenced early in November, and continued until the end of April following. The attendance was full throughout—in so much so, that occasional visitors at 6d. per night had often to go away disappointed of gaining admission.

During the summer months of May, June, and part of July, a course of popular lectures on botany was delivered in the Waterloo Rooms, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at half-past eight o'clock evening, by Dr Drummond of Belfast. Notwithstanding the general prevalence of the influenza epidemic, the technicalities indispensably necessary to be encountered, and the rather inconvenient period of the year for persons engaged in business—to say nothing of its evening rural attractions—191 tickets were sold, and 162 visitors admitted to this engaging and instructive course. In so far, therefore, the progress of the association has been brilliantly successful. There is every reason to expect that its future proceedings will be alike judicious in their details, and gratifying in their results.

The next association formed for the purpose of diffusing useful knowledge, is the *Edinburgh Mechanics' Institution*, which commenced its first or trial session in September last. Its object is to furnish instruction to journeymen mechanics, shopmen, and apprentices, at the lowest possible cost, in such branches of practically useful knowledge as are not comprised in the usual curriculum of the School of Arts. Its programme, accordingly, embraces English grammar, logic, and botany, with occasional lectures on geography, astronomy, and mechanical inventions. A class for English reading and recitation has been formed, as also another for arithmetic, the latter upon the plan of mutual instruction. The meetings are held on the evenings of Monday and Thursday, at half-past eight, in Skinner's Hall, High Street. A night in the week is set apart for discussion, original essays, and instructive extracts. These meetings have been described to us, by an eye-witness, as extremely interesting. The members, mustering upwards of a hundred workmen, propose, by clubbing one penny a-week each, to begin the formation of a library, which will likely be aided by donations from well-wishers. Four gentlemen, three of whom are professional teachers, give their gratuitous and zealous services as regular lecturers. The origin of this institution may possibly be traced to an article in No. 55 (28th Nov. 1829) of the *Edinburgh Literary Journal*, entitled, "Outline of a Mechanics' Institution for Edinburgh." The committee of management is very judiciously composed of working men. Approving of the Mechanics' Institution, both in its principle and practice, we heartily wish it success. We recommend it to the special attention of advanced students of our University and School of Arts, and to all who would improve themselves by the most effective method—that of instructing others.

In following up our account of the above institutions with a few general remarks, we would beg to press upon attention the very great importance to all establishments of a similar description and object—of regular annual reports of their proceedings. The task of compiling such reports would be a pleasure to some, and no great difficulty to any, forasmuch as all that

is required is a plain and simple narrative of facts. So much of the success of popular institutions depends upon their managers, that we need also scarcely recommend the utmost care and caution in their selection, more especially of the working functionaries who have to perform the responsible duties of secretaries, treasurers, librarians, conveners, or the like. With regard to the creation of patrons, presidents, and vice-presidents, the policy may in some cases be very good; in others, exceedingly questionable. As a general rule, we should prefer seeing members of committee taking "the chair" by rotation. Above all, what we would guard against with becoming jealousy, is the enervating encumbrance and *condescension* of consequential "down-draughts," desirous of seeing their names in *print*, without doing any thing to merit that distinction.

These institutions, it would appear, afford sufficient materials for the formation of one great Polytechnic School, equal to that of Paris, without the dread of its political tendencies. How far it might be practicable or expedient to conjoin two or more of them, is a question we are not prepared to answer. Time will show this. And it may be as well, probably, that each go on, in the meanwhile, as it best can, in its own way, until matters arrive at a state of greater maturity. As they are, they present us with the gratifying spectacle of the love of our universities made accessible and of easy acquirement to all who seek after knowledge. In conclusion, we would suggest that the popular educational institutions should afford the utmost facility to the general attendance of the public, without reference to enrolment or the sale of season tickets. There are thousands of idlers in all classes of society, who at present loiter away hour after hour on the streets, or in attendance on places of amusement in no respect beneficial either to their mental faculties or bodily health; many of whom would take a pleasure and derive no small benefit in devoting their occasional spare time to hearing lectures on natural philosophy, provided they knew that they were at liberty, on paying a small sum, to gain admission. The attraction of all such individuals so situated should be a leading principle in the conducting of institutions calculated to be of extensive benefit to the community.

THE EDINBURGH THEATRE.

THEATRICALS appear to be in a sadly declining state in Edinburgh. Mr Murray, the clever and respected manager of the Theatre-Royal for many years past, stated, on the 18th October, in reference to a newspaper paragraph recommending a reduction of prices, that that was rendered impossible, on account of the necessity of large receipts for the gratification of first-rate metropolitan performers, who could not otherwise be induced to visit us. In this statement, Mr Murray speaks of the severe reverses he has met with, and of the possibility of his retiring from the field altogether. This event, should it take place, will be no subject for wonder, as it is understood that, for more than two years past, Mr Murray has been experiencing a constant loss, and is rapidly diminishing the hard-earned gains of his earlier life. Indeed, we conceive that this is the only practicable escape from the dilemma in which Mr Murray is placed. That the prices (5s. 3s. 2s. and 1s.) are too high for the pockets of the present day, is proved by the simple fact, that these sums now purchase a third, or a half more of almost every necessary of life, amusements included, than they did fifteen years ago, when the same prices were exacted, and that incomes are almost universally reduced in proportion. The prices taken at the Surrey Theatre in London (boxes 2s., pit 1s., gallery 6d.) are much nearer what would be necessary, in our opinion, to draw the same crowds that went fifteen years ago. If these prices, or something like them, will not suit the circumstances of the Edinburgh Theatre, or if a larger one cannot be substituted in order to gratify both stars and public, then it is a clear case that the Scottish capital must want the amusement of the stage. There are other causes, however, some of which we have pointed out elsewhere, operating against the interests of the stage—the superior entertainment and the purer morality to be now derived from books—the advancing religious antipathy to theatricals—the change of the domestic habits of wealthy people, and their greater ability now-a-days to amuse themselves at home. In short, Thalia and Melpomene must fly to new and raw countries across the Atlantic, where the taste of man is less tutored, and his understanding more under the necessity of being addressed through the eye.

Sept. 21. The first locomotive engine hitherto started north of the Forth, and the first which ever passed through a tunnel any where, commenced plying on the Newtyle railway, Dundee. Its trips have been hitherto purely experimental.

—24. Two hundred and sixty of the electors of Mr. Oswald, M.P. for Glasgow (described as belonging to the Old Whig or Charles Fox party), gave a dinner to that gentleman, as an expression of their approbation of his firm, independent, and consistent conduct in Parliament. At the Glasgow Circuit Court, three men, Barlow, Faulds, and Ritchie, were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in Paisley Jail, and to find security in L.30 for five years after, for assaulting the voters for Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, on the 24th of December last, on the Broadlee Road—particularly Mr R. Armour, farmer in Patishtoun.

—25. A fine new ship, named the Maria, was launched from the ship-building yard of Mr Lang, Dumbarton. The Maria is the property of a number of the enterprising merchants of Rothsay, and is to be employed in the China trade. The novelty of a Rothsay China trading company has attracted the attention of a number of our Glasgow merchants, who are determined to participate in the advantages arising from the opening up of the China trade. The draft of a very large ship for the China trade has been sent

out to Quebec by a Glasgow company. This ship is to be one of the largest hitherto seen on the Clyde.—Trinity chapel, Paisley, was consecrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Walker, for the use of a congregation in the Scottish Episcopal Communion.

Oct. 1. In pursuance of his sentence at the late Circuit Court of Justiciary, Robert Tennant was executed in front of the Court House, Broad Street, Stirling, for the murder of William Peddie, on the road near Benneross, in the parish of Falkirk, on the 3d August last. After the execution, the individual who had officiated was pursued and pelted by a mob to the danger of his life.

—7. Three hundred and twenty of the electors of Mr. Ewing, M.P., gave him a public dinner in the Assembly Rooms, Levee Street, Glasgow, as an expression of their approbation of his Parliamentary conduct. The last and most extensive of the three Falkirk Trysts commenced. Compared to last year, the number of sheep brought forward was considered to be 20,000 less, and the number on the ground was computed at 60,000. At an early hour in the morning, sales went on at a very brisk rate; Cheviot wethers brought as high as 30s.; current prices from 25s. to 28s.; ewes, 17s. to 20s.; current, 18s. to 19s.; some inferior lots at 16s.; black-faced wethers, top prices, 25s.; current, 23s.; ewes, 12s. to 17s.; some inferior lots as low as 10s. By eleven o'clock, all the principal lots were sold, and by two o'clock every description, of any consequence, was cleared off. The market, in regard to prices, exceeded expectation, and were fully 1s. a-head better than the September tryst, and from 4s. to 6s. a-head, according to quality, above last year's October tryst. There was not such a show of fine wethers as at the September trysts, and there were more ewes in proportion. Very large purchases were made for Dumfriesshire and the English market. Next day the cattle market was held as usual. The number was supposed to be very nearly the same as last year, about 60,000. The weather continued highly favourable for the business of this great market. Sales commenced equally animated as in the sheep market on the previous day; the best Aberdeen and Angusshire breed of heavy three and four-year-olds, sold from L.10 to L.15; average prices, L.10 to L.12; two to three-year-olds, L.7 to L.10; best West Highland stags, three and four-year-olds, L.7 to L.10, 1s.; two and three-year-olds, L.5 to L.8; best queys, two and three-year-olds, L.4 to L.7; next best two-year-olds, L.3 to L.4. The prices realised for the large cattle were fully five per cent better than the September tryst, and from seven and a half to ten per cent above last year. Small queys and stots about 20s. a-head more than last year; all the best lots were quickly sold off, and very few of any description left over. Milch cows, a poor show, chiefly small cows, but any thing good in demand; prices generally from L.8 to L.11. There was a very good show of work-horses, but a dull market, and very few sales effected; prices asking for best work-horses, L.25 to L.35; current prices paying, from L.20 to L.25.

—8, 9, 10, and 11. The Caledonian Hunt and Edinburgh races run off at Musselburgh Links. The company was unusually numerous. During the four days, 15,000 persons were conveyed from Edinburgh to Musselburgh by the railway, without the slightest accident.

—12. An aurora borealis of uncommon brilliancy was seen in most parts of Scotland.

—14. A curious discussion took place at the board of the Edinburgh Commissioners of Police, relative to the propriety of granting lights to the pedestal of Mr Pitt's statue, just erected in the New Town. A number of the members expressed themselves as strongly disinclined to throw out even the trifling expense necessary for this purpose, on account of their detestation of the political memory of the person represented by the statue. The four requisite lamps were at length with some difficulty voted by a majority of the board. It was resolved at this meeting that the city lamps should henceforth remain unlit in clear moonlight, by which a saving of L.200 would be effected.

—15. A beacon light on Girdleness, in Aberdeenshire, was first exhibited. It consists of two lights on one tower.

—20. Dr John Murdoch was consecrated a bishop in the Catholic chapel of Glasgow.

—22. After a protracted routine of forms, the Rev. Walter Tait, minister of the College Church, Edinburgh, was deposed by his Presbytery. It is very remarkable that this sincere but infatuated individual was lately deposed as effectually, though a little less formally, from the office of pastor to the Carrubers Close congregation, his assumption of which character was the proximate cause of his losing his status as a minister of the Established Church. On the latter occasion, Messrs Carlyle and Anderson, the two individuals whose manifestations of the divine spirit have been chiefly noticed in the late proceedings, "went up," says the Scotsman, "to the rev. gentleman in the pulpit, and told him that the Lord had revealed unto them that their pastor was wavering in his opinions regarding the manifestations of the spirit, and the inspiration of themselves as prophets, and their command from above was to substitute another minister in Mr Tait's place. They then ejected their pastor from the pulpit, and declared him deposed. Anderson then tied a white handkerchief over his eyes, and proceeded in blind-harry fashion to search for a new pastor. It chanced that he laid his hands on Carlyle's head, and that prophet was declared to be the Lord's choice, and forthwith installed as the Angel of the Church in Carrubers Close." To this it is hardly necessary to add, that the congregation of Carrubers Close has of late been advancing nearer and nearer to the character of a public nuisance. Owing to the large crowds collected to witness the absurdities, policemen have lately been required at the door, for the purpose of preserving order. On Sunday, October 13, a number of persons having lingered at the door, "had ultimately the satisfaction," according to an Edinburgh paper, "of hearing a manifestation. Just as the congregation had risen to dismiss, and while some of them were descending the staircase leading to the door, one of the 'Prophets' (Mr Carlyle, we presume) was suddenly seized with utterance, and gave a startling yell at the back of the door. The other congregants outside trembled, and the strangers near them stood amazed, while the oracle proceeded as follows, in a loud screeching voice: 'Thus saith the Lord, there is a conspiracy among ye! there is a conspiracy among ye! there is a conspiracy among ye! Ye have conspired to exclude from this congregation the prophets of the Lord! ye have conspired to exclude Carlyle and Anderson, the Lord's prophets! There is darkness coming upon ye! there is darkness coming upon the land! Repeat ye! repeat ye, before the Lord smite the earth with his thunderbolt! Ye adulterers and adulteresses, repent and return to the Lord, lest he destroy you all! Immediately after this, the door was opened, and the congregation came out.' It would not, we fear, minister to any good end, to relate more of the outrages on reason and decorum committed by these unhappy people.

It was agreed, at a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Edinburgh, Oct. 1, that their present hall, erected in 1819 in the Lawnmarket, should be removed to some more eligible site, and in order to admit of a better opening for the bridge building across the Cowgate. Besides the sum of L.400, which the Improvements Commissioners are to give them for the site of the building, the removal is estimated to cost the county L.5500.

The children of the Orphan Hospital, Edinburgh, a hundred in number, were removed, about the middle of October, from the building so long used on the east side of the North Bridge, to a very elegant structure recently erected for them on a high and salubrious piece of ground near the Dean, and which forms a highly ornamental object in that part of the environs of the city.

Two excellent institutions, originating in humble life, have lately been noticed in the newspapers, and appear worthy of general imitation. The lamplighters and scavengers of Edinburgh have entered into an arrangement, by which, when any of their number dies, the expense of the funeral is discharged by a contribution of sixpence from the wages of each of the surviving members for that week. The business is managed by a committee of the men, and is said to be conducted with a general feeling of cordiality. The other institution has been formed by the operatives in the Edinburgh Rope Company's works at Leith. These men labour an extra hour every Monday night, the proceeds of which go to a fund, from which they receive supplies, under certain regulations, when visited with sickness, and are provided with the sums necessary to discharge the expenses of funerals.

The south side of Heriot's Hospital, hitherto of an inferior species of building to the rest, is now undergoing the process of being converted to fine ashlar-work. This alteration was rendered necessary by a change of the principal approach to the building, which was formerly to the north.

The building of a second Roman Catholic chapel has been commenced in Edinburgh, on the site formerly occupied by the chants' Maiden Hospital.

Dinners, in honour of their Parliamentary conduct, have been given, during the vacation, to the following gentlemen:—Mr. Ewing and Mr. Ewing at Glasgow, Mr. Gillon at Hamilton, Mr. Dunlop at Port Glasgow, Sir David Baird of Newbyth at Haddington, Mr. Colquhoun at Dumbarton, and Mr. Murray at Leith.

Steam-vessels are preparing on a large scale for the purpose of supplying the metropolis with cattle from the eastern part of Scotland.

The disposition which characterises the present age to its into all assumed rights, is shown remarkably in a resistance which has lately taken place in various parts of Scotland to the payment of a kind of tax, which used to be imposed at funerals, on behalf of the poor, in the shape of a fee for the use of a mortcloth on all, wherever the coffins on such occasions are covered, and which always hitherto furnished by the parish. A mortcloth costs a few pounds; yet, as nobody would think of buying one for his own family, the parish-officers have been enabled to levy a very heavy funeral to the amount of perhaps a tenth or twelfth of the whole value of the article. In some places, associations have been formed for the purpose of supplying the use of a mortcloth at a cheaper rate; and a law process is now pending, at the instance of the kirk-session of the parish of Crichton, to ascertain the right of private individuals to bury their relations with their own pall.

A statue of James Watt—the fifth erected to him in this country—has recently been placed in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow College. The inscription, from the pen of the Lord Chancellor, is in the following simple terms:—"This statue of James Watt, Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and member of the Institute of France, is presented by his son to the University of Glasgow, in gratitude for the encouragement afforded by its professors to the scientific pursuits of his father's early life."

The trustees of Burns's monument, near Ayr, have lately granted a lease of that object of national veneration, and the beautiful grounds around it, for 150 years, to Mr David Auld of Ayr, a gentleman who, by a judicious patronage, enabled the sculptor Thomas to execute the admired statues of Tam O'Shanter and Johnnie, and, by presenting these statues to the trustees of the monument, was the means, if we are not mistaken, of adding largely to the funds of the trust, and in fact of finishing the monument. This temple, the work of Mr Hamilton of Edinburgh, is perhaps the most unexceptionably beautiful specimen of Grecian architecture in the country, on such a scale, and, with the classical and romantic scenery around it, forms a landscape of surprising interest. A large and thriving inn has recently been built in the neighbourhood; and throughout all Ayrshire, it has become the prime object of every kind of pleasure excursion, from a marriage fete to a solitary walk.

A flight of steps, leading to the western entrance of the ruined cathedral of Elgin, and two feet and a half in depth, has just been discovered, and is said to add greatly to the effect of that still architectural object.

Mrs Gibson, mother of Sir James Gibson-Craig, has vested £100 in the Town Council of Dundee, that the interest may be given to a minister of the established church for preaching a yearli sermon against cruelty to animals.

Several stone coffins, with inscriptions, have lately been found, partly under the foundations of Melrose Abbey. The Kelso Chronicle speculates upon them as the receptacles of early Christians, on account of one of them having a cross prefixed to the inscription—which is simply "Beatrix, spouse of Robert Fraser." There may be some reason to suppose an early origin for these coffins, from finding them under the walls of a building erected in 80; but the cross tells nothing to that purpose, as it is customary to place on the monuments of Catholics to this day. We question, moreover, if English would have been employed on a monument previous to 1136, or if there were then any persons of the name Fraser in Scotland.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

This dreadful and severe disorder re-appeared at Paris in the latter part of September, and cut off a few individuals, but has since made any advance. It is raging in Spain, where in some parts 100 persons perish daily. It has also re-appeared in London and in Edinburgh, but with no particular virulence. The village of Dumbane in Perthshire, and that of Thornhill in Dumfriesshire, have been visited by it, and it is prevailing to a considerable extent in the Isle of Man.

Postscript.

Accounts from Madrid, to the 12th October, represent the government of the queen-regent as actively employed in measures for the suppression of the Carlist insurrection. Fifteen thousand men have put themselves in arms in various parts of the country on behalf of Don Carlos; but there is no appearance of himself, and his adherents must therefore be less prepared to withstand the powerful forces dispatched against them by the queen. Meanwhile, several commanders of great rank and influence, who were expected to declare for Don Carlos, have given in their submission to the queen; and Louis Philip has set a special ambassador, to tender his assistance in maintaining her government, which therefore seems little immediate danger from the Apostolical party.

The queen-regent has greatly strengthened her own cause, and that of Donna Maria of Portugal, by acknowledging the government of that princess, and withdrawing the Spanish minister from her cortege of Don Miguel.

Don Pedro began, on the 10th October, to attack the offensive against the army of Don Miguel. After a well-contested action, the latter were driven from their strong position near Lisbon, abandoning their sick and wounded, their baggage, part of their heavy artillery, and a large quantity of stores and ammunition. Every symptom foretells a speedy end to the contest.

On Thursday, October 24, a successful resistance was made by the populace of London to a seizure of arrears of assessed taxes. A van full of goods had been taken from the premises of Messrs Brayne and Savage, two tradesmen in the west end of the town. As it proceeded along the streets, a mob collected, and the police being defeated, the goods were taken back, and deposited in a neighbouring cellar. The van was subsequently destroyed by the populace.

Friday, Oct. 25.—3 per cent. consols, 87½.

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GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT.

THE grand difference between past ages and the present, so far as state affairs are concerned, is, that formerly nations were governed, and that now they are only managed. Of old, it was not thought possible to carry on the affairs of any country, unless the people were under a close and vigorous rule, confined perhaps to a sovereign (whose power was in part sustained by the idea that it emanated from the Deity), or at most to a limited number of grandees, or an influential class. That dogma has now in a great measure passed away, except among enlightened nations. In the more civilised countries, society has reached such a point, men have become so habituated to respect each other's rights, and to obey the regulations imposed as laws for the general welfare, that something little different from a mere committee of their own number, similar to what is appointed every day in minor communities for certain public objects, is now conceived to be necessary for the conduct of the state. In short, a state may now be said to consist of a people who want their public affairs conducted: it formerly consisted of a sovereign and a dominant class, who had a people to rule.

To minds which love to reflect on the movements of men in their larger masses, and throughout long stretches of time, this change is one of great importance. In a very recent period, there have been no nations so generally civilised and enlightened as to be fit for emancipation from the superstition-supported rule of arbitrary monarchy. Philosophy has hardly ever ceased to describe the populace as a many-headed monster, fickle, besotted, and cruel, which nothing but the strong hand of power could keep in check. And there are still many who believe that an instructed people is more dangerous than one totally sunk in ignorance, and that the only condition upon which a nation can be prosperous and peaceable, is, that an enlightened few shall coerce and enjoy the industry of a darkened many. Such notions, however, since the revival of literature and the arts, and more particularly their extension in the north-western states of Europe, have been gradually undergoing the process of refutation, not so much by the exertions of philosophical writers, as by the silent proofs afforded by the course of events and the acts of men. Nations have improved, and their governments have been improved as a matter of course. Men, in more than one country, have shown that they could live well without coercion; and coercion accordingly has, with them, as a great measure ceased. That a government may occasionally improve a people, it would be difficult to deny; but the improvement of a government in consequence of the improvement of a people, is a process of irresistible necessity, and, in fact, the natural course of things.

In the ancient Gothic monarchies of Europe, the patriarchal principle is still retained, though in all instances in a form modified to suit the comparative intelligence of the people. In Great Britain, since 1801, the king has had no constitutional character save that of a chief magistrate, his hereditary right being limited by the satisfaction of the people with his administration. In France, and other countries, the same system has been more recently established; and its endurance in one instance shows that it may endure in others. This, however, is not the extent of improvement to which men are disposed to limit their views. Even after wilful rule has been abolished, there may still remain to those near the head of affairs a monopoly of employments, privileges, and other benefits, which may be dispensed less with a regard to

the public service than to the gratification of an exclusive class of individuals: in short, *management* may be so managed, that it will still have a great deal of the unpopular features of *government* about it. In a commercial country like Britain, where the bulk of men are accustomed to reckon every thing with arithmetical accuracy, to weigh every advantage, every right, every atom, we may say, of what is profitable and good—such things cannot long remain. No man in such a community can long enjoy what he does not expressly and fairly purchase by his toil. Neither, in such a community, will it be possible to maintain any privileged institutions, which do not satisfy a very decisive majority that their privileges and their constituted character are advantageous to the commonwealth, as well as to those immediately connected with them. Such institutions are now weighed in a very different balance from what they ever knew before—the balance of a mercantile, unenthusiastic, rigidly just, and, some would add, cold and selfish spirit; and if they be found wanting, we do not see where lies the countervailing force which may save them. In short, if no reaction be produced by the rise of some great accidental evil from the new spirit, it is evident, or ought to be so to all minds which look beyond the passing day, that the public affairs of this great empire will in a little time be placed upon a system of management, in no respect different from a commission of local police.

A prospect of this kind naturally excites alarm and distrust in some minds, and perhaps an exuberance of expectation in others. Men are, or conceive themselves to be, so deeply interested in the results of such a change, that few contemplate it in a cool and philosophical manner. Some throw themselves in its way, and others attempt to urge it beyond its natural pace, for reasons referring only to the happiness of the individual and the interests of a day, and perhaps founded on delusive principles. To one abstracted from temporary feeling, it must appear as simply a partial approach, made for the first time in human history, to that perfect artificiality of the social condition which is in reality the perfection of the designs of nature—for the low intelligence of the numerical majority has been the sole cause and excuse for the absolute dominion heretofore exercised by one order of human beings over another. How strange to reflect upon the countless generations which may pass before man solves a certain problem in his own nature. It would almost appear as if our three thousand years of written history were only a part of one little cycle of the progress of the race.

Foreign History.

PORTUGAL.

A CHANGE of considerable importance has taken place in the relative situations of parties in this country. On the 10th of October, the army of Donna Maria commenced offensive measures against that of Don Miguel. Don Pedro divided the constitutional forces into three columns, which advanced in different directions to attack the fortifications and entrenchments of the Miguelites on the neighbouring heights. The troops of the usurper fought courageously, and their artillery committed great havoc among the assailants. At one time, the right column was thrown into confusion by a charge of cavalry, which drove a Portuguese regiment upon the Irish brigade, and caused a temporary retreat with the loss of some prisoners. They soon, however, rallied, and succeeded in pushing the enemy from their positions, at the point of

the bayonet. The result of the operations on this day was highly favourable to the Pedroites. They carried every position they attacked, and passed the night in the enemy's quarters. Owing to the nature of the ground, which was most favourable for defensive operations, their loss probably exceeded that of the Miguelites.

When daylight broke on the 11th, the enemy had disappeared from the neighbourhood, and were found in full retreat by way of Lumiar, a place about four miles distant from Lisbon. Don Pedro's troops soon came up with them, and there was some severe fighting between their advanced-guard and the rear-guard of the enemy. After passing through Lumiar, the latter quitted the high-road, and proceeded to the village of Loures, upon the heights in the rear of which their main army was stationed, supported by artillery. They took advantage of the absence of the Pedroite artillery to make two attacks, which, however, were repulsed with loss. The army of Don Miguel afterwards continued the retreat, which was conducted without loss till it reached Santarem, where a decided stand was made, while Miguel himself retired to Elvas. The constitutional army, though superior in force, sat down before this strong position, where it has remained for several weeks, without any collision either of an offensive or defensive nature with the troops of the enemy.

Troops continue to be enlisted in this country, and sent out to Portugal, for the army of Don Pedro. There is a recruiting station at Edinburgh, and another at Glasgow, from which port vessels occasionally sail with these reinforcements. The indifference of the actual people of Portugal to the merits of the contest, is represented as having experienced no abatement.

SPAIN.

IN Madrid, and all except the northern provinces of Spain, the authority of Donna Isabella the Second, as residing in the queen-regent, is obeyed without disturbance. The opposition in the provinces alluded to, Old Castile, Biscay, Catalonia, and Navarre, is of a nature which cannot be described as otherwise than formidable, though it is not true (what is stated in our last) that Don Carlos himself has appeared among his adherents. The Carlists, directed by a strange mixture of guerillas and monks, do not appear anywhere in a largely collective form. They keep in small skirmishing parties all over the country; and as the queen's troops necessarily branch out also into detachments, the insurgents, even though occasionally defeated, contrive to cut up a considerable number of their enemies, and are never put down so effectually in one place, but what they quickly re-appear in as great strength in another. A victory of some moment was gained over them in the latter end of October, by General Saarsfield; but nevertheless, he found himself unable to proceed, as he had intended, to Vittoria. The royal troops appearing to be too few in number to protect the country or put down the insurrection, the people are obliged to arm in their own defence; and hence there is every reason to conclude, that, without the interference of France, a civil war of the most sanguinary kind will overspread the country.

That this interference will take place, is still a doubtful point, though a large army of observation has now been completed along the line of the Pyrenees. Soult is said to be zealous for it in the French cabinet, and to have brought over his brethren to his own views. On the other hand, a British minister is said to have spoken of such a thing as an act of madness. The interference is clearly not justifi-

able, upon the usual principles that have hitherto actuated the liberal governments; but if there be no danger from Russia, Prussia, and Austria, it may be made notwithstanding.

The queen-regent has been assuming a moderate and conciliatory course of policy. She has acknowledged Donna Maria in Portugal, and withdrawn her representative at the court of Don Miguel. A change favourable to the liberals took place in the cabinet about the middle of October. Count D'Oñalía, who was Minister of the Interior, retired from that office, and took the one assigned to him by the will of Ferdinand—that of Secretary to the Council of Regency. His successor in the Ministry of the Interior is Señor Xavier de Burgos, said, by the correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, to be "a man of considerable statesman-like acquirements, and a decided liberal." The result was, that the *Madrid Gazette* of October 24 contained some decrees of a liberal tendency. One proclaims a partial amnesty to the liberal exiles; another relates to the internal government of the country, and prescribes the adoption of a system resembling the one which prevails in France. If this system is worked with vigour, it will bring about vast improvements. A third decree nominates two commissions, formed, it is said, of honourable and enlightened men, for the purpose of revising the regulations of the corn-trade; a fourth refers to the state of the police, and defines its duties. The new minister, Burgos, is the author of these decrees. They were sanctioned, however, by Zea Bermudez, whose supremacy in the cabinet is still undisputed. There has also been a decree for a commission to inquire into the laws respecting the press, for the avowed purpose of granting it greater freedom. Even Don Carlos, however, in a late proclamation, found it necessary to hold out some symptoms of liberalism; a clear proof of the increasing strength of that party.

The ceremony of proclaiming the new queen in the capital immediately followed the promulgation of the decrees; and it speaks well for the state of feeling in Madrid, that they should have produced the intended effect of disposing the inhabitants to receive her with favour. No doubt, the hearty cheers and energetic vivas with which she was greeted, must be partly attributed to the influence of a considerable sum of money thrown among the populace; but this is not the way in which the countenance of the more intelligent was to be procured.

The next measure of the government was one of necessary vigour—the disarming of the royalist volunteers. This body consisted of cavalry and infantry, and amounted to about four thousand men, all Carlists. The tax by which they had been supported was abolished on the 24th October, and on the 27th the disarmament was accomplished. The cavalry made no resistance, but quietly gave up their arms; a division of the infantry offered resistance, and defended themselves in their quarters for upwards of two hours, though vigorously attacked by several battalions of the garrison troops, supported by artillery. In the course of the skirmish, they fired upon the unarmed inhabitants. The "better sort of people" crowded the streets, and loudly testified their joy at the disbanding of this force.

SWEDEN.

SWEDEN is one of those countries which are isolated from the sympathies of Europe by a peculiar language, studied by nobody either for profit or pleasure. Swedish books rarely cross the Baltic or German Ocean; and probably three Swedish newspapers serve all Britain. Hearing little of the country, we too readily take for granted that the political atmosphere is calm, because the sound of the winds that trouble it does not reach our ears. It is scarcely to be supposed, however, that a people so high-minded and intelligent, whose boast it is that every peasant can read, should not participate less or more in that movement towards political amelioration which pervades western Europe. Accordingly, we learn from a letter in the *Times*, that, beneath the quiet outward aspect of the kingdom, there is an under-current of discontent, which is silently gathering force, and may soon lead to important consequences. The eclat of uniting the whole Scandinavian peninsula under the Swedish sceptre, gave Charles John strong claims on popular affection; but this, after all, was a mere sop to the pride of the people, and could not make them permanently blind to their real grievances. They are poor, heavily taxed in proportion to their means, and miserably misrepresented in their old clumsy crazy Diet; and they suffer besides from an unsound currency, and an erroneous system of commercial legislation. With so much to amend, it would have been wonderful if the echo of the French and Belgian revolutions, and still more perhaps of our reform bill, had not awakened the Swedes from their lethargy. The letter, which is dated from Stockholm, 17th ultimo, speaks in emphatic terms—

"This country is approaching to a crisis, and to such a one as the spirit of the times must operate on the elements of which it is composed. The symptoms are strikingly displayed by a general uneasiness, and a strong spirit of inquisitiveness about business of public importance, and the doings of public characters; but without finding as yet its proper vent, exhausting itself in dissatisfaction and invectives about persons and things at home, and following with an anxious curiosity the spirit and course of affairs abroad. In the meantime, there appear

a few persons who give indications of a more determined opposition to the body of bureaucracy, which oppresses the country and its sovereign with an overwhelming weight, and which is perhaps more difficult to break down than a real aristocracy. Of such there is none at all now to be found in Sweden, as all the avenues to power, or emanations from it, are, from the remotest to the highest step, occupied by the ruling influence; and thus the very road to a gradual reform is obstructed at every step, and by a strongly-united interest, extending through the clergy and laymen to almost every family in the realm. The unfitness of our antiquated form of national representation, and of our unwieldy institutions, where every branch of administration and of business is subject to corporations, is grown, however, too evident; and its tottering state is indicated by the freedom of speech displayed on the subject, sturdily by the lower and middling classes, by the younger employes themselves, and the doubts and waverings of the leading ones, who feel their situation safe neither on the score of principle nor of public opinion, and its influence on the whole system. Nevertheless, they do all they can to keep up the idea of the present state of things being the best possible."

The writer goes on to say, that the press is poor in purse and spirit; that it is saucy and libellous when it intends to be independent; and that it is decidedly under the control of the bureaucracy, or government officials. The country generally is labouring under financial difficulties. A new Diet is to meet in January, from whose proceedings much is expected. The letter concludes with the remark, that the Russian legation at Stockholm "is particularly active and enterprising, and full of intrigue."

HOLLAND.

OCTOBER 21, the States-General of Holland met for the dispatch of business, according to a fundamental law of the kingdom. The king assured them that he had done all in his power to bring the negotiation on the Belgian question to a conclusion, but "that the spirit of concession and desire of terminating the controversy on his side were met with new difficulties;" and he held out no immediate prospect of a final arrangement. On the 24th, however, his minister made a communication to the assembly, importing, that, within a few days past, a prospect had opened, not only of the settlement of the points in question (the garrison of Maestricht and the navigation of the Meuse), but also of the arrangement of the general question, through a mission from the sovereigns of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. In replying to the king's speech, the States-General emitted one hint, somewhat at variance with his Majesty's policy, viz. that retrenchments were necessary.

BELGIUM.

THIS country is thriving under its new political arrangements. During the first nine months of 1833, its revenue exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year by two millions of francs. It will be all the better for this state that Holland continues obstinate; for, in the meantime, the whole interest of their mutual debt is paid by the latter. The Belgian government has just concluded a commercial treaty with the United States, on terms so very advantageous to the latter, and likely to be so disagreeable to British merchants and manufacturers, that Lord Palmerston has thought proper to remonstrate. At the opening of the two chambers at Brussels, Nov. 12, the king announced a reduction in the army, and that the country throughout was in a condition of prosperity and improvement.

FRANCE.

BESIDES the rumoured interference in the concerns of Spain, the marriage-visit of King Leopold and his Queen to Louis Philip, which took place at the end of October, is the only event that has lately excited particular attention in France. The King of the Belgians obtained for himself great temporary unpopularity, by appearing at a ball decorated with a badge which was suspected to be one of the orders awarded for the victory of Waterloo. It was found necessary, in order to keep matters smooth at a review of the national guards, which Leopold was to attend, to announce officially that he would not appear in this order, which, it was at the same time stated, had no reference to Waterloo, as the King of the Belgians was not present at that engagement. The review accordingly passed off as a joyous fete, 25,000 men turning out on the occasion.

The French have succeeded in taking the important town of Bugeia, on the African coast, after a sanguinary conflict with a most formidable tribe of barbarians, the Kabales. The battle lasted with scarcely any cessation from seven o'clock in the morning of the 29th September, to the evening of the 2d October. The combatants even fought during the night, as the moon was at the full, and the weather was remarkably fine. The coast is thickly covered with olive and other trees, almost to the water's edge; and the Kabales being concealed among them, kept up a most harassing fire on the French. At length, however, they were compelled to retreat, and the invaders took possession of all the forts and strongholds. It is said that the port affords the finest anchorage on the coast of Africa.

TURKEY.

THE Turkish empire appears to be in a very precarious state. In almost every province there are insurrections, which the government cannot suppress.

The sultan, now the humble vassal of Russia, is exhausting his treasury in making presents to his imperial master, while Mehemet Ali not only refuses to pay the Syrian tribute stipulated at the last peace, ventures to remonstrate loudly with his sublime highness for his alliance with the northern autocrat, demands fresh cessions of Asiatic territory, under pretext of guarding his newly-acquired dominions against farther aggressions from the north. Russia has an army of 40,000 men in the provinces beyond the Danube; she has already taken the Wallachian regiment into her service as part of her own army, and is trying matters with a high hand in the affairs of the East. She is actually in possession of the Dardanelles, so that the improvidence or impolicy of the European powers may be said to have laid the Turkish empire prostrate at her feet.

AMERICA.

A PARTY in New York have been endeavouring to organise societies to effect the immediate abolition of slavery in the United States. The southerners exerting themselves in opposition to the project, have succeeded in preventing a meeting of the abolitionists, which was to have taken place on the 2d October. The latter, however, will not be discouraged by opposition; and we foresee that a great contest is about to commence between them and the slaveholders. The zeal and perseverance of the opponents of slavery in this country, are fully equalled by a numerous and influential body of men in the United States. They who recollect the fierce contention which arose on the discussion of the Missouri question, and had an opportunity of observing the ultra fanatical spirit by which the inhabitants of the slaveholding states were then influenced, will admit in this estimate.

At the last election of a President of the United States, the successful candidate, General Jackson, to encounter the powerful and active hostility of the National Bank. In the session of 1831-32, the houses of Congress passed a bill, by which the charter of the bank was renewed; but the President declared his firm determination never to sanction the continuance of that or any similar institution, and resolved to put his veto on the bill. As the charter expired in 1836—that is to say, before the second presidential election—General Jackson would terminate—it was the aim of the bank proprietors to defeat his last election; they appear to have been little scrupulous as to the means employed to compass their end—at least we are to believe the President, they made use of the funds at their disposal in a most extraordinary manner to influence the late elections. General Jackson has published an exposure of their proceedings, a communication which he made at the end of September to his cabinet, the ostensible object of which was to justify the withdrawal of the government deposits from the bank—another measure which, like his on the renewal of the charter, wears a somewhat arbitrary appearance.

It must be confessed, however, that the bank of the United States appears to have afforded its powerful enemy a good excuse for crushing it. In the department alluded to, some singular and discreditable revelations of its electioneering activity are made. President says, "Although the charter was approaching its termination, and the bank was aware that it was the intention of the government to use the public deposits as fast as they accrued in the payment of public debt, yet it did extend its loans from January 1831 to May 1832, from 42,402,304 dollars to 70,420,000 dollars, being an increase of 28,025,766 dollars in ten months. It is confidently believed that the leading object of this immense extension of its loans was to bring as large a portion of the people as possible under its power and influence; and it has been disclosed, that some of the largest sums were granted on very unusual terms, to conductors of the public press. In some of these cases, the motive was made manifest by the nominal or insufficient security taken for the loans, by the large amounts discounted, by the extraordinary time allowed for payment, and especially by the subsequent conduct of those receiving the accommodation."

It was not, however, merely by loans that the bank directors bribed the press directors. A sum of about eighteen thousand pounds was directly applied to the purchase of pamphlets and newspapers, and for securing the insertion of articles in the reviews. A considerable amount was also paid over in cash to the zealous advocates of the new charter. We have not only carried on bribery in this country in no more open style, but the Yankees have completely distanced us. Only think of twenty-eight millions of dollars (six millions sterling) being "lent" to individuals for the sake of influencing an American election!—Satanator.

A formidable conspiracy against the government of King Otho has lately been discovered. It was organised under the direction of Colocotroni, who has been seized and imprisoned. Martial law has been declared throughout the kingdom of Greece.

The French colony of Algiers appears to be rapidly improving; for the import duties, which in 1830 produced but L.5910, last year produced L.25,470. The revenue is derived from a small import duty of 10 per cent. if imported under the French or Algerian flag.

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and of 8 per cent. if by a foreign flag. The value of exports under the British was last year L.32,500; and were exported from our possessions in the Mediterranean.

IRELAND.

Accounts from various parts of Ireland, especially Queen's County, and Tipperary, prove that the coercion bill has not worked the wonders which its supporters have attributed to its operation. The papers are filled with details of outrages committed by the peasantry, who have taken up their old weapons as winter approaches. At one quarter-sessions, in one county, there were two hundred trials, and seven convictions, for acts of violence. This state of things will scarcely be attributed to political agitation, for the country has been free from it for months: it is caused by evils which no severity of legislation can cure—the want of food, fire, and shelter. The government in Ireland appears to have lately been proceeding upon a rigidly impartial system. Orders were issued to put down every thing like an attempt at Orange processions on the 4th of November, the birth-day of King William the Third. A man, having been proved guilty of encouraging a mob to burn one of his brother magistrates in effigy, had been deposed from his magisterial office. Colonel Blacker, another Orange magistrate, has been dismissed for similar reasons. Some of the clergy have lately taken measures for the recovery of tithes, in defiance of the late act. They seem to be animated by a wish to cause as much litigation and expense as possible to those in arrear. Several very bad cases of ejectment have lately been mentioned. In one case, 281 persons, being Papists, were turned out of Lady Ross's estate, in the county of Longford; in another, the whole Catholic tenantry of the Synge estate, in the county of Clare, have been served with the processes preliminary to turning out. The object of these measures is to make room for colonies of Protestants. Mr O'Connell of course thrives in the atmosphere. He agitates with nearly all his spirit for the repeal of the Union, which, there is no longer any denying, is an object deeply seated at the hearts of a great part of the Irish people. His tribute has this year (Nov. 10) been collected in an unusual spirit, and amounts to above L.12,000. Some marked instances, the money was given solely in preference to his services in the repeal cause. The O'Connell tribute is now spoken of under the agreement of the "national debt of Ireland."

ENGLAND.

STATE OF MANUFACTURES.

The evidence lately taken before a committee of the House of Commons, respecting the state of manufactures, presents, upon the whole, a very agreeable picture. According to Mr Bates, the managing partner in the cotton house of Baring and Co., "Every thing in the north of England seems to be increasing, resembling much a new country; in Liverpool, there are whole streets building, and every thing has the appearance of a town about it; and I see a great difference in going through Manchester, and that part of the country; in Yorkshire, there seemed to me to be occasionally the villages just out of the hands of the mason, consisting of beautiful little cottages. . . . To my mind, there never was so secure and healthy a state of things; whether you look to the present state of things, or to the probable state of things for several years ahead, supposing that every thing remains tranquil, and that there is nothing to shake public confidence." In the cloth districts of Yorkshire, it is stated by Mr Hughes, an extensive wool-broker, that there is no manufactured article at present than there has been in any year within the memory of the oldest person living. The silk business is also much larger now than it ever before, and in a better condition than previous to the depression in 1825: in the year 1824, we exported to the value of L.442,596, but we now export more than a million. In regard to general business, it appears, from good evidence, that more bills are now put through banks than at any former period; that though there is a reduction of profit, there is also a reduction of risk; that, in short, things are now upon a more healthy footing than formerly. "There is," says an eminent writer, "an absence of speculation; there is a regular and fully adequate to the supply; there is no accumulation of stocks on hand, and yet no forced means resorted to for the purpose of disposing of those stocks. In order to make trade profitable, it must be followed by a great industry, great economy, and a proper proportion of skill and judgment; but when so followed, it is successful. The habits of trade that were contracted during the late war were extremely unfavourable to success. They were speculative; large profits were suddenly made; and till those habits are laid aside and often, and better habits contracted, the complaints and murmurs that we hear of may not altogether cease; I am sure that those who pursue trade now with industry and economy cannot fail to do well." In regard to money, numerous testimonies show that it is superabundant in the hands of capitalists, inasmuch that it can be borrowed upon any thing like reasonable security at 5 per cent.

While such is the general condition of trade and manufactures, it is not clear that the workman is so well as formerly. Mr Kirkman Finlay, indeed, says: "The wages in the establishments with which I am connected, and I believe generally throughout the country, are quite the same now as they were many years ago; the

employment at such establishments is regular and constant; it never varies; the prices do not vary. Every body is paid according either to the work done by the individual himself, or according to the work done in the particular room in which he may work, according to the nature of the employment; and, therefore, the wages in such establishments being quite the same as they were many years ago, when the prices of provisions were a great deal higher than they now are, it follows, as a natural consequence, that the labourers must be much better off now, in such employment, than they were at any period I can name for many years back."

Other witnesses, however, state that workmen have to labour for a longer period to gain the same wages as formerly; that they do not now use so much animal food as they once did; and that their comforts are every where abridged. We rather think that wages cannot have every where kept up as high as they were in the time of the war. Evidence of this kind perhaps obtains more credit than it deserves. Almost all the witnesses who represent the state of the working classes as indifferent, as well as those who give a more favourable account, concur in the opinion that trade is generally in a sound and healthy condition. Now, as the Spectator shrewdly remarks, trade cannot be exactly in that state, if the workmen are not in a condition of constant and equable content; for otherwise, they are apt to become restive, and to cause grievous loss to their employers by combinations. The reduction of wages, granting that they are reduced, must be connected with the reduction of profits; and if the reduction of profits be the result of superabundant capital, and an exquisite system of mechanism and management, it follows that an advanced state of things, like that which obtains in Great Britain, is not favourable to the labouring man, whose interest it obviously is, if he be able, to fly to some ruder territory.

NATIONAL JUSTICE.

The English, to be among the most civilised nations on the face of the earth, are remarkable for the narrowness of their sympathies. They think that no country in the world ought to thrive but England—that there is nowhere any people entitled to humane consideration but only the English. Hence, while they have fought for centuries to emancipate themselves and improve their own condition, they have been perfectly insensible to the unfortunate condition of a country divided from them only by a narrow channel—insensible! we ought rather to say they have deliberately acted all along as the oppressors of that country. The result of the erroneous institutions and unhappy state of society in Ireland, produced by the English, has been a discontent among the Irish people, which the English have been glad to appease by allowing them a great number of preferences and exemptions. The Irish pay less taxes than the people of England and Scotland; they are allowed to have a superior banking system; and they are permitted to cultivate land free of poor-rate. What is the consequence?—that the Irish send over to England vast quantities of agricultural produce, which, being raised cheaper than the corresponding produce in England, is sold cheaper, and of course depresses the English markets. Mr Poulett Scrope has just published a pamphlet, from which it appears that this is one of the material causes of the distress of our agricultural population. The imports from Ireland, he shows, are rapidly increasing; that of wheat having been 699,809 quarters in 1817, and 2,605,734 quarters in 1832, while cattle, pigs, &c. are in proportion. Not only are our markets brought down by the Irish in this manner, but the wages of our labouring population are also depressed by the immense importations which are constantly taking place of labourers from that country, where human beings are raised (to use an American term) at a relatively cheaper rate than in this island, and in much greater numbers. The discontents of Ireland, in short, are not only the bane of the country itself, but of Great Britain also; and it may be said that every man in the latter country is now suffering in a greater or less degree for the evils imposed by his ancestors, and still cruelly and absurdly maintained in part by himself, in what is mockingly termed the sister island.

The case is now perhaps sure of a speedy remedy. If John Bull can be made to see that his injustice is decidedly against his own interest, his sense of right and wrong will not long remain obscured; his native generosity of disposition will soon come to his aid. The Scottish nation was once in nearly the same predicament; but when once John saw that sister Peg was likely to give him a good deal of annoyance, he patched up a marriage with her incontinent.

DINNER TO LORD DURHAM.

OCTOBER 23, Lord Durham dined with the electors of Gateshead. A care not very flattering to the Ministry was taken to establish that this mark of public honour was designed for his lordship personally, and not as a reflective approval of the high personages with whom he was lately connected in office. The strain of the meeting proved in the issue to be liberal, but not ministerial. Lord Durham gave an account of the formation of the reform bill, which deserves to be placed on record in this place as material of history. In reference to the compliment paid to him by the chairman, that he had a great deal to do with the passing of the reform bill, he said he would affect no mystery about the matter. "I will not conceal from you," said his lordship, "that, immediately after the formation of the government, Earl Grey did entrust to me, personally, the preparation of that measure. (Loud and continued cheers.) I was assisted by the

advice of three of my colleagues—Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, and Lord Duncannon; and with their co-operation the first reform bill was submitted to the cabinet and to the sovereign. Of that measure I shall say no more, than that, if it was not entirely perfect, it was, at the same time, free from many of those imperfections which attended the passing of the second reform bill, and which, from accidental circumstances, it was impossible to guard against. I allude, in particular, to the L.50 tenants' clause, which was forced upon the supporters of the bill by the then Tory House of Commons, and afterwards inserted in the second measure, although contrary to the principles on which the first was framed—or, at least, upon which I framed it—namely, that independence should be the security for a vote; and that, no matter how small the property was, provided the voter should exercise an independent suffrage, he should be entitled to vote for his representative. (Loud applause.) It is needless for me to tell you, that circumstances, to which I cannot and dare not farther allude, prevented my attending in my place in Parliament during the discussion of the first measure, and from having any thing to do with the formation of the second." When the second bill came before the House of Lords, he supported it, he said, with all his ability, as a great renovation of the constitution, though aware of all its imperfections. "I know," continued his lordship, "that much remains to be done—many imperfections to be remedied—especially with regard to rating. If we find that the non-payment of rates should tend to disqualify those who have the right of voting, that part of the measure should be altered and amended. Also, with regard to registration and the expense of elections, those are points which require to be reconsidered, and with respect to which you have nothing to do but to instruct your representatives to attend them, and they must be carried. (Cheers.) And here allow me to observe, that in these days we must not blame individuals, or Ministers, if they have not carried the principles of that bill into execution. The power rests with yourselves now to instruct your representatives to carry any measure upon which you, the respectability and intelligence of the country, have set your hearts, and they will be inevitably carried."

He paid a high compliment to Earl Grey, to whom he ascribed all the merit of having carried through the bill. In allusion to a remark of Mr Rippon, that the present state of affairs was of a very serious description, he said, "I believe and admit that a spirit of restless discontent is abroad, which requires great prudence, great skill, great discretion and statesmanship, to allay; but my opinion is, that the best mode of allaying it—and the only mode of allaying it—is for the crown and the government to go cordially along with the people. (Loud and continued cheers.) I know of nothing that the intelligence of the country—and when I speak of the people, I speak not of any thing but the intelligence and education, not the property, but the intelligence and education of the country—I say I know of nothing which the intelligence of the country has set its heart upon, and which it ought to possess, that it will not eventually obtain. (Cheers.) I therefore say, it is the duty of a wise statesman to examine the objects the people have in view, and what they are determined to obtain; and when he is satisfied of their justice, he should not wait to be forced into the adoption of such measures; he should not do it upon expediency or compulsion, but grant it freely and cordially; for, believe me, the boon granted upon compulsion, however the object may be obtained, loses half its grace, and very often all its value."

LORD DURHAM AND THE PRESS.

LORD DURHAM has lately excited much regret among his political admirers, and a contrary feeling in his adversaries, by a prosecution he has seen fit to institute against the Durham Advertiser, and the Standard and John Bull newspapers, the first for originating, and the two latter for copying, a paragraph, in which he was represented as having lately, in consequence of some annoyance he experienced at the village of Philadelphia, which is his own property, ordered it "to be swept from off the face of the earth." It is represented for his lordship that his private character has been assailed by the Conservative press with unjustifiable rancour, and that the paragraph in question was calculated to bring him into odium with the pitmen on his property. Notwithstanding a retraction of the paragraph by the Durham Advertiser, which represented the statement as having originated in that misinformation to which all public journalists are liable, Lord Durham (Nov. 13) caused a criminal information to be taken out in the King's Bench against all the three papers above mentioned. This mode of prosecution has given additional regret to the political friends of Lord Durham. It has been adopted, they express no doubt, to avoid the chance of a shilling being awarded by a civil jury; but, "as an avowed champion," says the Spectator, "of the most liberal faith and practice in politics—as one of the creators and leaders of enlightened public opinion—he has no right to employ, and thus to keep in countenance, a form of legal process, by which the most virtuous may be treated as the most criminal, and the voice of public opinion may become as mute as he found it in his own country when he began his political career in 1813."

MINISTERIAL POSITION.

DURING the recess, the Ministers and their friends have been much more quiet than they usually are on such occasions. Very few congratulatory meetings of any kind have been held in their honour; and at all those which did take place, the addresses have been of an apologetic tone in reference to past transactions, rather than of promise of future improvements in the social state of the empire. The Whigs, indeed—we remark the fact as curious material for that history of which our work may become one of the sources—are now the most conservative in their tone of all the political parties. They appear in a dilemma between the democratic spirit which they have done so much to raise, and the influence which the House of Lords is enabled by the King to retain (by a Tory majority of about 50, it is said), for the defeat of every measure which that spirit might urge them to bring into Parliament. The Tory and ultra-Liberal newspapers unite in giving them all possible annoyance, sometimes by means not altogether fair or candid; while it is perfectly clear that the people at large are gradually becoming less and less solicitous about keeping the authors of the reform bill in power. If the Ministers could calculate upon rousing the popular spirit to as great a height about the reforms now wanted as it was about the reform bill, they might probably venture to beard the House of Lords; but they must be sensible of the danger of being left stranded between a neap-tide of public feeling, and the inflexible resolution of the King to let them take their chance with the present House of Lords. To keep their places, therefore, a deference to the Tories, and a repression of the ultra-Liberals, are absolutely necessary—and hence their present line of conduct. The Ministry, in fact, stands in the predicament of a Tory Ministry, though not perhaps inspired at heart with what is called a Tory spirit. The supreme power obviously lies with the Tory majority in the House of Peers, as supported by the King; and if the Ministers are disposed to act with a deferential regard to this body, they must of course be considered as Tory Ministers, or at the least as the Ministers of the Tories. The so-called Conservative party will probably in time become aware of this, and, unless forbidden by political hatred, yield their support to the Ministers. On the contrary, should they continue to act in such a way as to cause a change of Ministry—the change being of course from Whig to Radical—we should probably see the popular spirit again roused to a sufficient pitch to put the House of Peers under coercion, and carry all those farther reforms of our national institutions which the Whigs now hesitate to undertake.

ASSESSED TAXES.

THE agitation upon this subject in London was brought to a kind of bearing on Thursday, October 24, when executions were put into the houses of Mr Savage, of the Mechanics' Institute Tavern, Circus Street, New Road, and Mr Brayne, picture-dealer, Crawford Street, Marylebone, for arrears of assessed taxes. About nine in the morning, Hemp, a sheriff's officer, attended by several of his men, took possession of goods of Mr Brayne, consisting of pictures and articles of furniture, for assessed taxes, amounting to L.12, 12s. 8d. Goods to double that amount were carried away in a van by the sheriff's officer and his subordinates, who refused to give any inventory of what they had taken, or to state where they intended to deposit them. The broker was loudly hissed and hooted by several hundred people who had assembled. The officer and his men next proceeded to the house of Mr Savage, to distrain on his goods for arrears of assessed taxes, amounting to L.35. Mr Savage said the officer might take what he thought proper. Some of the best goods on the premises were at once laid hold of; but, on the van being brought up, Mr Savage protested against the illegality of the proceeding, and called in six brokers to value the goods seized. A considerable concourse of people assembled in Circus Street, to witness the process, and loudly expressed their disapprobation at the seizure. The police on duty hastened to the spot, and prevented any resort to violence at that time. About 11 o'clock, a large banner bearing the words "The people of Marylebone," was placed in the middle of the street, the crowd continuing to increase. At 12 o'clock, the van with the goods drove off, and it was followed along the New Road by several persons. At the corner of Baker Street, upwards of 1000 people had assembled, but no one endeavoured to arrest the progress of the vehicle. At length a woman rushed through the mob, and, seizing hold of the horse's reins, exclaimed, "What! are ye Englishmen, and yet suffer these things to be done? see what a woman dares do!" and instantly turned the head of the animal. A loud cry was then raised—"On to Savage's!" The officers fled, and the van was taken back to Mr Savage's, where the furniture would have been restored to him, if he had not peremptorily refused to receive it. It was deposited in a neighbouring warehouse. When the van was emptied, the owner endeavoured to get it away, but it was demolished by the mob with hammers and stones.

So much alarm and excitement was occasioned in the metropolis by this outburst of popular violence, that it was deemed prudent to keep the Coldstream battalion of guards under arms, at the King's Mews Barracks, for the better part of the ensuing night. A reward of L.100 was, moreover, offered by government for the apprehension of any of the offenders.

At an aggregate meeting of the associations, held on Nov. 1, a petition was got up, praying the King to assemble Parliament immediately, to take the question of the assessed taxes under consideration. Lord Melbourne received this document for the purpose of presenting it to his Majesty.

These associations, it is stated, do not comprise above 2000 individuals, out of 103,000 who pay house and window duties in the metropolis. It is also stated that the arrears of the house and window duties in the metropolis are not so much by L.7000 as they usually are at this time of the year. Nevertheless, a general opinion seems to prevail that the Ministers will be obliged to yield to the agitation on this point.

[The newspapers, with hardly a single exception, and none so prominently as the time-serving *Times*, reprobate the resistance to the law, which has given so painful a character to this question. The Conservative prints only modify their reprobation by pointing to the means resorted to or permitted by the government and the Whig press for carrying the reform bill, as the example and sanction assumed by the people on the present occasion, and as depriving the Ministry of all right to complain. It is certainly somewhat unfortunate that the recent extension of the franchise, as well as various other grand points in what is called the history of freedom—such as the revolution of 1688, the liberation of America, the French and Belgian revolutions, &c.—have all been carried, not by the boasted right of petition, which is generally held to be so omnipotent, but by violence, either actual or threatened. A distinction, however, is to be expected from the good sense of the British people, between a struggle of almost universal and one of comparatively trivial consequence; and, accordingly, we already see that the outrages in London nowhere meet with approbation. The law is sided with in all quarters, and is therefore in none of that danger which is apprehended—though certainly a repeal of the house and window duties after the late violence, will not be in its favour.]

THE ARCTIC NAVIGATORS.

OCT. 19, Captain Ross arrived in London, and had the honour next day to dine with the King, who, at his approach, instead of permitting any of the usual ceremonies, threw open his arms to receive him. The discoveries made by the navigators, their sufferings, and their unexpected deliverance, have conspired to excite a public interest in them beyond any thing of the kind we can remember; and the government can hardly be more liberal in rewarding them than the people at large seem to desire. October 22, at a meeting of the committee for managing the arctic land expedition, a letter from Captain Ross was read, in which he expressed, in the warmest terms, his gratitude for the humane and generous sympathy which dictated the formation of that association. In the course of a few days after the arrival of the navigators in London, Commander Ross, nephew of Captain Ross, was promoted to the rank of captain: this was the individual who approached within 150 miles of Cape Turnagain, and discovered the situation of the magnetic pole. October 29, Captain Ross had nearly lost the papers which contain the memorials of his adventures. In returning from the Admiralty, where he had been showing them, he left them in the cabriolet which carried him, and it was not till the police had been sent in search of them, that the owner of the vehicle was able to discover to whom they belonged, or had it in his power to restore them. The navigators, it appears, have suffered a good deal since their return from the comparative heat of our climate; and one of them, John Ayres, the cook, aged 53, died, November 5, from the effects of a change of diet. One of the Minor Theatres in London has got up a play on the adventures of Captain Ross: the gallant officer went to see it, and appeared much amused at the personation of himself. At a recent meeting of the Geographical Society, the annual medal was awarded to Captain Ross. The discoveries of the hardy navigators are stated to be of great service to the whale fishery, new seas having been discovered in which those animals (now so scarce in the more accessible seas) are to be found in great numbers.

The King and Queen removed at the end of October to Brighton.

It is reported that a marriage is contemplated between Sir Henry Hallford, M.D., and the Princess Sophia, and that Parliament will be applied to on the subject. The Princess is sixty-five years of age.

In the last session of Parliament, an act was passed, upon the recommendation of the law commissioners, giving authority to the sheriffs of the different counties, by order of the superior courts, to try cases on action for less than L.20, and incidental to this the further power of appointing courts to be held in any places in the county for that purpose. By this, the great expense attendant upon taking witnesses to the county town will be obviated, the delay occasioned by the suitor being obliged to wait for the assizes prevented, and a debt may now be recovered within three weeks of the time of the demand for payment. In acting upon this important alteration of the law, the sheriffs of Devonshire, Kent, and some other counties, have already divided the counties into divisions where causes are to be tried.

The Court of Aldermen have rejected Mr Scales, who was returned by Portsoken Ward, as an alderman, and preferred Mr Johnson. The inhabitants of the ward have resolved to carry the case before the King's Bench.

The office of storekeeper in the Stationery Office, held for some time by young Key, is at length filled up, Huntley Gordon, who was once private secretary to Walter Scott, and who has recently been in the superintendence of the newspaper department in the Stationery Office, has been appointed to the situation.

A mission of St Simonians has made its appearance in London, for the purpose of endeavouring to gain converts to their peculiar views of social life. They address the public fortnightly at the Burton Rooms, Burton Crescent, but as yet seem to have only met with curiosity and ridicule.

The Reverend Dr King, of London, has lately found the Honourable and Reverend Mr Spencer's example by embracing the doctrines of the Catholic church. After two years' incessant searching after the truth, he has made his profession of faith before the Right Reverend Dr Baines.—*Wexford Independent*.

The revered poet Wordsworth is become nearly blind. His eyes have for some time troubled him, and he is compelled to remain in a dark room.

OCT. 26.—A gentleman, who insisted on the concealment of his name, presented L.1000 to the London University, through a London banking-house.

Nov. 1. Dr Bowring, who has been for some time on a commercial mission both in Belgium and France, returned to London. Dr Bowring's labours were of course directed to the promotion of a more liberal commercial intercourse between this country and our neighbours, by endeavouring to induce the latter to diminish their restrictive duties on the importation of foreign commodities.

—2. At Bath, two hundred and five tenants of allotments let out by the Bishop, were regaled at a palace with their annual substantial entertainment of solid English fare, roast beef, plum-pudding, &c. The lordship attended, for a short time, the convivial party, and proposed as a toast, "Success to the allotment system," which was drunk with nine times nine; after which, "Good landlords and good tenants," was drunk with the times three. Mr Emery, the steward, then handed his lordship the whole of the rents, and proposed a good health, which was drunk with acclamations; after which his lordship retired. The whole of the evening was one of true old English hospitality.

—3. About a quarter past four o'clock, in consequence of the unusual height to which the tide rose in the Thames, the lower parts of the houses on the bank of the river, Bankside, Holland Street, the lower part of the Strand, Abington Street, Stangate, Lambeth, and Vauxhall, were inundated to the depth of several feet. The water flowed up the sewers with such violence, that many of the drains were burst open; and the flood then poured into the houses in such torrents, that even doors were securely fastened were burst open, and considerable damage was occasioned. In some of the houses, where the kitchens were occupied as sleeping apartments, the inmates narrowly escaped with life, some of the inmates being awakened by finding themselves in water, which reached above their bedsteads. At Lambeth Palace, the corridors were filled to the depth of between eight and nine feet, and along the Bishop's Walk, where a very strong iron railing has been erected, the tide poured in with such force, that the iron-work was snapped asunder in many places, and the stone and brick-work, together with a great portion of the bank, swept away into the river. The oldest waterman on the river does not recollect the tide rising so high before.

—5. A numerous party of gentlemen dined together, and presented to Sir Peter Laurie, the retiring Lord Mayor, a piece of plate, value 300 guineas, "not only as a mark of personal regard, but also as a testimonial of their approval of his unremitting zeal and accurate discrimination in the discharge of arduous and important duties, of his vigilant and temperate administration of justice, and of his maintenance of the splendour and dignity of the chief magistracy."—It was elicited, at an examination in the Marlborough Street police-office, that not long ago, a lady, from curiosity, or from some other less pardonable motive, having a strong desire to see the interior of a gambling-house, had the consummate art, as well as indelicacy, to disguise herself in male attire, and to obtain the entrée of the establishment. She was soon marked out by the confederates, who, however, had not any suspicion of her sex, and having been prevailed upon to sit down to the table, she in a very short time was stripped of upwards of L.1500.

—9. The new Lord Mayor (Farebrother) was installed, and went through the usual ceremonies.—At the Lord Mayor's dinner, the King's health was drunk with a decorous modicum of applause; Queen Adelaide's with hearty cheering; Lord Brougham had not much reason to complain; but his Majesty's Ministers were toasted with marked coolness. The favourite waltz, Grace the Duke of Wellington, whose health was drunk with uproarious delight.

—11. An aged farmer, named Bodell, near Plumstead, was poisoned by arsenic infused in his coffee. His grandson, John Bodell, has been apprehended on suspicion of the crime, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against him by the inquest.

—15. In the Bail Court, Sir James Scarlett applied to Mr Justice Littleale for a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to the keeper of the Norwich Jail, to bring up Mr Joseph Reeve, in order that he might be admitted to bail in that court. Mr Reeve is the person who was committed on a charge of felony by the magistrates, and inquired into the circumstances attending the wreck of the Earl Wemyss. The present application was grounded upon an affidavit by Mr Reeve, in which he asserted in the most positive terms, his entire innocence of the offences charged against him, and enters into a minute account and justification of his conduct with regard to the passengers and their property on board the ship. Sir James Scarlett said, that the evidence respecting the purloining of Miss Roche's reticule "was such, that none but very ignorant and very prejudiced country magistrates could have given it credence." The *habeas corpus* was granted.

was immediately granted, with a *certiorari* to the magistrates to return the depositions.

Sir James Mackintosh.—The historical manuscripts of Sir James Mackintosh, as far as they relate to the revolution in England in 1688, have been arranged and will shortly be published. The introduction is complete, and the characters of some of the great Whig leaders of that momentous period are drawn with a brief but felicitous touch, acuteness, and discrimination. Some important original information, gathered from the archives of noble families, will be published in an appendix. This posthumous work, in its object and the circumstances attending its publication, bears a close resemblance to the historical fragment of Mr Fox.—*Inverness Courier*.

It is in the contemplation of several gentlemen in Birmingham to provide ground as near the centre of the town as possible, for the recreation of all classes of the inhabitants in the games of cricket, racket, and quoits, and such other games as may conduce to health and amusement. The plan is patronised by Earl Denbigh, Earl Dartmouth, Earl Howe, Sir G. Skipwith, Sir Edward Willmot, Mr Bolton King, Mr Congreve Russell, the members for the borough, the municipal officers, &c. The cadets of Sandhurst College lately had a disagreeable collision with the people of Bagshot. Among the crowd assembled at a recent visit of the King to the college, some persons refused to take off their hats during the playing of the royal anthem. The cadets knocked off the recalcitrant hats, and afterwards went to Bagshot to follow up that self-judged punishment for an imaginary offence. An affray took place on the streets, during which a young gentleman broke several of the heads to which his hats had remained so disloyally attached; and for each of which they have, upon a compromise, been obliged to pay five pounds.

Our inspector under the factory bill lately met the manufacturers in Taunton. They represented to him in strong terms the utter impracticability of the measure. The provisions, they say, are so vexatious, that masters will be unable to escape the numerous penalties to which they are made liable. A general notice has been given of a reduction of wages; which has, of course, occasioned much discontent among the workmen.—*Sherborne Herald*.

Incendiarianism continues, but to no very alarming extent, throughout the country.

The combinations of workmen throughout the country have made so little noise during the past month, that we conclude they are generally given up. Those connected with the various branches of the building trade in Manchester are considered at an end. Nearly nine-tenths of the members of the Trades' Union have totally repudiated the association, and are stated to be loud in their condemnation of the despotism and rapacity of the leaders or directors. The master builders, much to their credit, have taken their repentant journeymen into employ again; and there is an evident desire "to forget and forgive" on both sides.

The damages at Brighton pier are estimated at L.2000; 1000 has been subscribed towards the repairs, which are now proceeding.

The poor-rates at Malmesbury have been nearly done away with, by making small allotments of land to the poor: there is one farmer in the parish who saves L.100 per annum by the reduction. There was a large tract of common land in the neighbourhood belonging to the parish; the overseers applied to Parliament, and obtained a bill which enabled them to allot it in small portions to those who required parochial aid; and the consequence is, that those who were paupers are now small farmers, and are doing well as such.

Mr Hill, M. P. for Hull, in a late address to his constituents, said that newspapers were a great means of the diffusion of knowledge, by the publication of parliamentary debates and other political matters of interest; and he was convinced that those newspapers which stated facts and fair arguments, in a plain and honest manner, could exercise far more influence over the working man (when he had access to them) than those which contented of frothy declamation, or trashy stuff, calculated to excite the passions of the people against those above them. From his experience, he would say there was no class so anxious for sound knowledge, none so willing to take pains, so little discouraged by difficulties, as those sneeringly called the "lower classes" of society. It was the idle and luxurious, those who would undergo no fatigue of body or mind, it was those who shrunk from the labour of such reading as required thought and attention; but the labouring man was not frightened at a little difficulty, and understood that which he deemed important.

The Poles, a monthly publication, edited in Paris by Count Plater, gives an account of all the ukases, and other measures of the Emperor Nicholas, against the Catholic religion in Poland. Among them are the following:—Prince Sanguszko, a Pole of high character, who had been condemned to work in chains in the mines for life, having requested that he might be allowed to return before he set out upon his march to Siberia, was told that he could have only a Greek priest, for that he was no longer any thing but a serf, and a serf could profess no other religion than that of his master. Five hundred of the Poles who are now working in chains at Konstadt, after having been promised an amnesty on condition of their returning to Poland from Prussia, here they had been prisoners of war, refused to work on Sunday, as they wished to attend divine service: they are divided into detachments, and barbarously flogged daily for nearly a fortnight.

The highest price of wheat flour, of the first quality, in Paris, is 48 francs per 150 kilogrammes, which answers L.1, 10s. 3d. the English sack of 280 lbs.; and the highest price of wheat flour of the first quality in London is L.2, 10s. per sack. It therefore appears that wheat flour is full 65 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris, and that with the sum of L.2, 10s. a man may buy 463 lbs. of fine flour at Paris, whereas with the same sum he can only buy 280 lbs. in London.—*Times*.—Since the publication of this paragraph, a proposal has

been started for introducing French bread into England, there being no prohibitory duty.

Tithe Sale at Ripon.—On Saturday, Oct. 26, this town was thrown into a state of excitement by an announcement of the bellman, that the goods of William Darnbrough, a tailor in Blossomgate, were to be sold for the tithes due to the very reverend the Dean of Ripon. Between eleven and twelve o'clock, a large assemblage of people gathered together to witness this extraordinary scene, and the following articles, as marked in the inventory, were sold at the following prices:—Two tea-trays, three-halfpence; six chairs, twopence-halfpenny; five chairs, twopence; table, twopence-halfpenny; table, twopence-halfpenny; table, twopence-halfpenny; table, twopence; oak chest of drawers, twopence; corner cupboard, one penny; chest of drawers, twopence-halfpenny; clock, twopence-halfpenny; best bedstead, twopence; bedstead, twopence; feather-bed, twopence; shop-board, three-halfpence. Proceeds of the sale, two shillings and sevenpence! The different lots were knocked down amid the cheers and laughter of the multitude. William Darnbrough is a poor man, who has supported his family by working as a tailor, and by selling milk. His wife, who is a hard-working and praise-worthy woman, is about to be confined of her tenth child. In this case the claim alone, with the expenses, are equal to L.7, 6s., with only 2s. 7d. receipts, leaving a deficiency of L.7, 3s. 5d. against the dean and chapter!

Baltic Timber at Colonial Duty.—A vessel, named the Amity, from the colonial port of Halifax, is now discharging at this port her cargo of Memel timber, which is admitted to duty at 10s. per load! Had it been imported directly from the Baltic, it would have been liable to 55s. per load. But, to avoid this exorbitant tax, the vessel sails to some port in the British northern colonies, and this is all that is necessary to evade the higher duty, the new customs acts not requiring any certificate that the goods are the produce of the colonies. Had the Amity's cargo consisted of American produce, we should have imported an inferior article; but the loss to the revenue by the fraud is in this case L.900. Would it not, therefore, be wise to reduce the duties on Baltic timber in a fair proportion, so as to leave no inducement for its transport to British possessions, even in a financial point of view?—*Hull Advertiser*.

Magnetic Pole.—We understand that the position of the magnetic pole is now finally ascertained by our adventurous countryman Captain Ross, to whom science is already so much indebted. He has actually been on the spot where the dipping needle becomes vertical, or points straight downwards; while the horizontal needle, having, as it were, no longer any thing to point towards, remains indifferently in any direction given it. The situation of this pole, however, is not invariable; on the contrary, it must be constantly shifting, inasmuch as the variation of the needle at the same place is constantly altering. Thus, at London, in the year 1657, there was no variation, the needle pointing exactly north. In 1665, the variation was 1 deg. 22½ min. W.; in 1672, 2 deg. 30 min. W.; after which time it went on increasing, but in a very irregular manner—sometimes advancing rapidly, sometimes appearing almost stationary, or even, for a time, slightly fallen back—until 1814, in the August of which year the variation had attained the maximum quantity of 24 deg. 21 min. 12 sec. W. It then commenced to retrograde, in the same irregular manner, though, if any thing, more slowly than it had advanced, so that in 1821 it was still 24 deg. 11 min. 18 sec. W., and in 1823, 24 deg. 9 min. 48 sec. W. To account for this, it has been supposed that the magnetical poles revolve round the geographical or terrestrial pole in certain unequal periods, their motion being from west to east.—*Athenæum*.

THE WEALTH OF ENGLAND.

In a very able work lately published, in two volumes octavo, under the title of "England and America:—a Comparison of the Social Evils of both Nations," and which appears to be the composition of a native of the United States, we find the following striking picture of the wealth of England, as compared with that of the two great countries next to it in civilization:—

"An American citizen visits the continent of Europe, and, on his way home, passes some time in England. Here he finds the roads in every direction far better than any he has seen before, and he sees more of them on a given space than in France or America. The cross-roads are kept in far better order than those of any other country. By the side of nearly all the great roads, he sees, for the first time, a well-kept footpath. In many places, the footpaths across fields are as dry, and smooth, and trim, as walks in pleasure-gardens. All the carriages on the roads are stronger and lighter, more useful and sightly than those to which he is accustomed; and the vast number of those carriages strikes him with astonishment. The strength and beauty of the horses, the quality and neatness of their harness, and the very whips with which they are driven, excite his wonder. The uncommon speed with which he travels raises his spirits, and inclines him to look favourably at every thing. The mansions are palaces, the farm-houses mansions, the merest village of cottages has an air of peculiar comfort; whilst the number of those mansions, farm-houses, and villages, gives to the country the appearance of a scattered town. But then the towns: many of them are so extensive, the houses in them are so well built, the shops have such a display of rich goods, the streets are so well paved, and contain so large a proportion of good houses; these towns are so full of well-dressed people, that each of them might be taken for a city. Even the smallest towns appear like sections of a wealthy capital; and the number of towns, large and small, is so great, that, together with the great number of good houses by the roadside out of town, one seems to be travelling all day through one street. This, the foreigner imagines, must be the most populous road in England; there must be something peculiar in this part of the country which attracts rich people. By no

means. He is told that, so long as fourteen years ago, the length of the paved streets and turnpike-roads of England and Wales, was about twenty thousand miles; and he soon learns that nearly all the great roads show marks of wealth like those which he has so much admired. He therefore supposes that the wealth of the country must bear a very large proportion to that of the metropolis; but on this point he is undeceived on reaching London. Here the crowd is so great, the objects which attract his attention are so many and so different, that, for a while, he is bewildered, and incapable of arranging his thoughts so as to draw conclusions from what he sees. At length he begins to observe methodically, and to compare his observations with those which he has made in other great cities. Until now, he has conceived New York or Paris to be the place in which the greatest amount of wealth was enjoyed by a given number of people; but he is now convinced that the inhabitants of London obtain a greater quantity of things necessary, useful, or agreeable to man, than the inhabitants of any other city in the world. The quantity of flour and meat consumed, in proportion to people, he finds not much greater in London than in Paris, and even less than in New York, where the working classes live better than in London; so also the proportion of looking-glasses he knows to be greater in Paris, and the proportion of rum drunk to be greater in New York, than in London; but he cannot doubt, that, on the whole, more good things are enjoyed in London, by a given number of people, than any where else out of England. It is not in his power, indeed, to compare the quantities or values of all necessary, useful, or agreeable things enjoyed in London, with the quantities or values of such things used in other great cities; but he is convinced of the superior wealth of London, by the same mode of observation which has satisfied him that the people of New York drink more rum, and the people of Paris own more looking-glasses, than the people of London. In London, one meets with every thing the immediate produce of agriculture; such as meat, bread, sugar, and tea, of the very finest quality. Of manufactured objects used in London, scarce one can be mentioned which is not brought to greater perfection than similar objects used in other capital cities; whilst the variety of such objects is yet more striking. The fittings and furniture of a third-rate house in London are of a better quality than those of a palace in France or Germany: the doors and windows answer their purpose better; the chairs are stronger, lighter, and more convenient to sit upon; the tables, if not more useful, are far more beautiful; the glass is more transparent, the knives cut better, the fastenings of all sorts, the corkscrew and the toasting-fork, are better suited to their purpose, and composed of superior materials. In every London house, excepting those of the poorest order, one finds many useful and agreeable objects, which are either scarce or unknown in Paris, New York, and Vienna. The inhabitants of London pay, it has been reckoned, about L.50,000 a year—being the fourth of L.200,000, which the nation pays—for what? for blacking advertisements—that is, for the facility of choosing between different kinds of blacking. The number of kinds of horses used in London, though very striking to a foreigner, is less remarkable than the fore-thought, pains, and skill, required for making each variety—the Lincolnshire dray horse, for example, the Cleveland coach-horse, the high-bred nag, the cob, and the trotting hackney—so obviously distinct from all the others. The variety of carriages, whether for business or pleasure, and the fitness of each sort for its peculiar purpose—whether that purpose be determined by the weather, by the fortune of him who owns the carriage, or the business of him who uses it—are equally deserving of admiration. At night, when other great cities are in darkness, all London is brilliantly illuminated; nay, the beautiful gas lights extend for some miles into the country in all directions. The pavements of London—but the list of examples might be continued through a volume. Still, the foreigner is less surprised at the quantity, variety, and perfection of useful and agreeable objects used in London, than at the great proportion of the people, who enjoy in abundance the most perfect of those objects. That the houses of the high aristocracy should be large, fine, and richly furnished, is nothing strange; but the houses in many quarters, which the aristocracy despise, are as large, fine, and well furnished, as those of the more aristocratic quarters. The best houses, for instance, in Bloomsbury, Finsbury, and Lambeth, and in such villages or suburbs as Highgate, Hornsey, Tottenham, Hackney, Peckham, and Clapham, though a lord would disdain to live in one of them, are as large, fine, and well furnished, as those of Mayfair, or of such aristocratic villages as Roehampton and Wimbledon. The shops, too, in many of those 'low' quarters, though stocked for the supply of persons engaged in some industrious pursuit, are as full and as rich as those of Bond Street or Regent Street. The number of carriages also, kept for pleasure in those despised quarters, greatly exceeds the number of such carriages kept by the high aristocracy in and about London. In the quantity and quality of good things which he uses, in his own dress and that of his family, in his table, furniture, and books, or in whatever mode of expense he may prefer, a prosperous lawyer or merchant is not far behind the richest duke; and the number of rich people in London who pursue an industrious career is very much greater than the number of rich lords. But it would be improper to measure the wealth of a society by the enjoyments of its richest members alone. Dividing the inhabitants of London and Paris into the same number of ranks, with respect to the consumption of wealth, every London rank enjoys more good things than its corresponding Parisian rank. A second-rate merchant in London spends at least twice as much as a second-rate Parisian merchant; a third-rate London advocate spends, perhaps, three times as much as a first-rate Parisian advocate; a fourth-rate London attorney spends six times as much as a second-rate Parisian notary; a physician in London, a surgeon, a dentist, a tradesman of whatever description, a servant, from the butler to the scullion, a mechanic in

whatever line, a porter or a common labourer, spends more, and in most cases a great deal more, than one of a corresponding rank in the Parisian scale. But this is not all. In London there are more first-rate merchants, lawyers, and tradesmen, in proportion to second-rate ones; more second-rate ones in proportion to third-rate ones; and so on all down the scale. In a word, turn which way you will, London abounds with proofs of its enormous wealth.

Thus the foreigner is apt to fall into another error—to imagine that a very large proportion of the wealth of England is collected in London. He is undeceived again, by visiting some great provincial towns of different descriptions, such as Bath, Liverpool, and Leeds. Each of these resembles a large section of the metropolis; Bath being like Marlybone, Leeds like manufacturing Southwark, and Liverpool like the commercial Tower Hamlets. In point of size and general character, Liverpool bears some resemblance to Bordeaux or New York, and Leeds to Lyons; but in America there is no town like Leeds, nor, either in America or France, any town like Bath. England abounds with such towns as Bath—mere pleasure-towns, they may be called—such as Leamington, Hastings, Margate, Cheltenham, and Brighton; with more of the same kind, though of smaller extent—such as Tunbridge Wells, Worthing, Harrogate, Aberystwith, Southend, Lowestoft, and Sidmouth. Of towns like Leeds, while in the United States there is not one, and in France but few, there is in England a number without end—such as Macclesfield, Sheffield, Nottingham, Coventry, Birmingham, and Manchester. Of towns like Liverpool, though there be several in the United States, there are many more in the United Kingdom; while neither in the United States nor in France are there any towns of a mixed character, like Norwich and Glasgow. Again, neither in France nor in the United States are there any great provincial capitals like Edinburgh and Dublin. But, after all, that for which, in respect to towns, England is most distinguished—even more so than for the number and size of her pleasure-towns—is the vast number and great size of her smaller provincial capitals, which are neither seaports nor the seats of manufactures—such as York, Canterbury, Gloucester, Exeter, Shrewsbury, Reading, Colchester, and Bury St Edmund's. And now, further, let the wealth of any English town whatsoever be compared with that of a town of the same character in any other country. With a single, and, no doubt, very important exception, England has greatly the advantage. In the United States, every labourer, not being a slave, obtains more and better food, more and better clothes, as well as a better lodging, than a labourer of equal skill in England. Without any further exception, the inhabitants of English provincial towns enjoy a greater quantity and variety of good things, approach nearer to the inhabitants of the capital, in respect to the consumption of wealth, than people of a similar rank in the provincial towns of other countries. A merchant of Liverpool or Bristol, a manufacturer of Birmingham or Leeds, be he first, second, or third-rate, indulges in expenses for his house, his table, the education of his children, and the amusement of his family, which to think of only would frighten a Bordeaux merchant or Lyons manufacturer of the same rank. What a French provincial doctor spends in a year, would not keep an English provincial doctor in equal practice for three months. Country attorneys in England get and spend, on the average, ten times as much as French country attorneys. Common tradesmen in all English country towns, bakers, butchers, cheesemongers, and linen-drillers, as well as mechanics, such as carpenters, builders, and glaziers, live much better than a similar class of people in Paris; they have more rooms to live in; their rooms are better furnished; they, their wives, and children, are better dressed; they find it more easy to obtain comforts and indulge in luxuries. Surely there are fifty country towns in England which contain a good inn, that is, a comfortable innkeeper, for one French country town that contains a passable inn, held by a man who does not live so expensively as the keepers of most English alehouses. That English town is reckoned poor in which there are not some shops that would be considered good in the best quarter of London; and there are hundreds of towns in England in which you can purchase almost every thing that is commonly for sale in London. The number of booksellers' shops in the provincial towns of England, and the stocks which they contain, present a very striking contrast with the number and stocks of French booksellers' shops out of Paris. In the number and quality of horses and carriages kept for pleasure, English country towns surpass, very far indeed, French country towns of equal magnitude. Every town in England that at all bears the character of the capital of a district, possesses a circulating library, such as would be called good in Paris or New York; while most of such towns, as well as many small towns, and indeed rural parts miles away from any town, have the inestimable advantage of a book club. No English town containing 10,000 inhabitants is without foot pavements or gas lights, while many towns with less than 5000 inhabitants are as well paved and well lighted as the finest quarter of London. In their literary and scientific institutions, such towns as Liverpool, Leeds, and Birmingham, appear to surpass the metropolis, allowing for the difference of numbers; and, in this respect, they obviously excel beyond comparison French or American towns of like magnitude. Another proof of the general diffusion of wealth in England, is the large proportion of the sums invested by savings-banks which is subscribed out of London; the whole fund amounting to about £14,000,000, and subscribed by persons little above the condition of labourers. But, finally, the most striking proof of the wealth of the English, all over England, is the facility with which, in any part of England, funds are raised for any undertaking that offers the least chance of profit. It is to this point especially that I would draw the attention of Americans. Though thousands of millions have been spent in rendering England the most habitable country in the world; in making bad land good; in fences, farm-buildings, roads, bridges, canals, and docks; on the

opening of mines, the building of manufactories and warehouses, not to mention houses; still it appears as if thousands of millions would be forthcoming for similar purposes, if there were but room for carrying such purposes into effect. Abundance of CAPITAL invested, and ready to be invested, is the most marked, nay, the peculiar characteristic of England. By guessing at what it would take to put France or one of the American states into the same condition as England, with respect to the improvement of land, to farm-buildings, roads, bridges, canals, wharfs, docks, manufactories, warehouses, and machinery, &c., we may form some idea of the degree in which the fixed capital of the English exceeds that of the French or Americans: and yet the French or Americans, who have invested so small a capital in comparison with that invested by the English, have far less than the English ready for investment. Money makes money, says the proverb; which, translated into the language of modern science, means that capital creates capital. In America, where there is so much room for the investment of capital, because so little capital has been invested, innumerable works, holding out the certainty of large profits, are projected, but, for want of capital, are not begun; while, in England, where, by reason of the vast masses of capital already invested, there seems but little room for the profitable investment of more, millions accumulate so rapidly, that funds are never wanted for even the most hazardous undertakings. How to obtain capital, is the question in America; what to do with their capital, is the puzzle of the English. In this difficulty, the English build Waterloo bridges, which yield no profit; send goods to be sold in distant countries at less than prime cost; squander millions on South American speculations; lay out immense sums in the purchase of foreign securities; and lend money, by tens of millions at a time, to North American states, South American anarchies, and European tyrants great or small. If the wealth of a society depend on the proportion which capital bears to numbers, then, it is clear, the English are the richest people in the world."

There are now 76 omnibuses in New York; besides these, there are 194 licensed hackney-coaches at the different stands; 2449 cabs; and 137 porters with either barrows or hand-carts.

The Journal of the Statistical Society of France gives a curious scale of the proportion of male and female births in Europe, taken from an aggregate of 70,000,000 of births. The following are the particulars:—For every 100 girls, there are born in Russia 108.91, in Milan, 117.61; in France, 106.55; in Holland, 106.41; in Pomerania and Brandenburg, 106.27; in Sicily, 106.13; in Austria, 106.10; in Silesia, 106.5; in Prussia, 106.94; in Wurtemberg, 105.69; in the duchy of Posen, 105.65; in Bohemia, 105.38; in Great Britain, 104.75; in Sweden, 104.62. The two extremes are formed by Russia and Sweden.

Savings Banks.—The idea of this excellent class of institutions originated with Jeremy Bentham in the year 1797. It was at first deemed a visionary notion. Mr George Rose, in 1799, made an effort to establish something of the kind under the patronage of government; but, in consequence of the antipathy of George the Third to other notions of Bentham, the scheme did not take effect.

SCOTLAND.

FIRST ELECTIONS UNDER THE BURGH REFORM ACT. THE Scottish Burgh Reform Act came into operation on the 5th of November, till which period the old Magistrates were enabled, by a clause in the bill, to protract their functions. By this bill, there will be a most extraordinary change in the system of municipal government in Scotland; and the effects, in general, will be far more obvious than those of the parliamentary reform act. During the past month, nothing else has engaged public attention but the elections; and as this is decidedly the most extraordinary political incident that has happened in the country for nearly a century, we now place upon record the names of those gentlemen in the chief towns, whom the people, for the first time, have had the power of electing to manage their affairs. Throughout, the elections were quietly conducted, without uproar, or any kind of mischief whatsoever. A little practice has shown that the act is defective, and ambiguous in some clauses; but that is of little moment, and may easily be remedied. As it is, the bill was little else than experimental, and its weak points will be strengthened as may afterwards seem fit.

Edinburgh.—In this city a remarkable indifference prevailed among the superior classes respecting the elections. In all the five wards, Whig committees were appointed several days before at public meetings, for the purpose of pointing out fit persons to represent the citizens in the Town Council: The Tories were nowhere, and the ultra-Liberals only partially, upon the alert. Ultimately the following gentlemen were elected:—

First District.		Votes.
Mr W. Tait, bookseller	*	262
Mr Spittal, merchant		250
Mr Aytoun, advocate	*	247
Mr Ralph Richardson, merchant	*	229
Mr R. W. Jameson, W.S.	*	229
Mr Sawers, baker		214
Second District.		
Mr J. F. Macfarlan, druggist		257
Mr Robert Thomson, merchant		252
Mr Adam Black, bookseller		239
Mr William Purves, tailor and clothier	*	237
Mr Duncan M'Laren, merchant	*	179
Mr James Aitken, bookseller		141
Third District.		
Mr Mackay, jeweller		306
Mr Gillespie Graham, architect		284
Mr Crooks, W.S.		265
Dr Sanders		251
Mr Ponton, builder		231
Professor Lizars		227
Fourth District.		
Mr John Robertson, bookseller	*	282
Mr Thomas Grainger, civil-engineer		281

Mr Wm. Chambers, bookseller
Mr Thomas Blackie, spirit-merchant
Mr Mat. Wingrave, straw-hat manufacturer
Mr John Duncan, bootmaker
Mr John Craig, merchant, Great King Street

Fifth District.

Mr J. Donaldson, S.S.C., Prince's Street
Mr J. Smith, builder, Hope Street
Mr R. Alexander, merchant, Frederick Street
Mr P. Tennent, W.S., George Street
Mr J. Mackay, jeweller, Forth Street
Mr J. Ritchie, builder, India Street

Mr Mackay, jeweller, having been returned for districts, was pleased to sit for the third; so that it was another election for the fifth, when Dr Macan was returned. It was calculated that hardly a half the electors went to the poll.

A very awkward arrangement has been detected in the bill. It is provided that those who shall retire at the end of the first and second years shall be, not those who had fewest votes in their own particular ward, but fewest votes upon the whole. Hence, the whole of the representatives of the fifth ward will go out at the end of one year, while in the third none will go out, &c.

The new Council met for the first time on Thursday, November 14. The first business was the selection of Magistrates. Mr Spittal was appointed Lord Provost, after an ineffectual attempt by Mr Chambers to make him come forward previously to avow his sentiments on some particular questions; four votes on this mode of procedure, and twenty-eight against it. Messrs Thomson, Macfarlan, Savers, and Donaldson, were appointed Bailies; Mr Black, Treasurer; Mr Crooks, Captain of Orange Colours; Mr Purves, Baron Bailie of Canongate and Calton; and Mr Ritchie, Baron Bailie of Portsburgh. Mr Macfie, who had previously been chosen by the Guildry as their Dean, and Mr Banks, convener of trades, have also seen in the Council. The salary formerly paid to the Lord Provost was £1000. It was voted by a majority on this occasion that he shall only be enabled to draw necessary expenses to the extent of £500. A counter motion, to the effect that the allowance should be only to the extent of £250, was supported only by a minority of 13, which may be considered indicative of the number of practical reformers in the Council. In the list of those elected, the names of those who opposed this minority are marked with a *

Leith.—The councillors returned are:—

First Ward.

Mr Adam White, merchant
Mr Henry Johnston, banker
Mr William Taylor, soap-manufacturer
Mr Thomas Hutchison, merchant
Mr Robert Mathew

Second Ward.

Mr James Wishart, merchant
Mr James Scarth, do.
Mr George Thomson, do.

Third Ward.

Mr John Veitch, corkcutter
Mr James Nelson, cooper
Mr William Morrison, merchant

Fourth Ward.

Mr John Carr Beattie, merchant
Mr Robert Liddell, broker
Mr Frederick Schultze

Fifth Ward.

Mr John Mitchell, jun. general agent
Mr James Carnie, fisherman, Newhaven
Captain Liston

From these gentlemen the following office-bearers have been selected:—Mr A. White, Provost.—Messrs Wishart, Johnston, Veitch, and Schultze, Bailies; Mr G. Thomson, Treasurer.

Glasgow.—The new Council in this city is said to be of a still more liberal complexion than even that of Edinburgh. The following is a list of the gentlemen elected, and their respective amounts of votes:—

First District.

William Gilmour . 727 Robert Grahame . 16
William Craig . 652 Robert M'Gavin . 16
Hugh Tennent . 650 James Turner . 79

Second District.

Alex. Dennistoun . 491 Alex. Johnstone . 84
Wm. Bankier . 464 James Campbell . 78
John Ure . 422 John Small . 76

Third District.

Henry Brock . 581 James Beith . 107
Robert Hutchison . 479 John Douglas . 144
John Mitchell . 475 John M'Gregor . 144

Fourth District.

Henry Paul . 460 James Lumsden . 133
Henry Dunlop . 433 C. J. Tennent . 173
William Dixon . 402 David Hope . 140

Fifth District.

John Fleming . 516 George Ord . 136
Andrew M'George . 404 John Pattison . 131
William Mills . 396 Thomas Muir . 131

The election of Magistrates took place on the 14th November, when Mr Grahame of Whitehill was appointed Lord Provost, and Messrs Gilmour, Lumsden, Mills, Muir, and Tennent (since resigned), Bailies. A discussion had previously taken place relative to the propriety of giving up the insignia of office, and the cocked hats which, time out of mind, have been worn by the Magistrates of the western capital. It was ultimately resolved to give up the hats, but to retain the gold chains.

DECEMBER, 1833.

Forbals.—Henry Paul, Esq. Provost.—Messrs John Walker, Peter Adam, Patrick Neilson, and John Lindsay, Bailies.—James Dennistoun, Esq. Bailie of Forbals.

Paisley.—William Hardie, Esq. Provost.—Messrs Robert Pattison, Robert Hendry, William Jeffrey, and James Clark, Bailies.—Mr John Henderson, Treasurer.—Messrs Dunlop, Cochran, Drummond, John Dewar Watson, Jaffrey, Orr, Farquharson, Liset, Carlile Hardie, and Calderwood, Councillors.

Greenock.—Messrs Robert Steel, James Watt, Thomas Carmichael, A. Anderson, A. Ferrie, William Ark, John M'Lellan junior, Bailie Baine, Robert Kerr, William M'Fee, Bailie Turner, John Buchanan, John Rodger junior, James Stewart, Greenock.

Dumfries.—R. Murray, Esq. Provost.—Messrs Imp, M'Harg, and Harkness, Bailies.—Mr J. Barlow, Treasurer and Burgh Chamberlain.—Mr John Walker, Dean of Guild.—Messrs Thomas Hairstens, Turner; Captain M'Dowall; Deacon Mulligan, plumber; Deacon Dunbar, cabinet-maker; Samuel Blaind, draper; William Gordon, writer; Robert Tomson, merchant; James Dunwiddie, painter; John Anderson, bookseller; T. Lonsdale, ironmonger; Robert Scott, hosier; William Nicholson, chair-maker; Joseph Beck, coachmaker; George Kerr, cabinet-maker; Christopher Smythe, writer; Thomas Innelly, seedsman; Alexander Lookup, skinner; Benjamin Oney, clothier; Robert Kerr, tanner; (uncillors

Perth.—Ad. Pringle, Esq. Lord Provost.—Messrs Thomas Robt. Sandeman, David Clunie, John Graham, James M'Leish, Bailies.—The Councillors are Messrs J. Ballingall, Miller, Rutherford, W. Greig, Brown, Ed. Keay, Gray, Sidey, Pringle, H. Ballingall, Marshall, Martin, Murdoch, Macdougall, R. Greig, M'Cleish, M'Duff, Barlas, and Scott.

Dundee.—Alexander Keay, Esq. Provost.—Messrs Lamson, Symon, Wm. Christie, and Captain Kidd, Bailies; Mr Anderson, Treasurer; Mr Dron, Hospital Master; and Mr Brown, Kirk Master.—Councillors, Messrs William Lindsay, Robert Adamson, Alexander Christie, Alexander Lawson, Alex. Kay, William Boyack, Thomas Miller, Thomas Kidd, John McKay, John Bruce, William Christie, Peter Kindred, James Puller, David Keith, and William Ayes.

The Dundee Advertiser gives the following classification of the new Magistracy of that burgh. The Council consists of twenty-one members, viz.:—Supported Tories, 2; Whigs, 10; ultra-Whigs, 4; Radicals, 5.

Aberdeen.—The Magistrates are:—J. Blaikie, Esq. Provost.—Messrs Milne junior, Booth junior, Harp, and Lumsden, Bailies; Mr W. Allardyce, Treasurer; and Mr T. Bannerman, Dean of Guild. The Councillors are Messrs Williamson, Duffus, Dunn, Ise, White, Philip, M'Kinnon, Robb, Barron, Elmslie, and Allan.

Glasgow.—John Mackenzie, Esq. Provost.—Messrs John Fraser, John Thompson, Alexander Shepherd, and George Mackay, Bailies.

Portobello.—The election in the case of this Parliamentary burgh was a singular one. The town, as must be generally known, is a thriving sea-bathing place, and the permanent residence of a number of giteel families. Its population must be towards 3000; and yet, so well disposed are the inhabitants, and so little does even the vicinity of a large city affect it, that hitherto the town has existed in perfect tranquillity and happiness, without experiencing a wish for either magistrate, constable, or jail. There is not so much as a justice of peace in the town. A detachment of the Edinburgh police was tried some years ago; but on its being found that less security of peace existed under their protection than before, they were soon given up. Accordingly, a very small number of voters appeared at the election, and the gentlemen chosen declined to act, in consideration that, as the town had no common good, they must become a burden on the inhabitants. Finally, however, this objection was overcome, and the municipal body is as follows:—W. Iley, Esq. Provost; Captain A. Barclay and W. Swains, Esq. Bailies. Messrs Mowbray Stenhouse, Jackson, Douglas, Vallange, Stevenson, and Stewart, Councillors.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The benevolence of the present age has suggested that imprisonment for debt is a relic of barbarism which ought to be done away with. A kind of controversy has accordingly risen upon the subject; one set of reasoners being of opinion that, if traders had such recourse upon their debtors, they would become more cautious in trusting, and less apt to tempt individuals into purchases which their friends have afterwards to pay; while others represent that credit is some measure unavoidable, and that to deprive creditors of this pull upon their debtors, would be to strike a blow at all kinds of commercial intercourse. It is perhaps wanted on both sides to enable reflecting persons to judge between the two theories; and we therefore give all the publicity within our power to a document which lately appeared in the Scotsman, in which the results of sixty-four captions put into one messenger's hands, and fifty-five into another's, during a certain space of time, were very distinctly given from the evidence of those individuals.

Of the 64, the results were as follow:—

27 Debts wholly recovered, amounting in all to	L.506
8 Disposed of by searches to constitute bankruptcy, and parties not found, in consequence of having absconded from the country. No note kept of the amount of these debts.	
15 Do. Arrangements made with agent or creditor, by payment or security, after notice of caption being given to them. No note of amount kept.	
14 Do. Actual imprisonment.—Amount	330
64	L.836
2 Of those latter, two were voluntary, and for another purpose, viz. of enabling debtors to pursue cessio (or to take the benefit of insolvent act)—Debt,	L.12
2 Other two determinations to go to jail rather than pay, which they did in the jail,	29
So that we have, in point of fact, only ten captions out of sixty, or one-sixth actually put in force by imprisonment, and it may now be shown what was the result of the ten incarcerations which took place.	
1 Was liberated after two days' confinement, by an arrangement, whose debt amounted to	95
1 After fourteen days, by do., debt,	41
1 After twenty days, by do. do.	30
2 After considerable confinement, by arrangement—united debts,	33
9	L.240
Amount under first head, as debts wholly recovered without incarceration,	506
	L.746

So that we have L.746 recovered out of L.836, by terror of caption and actual imprisonment, and which proportion would have been much greater, had it been possible to state the amount of the debts in the third branch, and arranged between the parties. Our informant cannot state how the remaining five of those incarcerated obtained their liberation, whether under the act of grace or cessio.

The fifty-five captions put into the hands of the other individual were disposed of thus:—

24 Captions.—Debts wholly recovered, and amounting, omitting shillings and pence, to	L.904
8 Do. Searches to render bankrupt to reduce preferences. Amount not known.	
5 Do. Debtors not found; having left the country, &c. No note of amount kept.	
18 Do. Incarcerated debts,	634
55	L.1538
1 Of these latter one was voluntary for the purpose of cessio, debt	L.10
8 Eight were liberated, after different short imprisonments, by arrangements with the parties' agents, either by full settlement or security, amount	492
9	L.492
Add sum above wholly recovered under the captions	904
	L.1396

"Now, here," says the investigator, "you have L.1396 out of L.1538 recovered to the creditors, which in all probability would never have found its way into their pockets, if warrants of incarceration for debt were unknown in this country. It will be no answer to say, that these individuals would have ultimately paid by allowing them time; for when it is borne in mind, the leniency of the law of Scotland, by compelling the creditor to give his debtor a certain delay (six or fifteen days, according to the nature of the constitution of the debt), every opportunity is afforded the debtor of making his arrangements. With these practical results before them, surely the most zealous advocate for the abolition of imprisonment for debt must pause before countenancing a measure that will be fraught with the most serious consequences to the whole community.

"I am far from being an advocate for actual incarceration for civil debts; but while I admit this, I must maintain, that, to abolish that law, would destroy mutual confidence and credit, and of course shake the commercial interests of this country to its very centre: it would increase pauperism to a fearful extent, and consequently poor-rates, and ultimately be the source of increasing crime, UNLESS, indeed, a substitute for the present law can be formed, which will have all the effects of the compulsor, without the immuring within four walls."

The Duke of Buccleuch.—This nobleman is decidedly the most unpopular in Scotland on account of his politics, but, on the other hand, the most beloved of all in his own circle on account of his character as a man and as a landlord. He has immense territorial possessions, and there is nowhere a tenantry more comfortable, more thoroughly secured from the evils that now press upon the agricultural interest, than his. The custom of the Buccleuch family for several generations has been to encourage old tenants, their children and representatives, to the utter disregard of the advanced rents which might be offered by other persons. Hence, there never has been any thing like oppression on the estates of this line of nobles. The rents always lag considerably behind the

standard of the country; the tenants are easy in their circumstances happy, and, it may be added, less liable to fail in discharging their obligations, than many others who appear to be more productive to their landlords. No competition is allowed for farms. The previous tenant gets a new lease at a reasonable rate of rent; if he dies, it is granted to his widow, or to one of his children, for the benefit of his family. It is considered next to impossible for a new person to get a farm from the Buccleuch family. The complaint of Tityrus is never heard. Such practical virtues as these ought to be made known, in order to counteract the unfavourable impression which the duke's opinions upon a speculative question have occasioned. The duke is as yet a very young man; and, while his opposition to the reform bill could be nothing more, even in the estimation of his political adversaries, than an error in judgment, and excusable on account of his youth, his continuing the beneficent practices of his ancestors is, for the same reason, just the more praiseworthy. So much, in the mere desire to promote good feeling among all parties, we have been induced to say, in introducing the following anecdote of his grace from the Dumfries Courier:—"In the spring of 1832, Mr M'Turk of Kirkland lost several valuable horses, by a disease which puzzled the farmers greatly, and which, in violence and rapidity, resembled cholera; indeed, so much so, that to many it seemed identical with that fell scourge. The loss was most severe, but our friend suffered in silence. The Duke of Buccleuch, however, heard of it, and at the following rent-day, unasked and unsolicited, directed his chamberlain to make Mr M'Turk a present of £100 sterling. In making this fact known, we are merely doing an act of simple justice at the request of a mutual friend, unknown to the tenant of Kirkland himself, who is at this moment at a distance from home for the benefit of his health."

Vacancy in the College Church, Edinburgh.—The deposition of the Rev. Mr Tait from the College Church took place on the 22d October, and the Presbytery immediately called upon the Town Council to exercise their right as patrons in filling it up. The Council having expressed a resolution to do so at their meeting on the 29th, a public meeting of the inhabitants was held on the previous day, to get up a petition against the measure. It was represented at this meeting that the congregation being only about fifty in number, was not of such importance as to render haste necessary; that the vacancy ought to be supplied from some of the double charges; and, in fine, that as there was a greater number of citizens already than what congregations could be obtained for, the appointment of a new one would spoil an opportunity of making at least one step, without injury to vested interests, towards the proper settlement of the ecclesiastical question now pending in Edinburgh. The petition, which met with a slight opposition, was presented at the meeting next day; but the Council, with marked disrespect for the opinions of their fellow-citizens, proceeded to appoint Mr William Cunningham, assistant to Dr Scott of Greenock, to the vacant charge. The Scotsman newspaper asserts that this adds about £20,000 unnecessarily to the burdens of the city. The event had an obvious effect on the subsequent elections, and, if it had occurred sooner, might have caused a still greater effusion of radicalism into the new Council.

During the last year of the old Town Council of Edinburgh, the revenue exceeded the expenditure by £1416. This body was also censured, when about to be dissolved, with a mark of royal approbation, the King having, upon ascertaining the judicious manner in which it had managed the patronage of the University, given to it the right of appointment of the chairs of Medicine and General Pathology, and Medicine and Surgery.

Oct. 25. A public meeting of the inhabitants of Dunfermline was held in the Free-Masons Hall there, for the purpose of adopting measures to facilitate the total abolition of the corporation laws and abuses. Provest Russell was in the chair, supported by Bailies Malcolm and Russell. The following resolutions were adopted:—1. That every one ought to have the right of carrying his labour to the best market. 2. That the corporation laws are oppressive and unjust. 3. That this meeting had with pleasure the declaration of the provost and magistrates to the Parliamentary commissioners—that the restrictions and monopolies of the burgh have been the cause of much evil, and ought to be abolished. 4. That the guildry and incorporated trades be requested to co-operate with this meeting for this purpose. 5. That a memorial of grievances be presented to the commissioners at a public meeting, to investigate the burgh and corporation laws, signed by all who favour their abolition. 6. That a standing committee be appointed to correspond and co-operate with associations formed in other places, having the same object in view, and that they have a petition ready for signature against the opening of Parliament, and they are hereby empowered to call another meeting if they shall see cause. —27. The magistrates of Paisley—the old magistrates—gave a public testimonial of their liberality, by going in their official robes to a dissenting meeting-house. The new magistracy has, however, gone beyond the old, for it has resolved to go to no church at all, in an official capacity. Of the new magistracy in Edinburgh, ten declined attending the church in their official capacity; among those who did attend, were several dissenters.

—31. A lady, said to be one of the congregation of the Reverend Mr Tait, threw herself, in a state of phrenzy, over a window in Gardner's Crescent, Edinburgh.

Nov. 1. A gale of very considerable violence, and which was attended with some disasters at sea, took place on this and the following day throughout Scotland.

—3. Dr Chalmers, officiating in St George's Church, Edinburgh, took occasion, in one of the prayers, to introduce the following sentences, which we give as they appear in the Edinburgh Advertiser:—"In these days of restlessness and conflict, may Christianity nobly accredit itself to be the salt of the earth, the great cement, as well as sweetener, of human society! And may no weapon formed against the Church of Scotland ever prosper; but do Thou save it alike from the evils of a reckless and unprincipled patronage, and from the hostile machinations of those who, representing it as a bane and a burden on the commonwealth, are bent upon its overthrow. Endow its ministers with the spirit of wisdom, the spirit of a holy devotedness to the objects of their sacred profession, and, if need be, with the spirit, at once of uncompromising principle and unshrinking fortitude, that we may never consent to surrender the best interests of families, the Christian goal of our hitherto unprovided and neglected population, whether to the clamour of deluded, or to the insensate demands of ungodly men."

—6. A dinner was given in the Waterloo Rooms, Edinburgh, by 370 persons, to the two representatives of the city.

—15. The shop of Mr Symington, clothier, High Street, Paisley, and the whole of the building in which it was situated, besides a neighbouring house and some other property, were burnt. One man lost his life, leaving a wife and three children.—The proceedings for the election of a rector to the university took place at Glasgow. Mr Cookburn, Solicitor-General, the rector in office, and Sir D. K. Sandford, Professor of Greek, had equal votes.—A public dinner given by 300 of the electors of Dundee to their representative, Sir Henry Parnell. In returning thanks for his health being drunk, Sir Henry said he had given the ministers a general support, reserving to himself the right of differing occasionally. He thought that if the ministers acted with less deference to the House of Lords, by which, it was clear, this country would never be governed, they would preserve such popularity as would compel that house to give way. He also took occasion to argue his usual opinions as to the propriety, when taxes were to be reduced, of taking off those upon raw materials, which were the most detrimental to the manufactures of the kingdom.

It has been resolved to erect a House of Refuge in the city of Glasgow, the expense to be about £3000, whereof a large sum has been already subscribed.

At the beginning of November, the workmen employed in Craigheth quarry came upon another fossil tree in a part of the quarry much beneath the place where the former one was discovered; and already it has been laid bare to the extent of about nine feet. This remarkable fossil remains is believed by the naturalists who have examined it, to belong to the family of the *Conifera* or fir species. It is about three feet in diameter, or nine in circumference, and perfectly round or cylindrical; and in the bed which it occupies it is inclined at an angle of from 40 deg. to 50 deg. to the horizon. Its composition is the same as that of the fossil tree last discovered in the same place, consisting chiefly of lime, combined with a portion of iron and carbon. This fossil, considered both with reference to its present state, and the position where it was discovered, attests an extraordinary fact in the history of our globe.

CHAMBERS'S HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER

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SKETCH OF THE ENGLISH SUCCESSION.

THE writer of the present article recollects being told by the late Sir Walter Scott, that, in a private conversation with George IV. respecting the friends of the house of Stuart, his Majesty expressed himself in such a manner as to show a conviction in his own mind that he had now a hereditary as well as parliamentary title to the throne, seeing the descendants of James II. were extinct, and that he, therefore, calculated upon obtaining for himself all that zealous attachment which the Jacobites had formerly shown to the two pretenders. The question has been so long banished from the public mind, as one of no earthly importance, that a misconception of it might be excused even in the individual most concerned. If his Majesty would have probably been much surprised if Sir Walter had been so little of a courtier as to inform him, that, so far from his being the hereditary claimant of the throne, there was not the least probability, in the natural course of events, that he or any of his family would ever become so. Preferable claims might be set forward by perhaps half of the royal families of Europe, and even, we do not doubt, by several of the junior branches of his own house: Mr. Louis Philip of Orleans, who has so lately gained a parliamentary title to the crown of France, could present a better hereditary claim to that of Great Britain than his present Majesty! These facts, in our opinion, of not the least value historically: the succession of the house of Hanover is fixed upon a principle which sets hereditary title at defiance. It is curious, however, to trace out the individuals, who, but for certain political circumstances, would have had a title to the throne of these kingdoms. It is a moral interest wanting in the inquiry. We find, in some of those claimants, that they were in a manner self-excluded, by constancy to principles which all men hold sacred. A knowledge of the English succession may also help to awaken a taste in some minds for the more philosophical departments of history.

Ever since the year 1066, when the kingdom of England was conquered by William Duke of Normandy, one race has occupied the throne. The succession, it is true, has been frequently broken, in consequence of misgovernment and usurpation; but, nevertheless, till the revolution of 1688, no break had taken place, which was not sooner or later repaired by the re-accession of the main line. These breaks, in the early ages of the monarchy, were very frequent, and, in some instances, much bloodshed was the consequence.

The very first king after William the Conqueror was an usurper. The true heir was Robert, the eldest son; but, this prince being no favourite of his father, and in a distant part of Europe at the time, his younger brother William was enabled, by the destination of the king, as well as by his prompt appearance at Westminster, to assume the throne. At the death of William in 1100, his elder brother Robert was still living: but Henry, the youngest of all the brothers, being nearest to Westminster, was able to obtain the crown, to the exclusion once more of the rightful heir. He was crowned two days after the death of William, "by the mercy of God," as he expressed it in a paper issued next day. As Robert left no issue to perpetuate his claims, Henry eventually became the representative of the royal family. At his death in 1135, there was another usurpation—that of Stephen; but neither did it cause a permanent alteration. The line of Henry's descendants was maintained in the next king, Henry II., who was the grandson of

Henry I., by his daughter Maud. From him to his son Richard I., the crown was transmitted without any interruption; but the next monarch, John, only obtained it by destroying a nephew who had a preferable title. From John, through Henry III., Edward I., and Edward II., the line was preserved unbroken; but it only reached Edward III., at the expense of deposition to Edward II. From Edward III. to his grandson Richard II., the line was also unbroken. Here, however, it experienced a breach of the most fatal kind. Richard II. was, in 1399, deposed by the military power of his cousin, Henry Duke of Lancaster, who became king under the title of Henry IV. Now, even failing Richard, Henry was not the true heir. He was descended from Edward III. by a fourth son, while the posterity of a third still existed in the persons of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, and of his sister Anne Duchess of York. Henry, nevertheless, fixed a dynasty, which continued during two subsequent generations—Henry V. and Henry VI. During this interval, the Earl of March died without issue, and the claims of his line became centred in the family of his sister, whose son, Richard Duke of York, was at length stirred up to dispute the title of the reigning monarch. Then began the celebrated contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, during which a hundred thousand men are said to have been slain, merely on account of an usurpation of no importance to the people, which had taken place half a century before. It was the fortune of the Duke of York to die in battle before he could make good his right. But his son Edward, in 1460, succeeded in displacing Henry VI., and in cutting off his posterity, so that the house of Lancaster became extinct. This Edward IV., the first prince of the house of York, died in 1483, leaving two children, one of whom was proclaimed king under the title of Edward V. It is well known, however, that the young prince had not reigned much more than two months, when he and his younger brother were smothered in the Tower by the order of their uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, who became king under the title of Richard III.

During Richard's reign, the real heir of the crown was the princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV.; and even although this person had been out of the way, there would have still interposed the two children of the Duke of Clarence, Richard's elder brother. Richard reigned two years, in despite of the imperfections of his title; and it was not to the true heir that his crown ultimately fell. The friends of the house of York found themselves obliged, in order to oppose the usurper with any effect, to coalesce with the remains of the Lancastrian party, who now looked to Henry Earl of Richmond as inheriting the pretensions of that branch of the royal house.

As this Henry of Richmond became the founder, in some measure, of a new dynasty, it is necessary to trace his pedigree with some care. He was the son (by Edmund Earl of Richmond) of Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of John Duke of Somerset, son of John Earl of Somerset, son of John of Gaunt by an adulterous connection with Dame Catherine Swinford. He was thus descended from the same branch of Edward III.'s family as Henry IV. had been, but by an illegitimate alliance. John of Gaunt, indeed, had procured royal letters patent, legitimating this branch of his offspring; but, on the other hand, the legitimation bore an express exception as to the inheritance of the crown. It is the opinion of Sir James Mackintosh that this exception, even if the legitimation could stand good in other respects, completely precluded all claims which Henry Earl of Richmond might make to the crown. In those days, however, these matters

were not so accurately traced or so extensively known as they would have been in a somewhat later age; and, accordingly, during the usurpation of Richard III., the Earl of Richmond was so formidable a competitor, that the friends of the true succession in the house of York saw no other course than to propose an alliance between him and the genuine heir, the Princess Elizabeth. On this understanding, Henry was enabled to overthrow Richard III. at the battle of Bosworth, and to assume the crown, which, indeed, his children might properly inherit by the right of their mother, but could never be borne by himself except through the right of conquest.

Notwithstanding this imperfection of title, Henry VII. reigned in his own right for many years, and even became a kind of landmark in the English succession, precluding all collateral pretenders, and pointed to as the fountain of their right by many succeeding claimants. His son Henry VIII. had an unquestionable title, but only through his mother, the daughter of Edward IV. His successors, Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, were all legitimate claimants; and so was the next monarch, James I. (VI. of Scotland), whose descent from Margaret, the eldest daughter of Henry VII., or we should rather say of his consort Elizabeth, rendered him, in the failure of the issue of Henry VIII., the true representative (through the house of York) of Edward III. This sovereign had also some Lancastrian pretensions, through Jane, daughter of the Duke of Somerset, who was the mother of his ancestor James II. of Scotland; but they had the same sinister bar as those of Henry VII.

From James I., who died in 1625, the crown descended in the usual principles of succession through Charles I., Charles II., and James II.; but it is well known that this last monarch, in consequence of his attempting to overturn the Protestant religion, was displaced at the Revolution in 1688, by his own daughter Mary, and his nephew and son-in-law William Prince of Orange, who assumed the throne jointly, not only to the exclusion of their imprudent father, but also of his infant son the Prince of Wales. This violation of the custom of succession was sanctioned by the voice of the people in Parliament—a sanction which had been obtained to almost every preceding breach in the line, but was now extended on the high principle, before unknown, of a right in the people to displace a sovereign for misconduct in the exercise of his functions, or, to speak more technically, a breach of those laws which equally bind sovereign and subjects. Had William left any child, either by Mary or otherwise, the succession would have centred in that individual; for, failing James II. and his son, William was the next heir, by his mother Mary, the eldest daughter of Charles I. As he left no offspring, Anne, the second daughter of James II., succeeded to the throne, which would have also been inherited by her children, if any had survived her. At her death in 1714, it went to the family now reigning, of whose descent we shall give a minute account, as well as of the lines of the royal house which were set aside in their favour.

Till the extinction of the posterity of James II. in 1808, by the death of Cardinal York, the title to the crown upon the principle of primogeniture lay unquestionably in that family. It then centred in the posterity of Henrietta, daughter of Charles I. This lady married Philip Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV., by whom she had a daughter, Ann-Mary, married to Amadeus II., King of Sardinia, and who became the mother of Charles Emanuel III., who succeeded to the throne of Sardinia in 1730. We are

unable to trace this family any farther with accuracy: we believe, owing to the operation of the Salic law in Sardinia, the representation of the Princess Henrietta does not now rest with the occupant of the throne, but with some noble Italian family.

Failing the descendants of Henrietta, the succession to the throne upon the ordinary principle would next come to the descendants of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King James I. of Great Britain. This princess, who was born at Falkland, in Fife, in 1596, married Frederick V., elector-palatine of the Rhine, by whom she had thirteen children. Two of her sons, Maurice and Rupert, distinguished themselves as commanders in the army of their uncle Charles I. during the civil war. Her eldest son was Charles Louis, elector-palatine, whose daughter, Charlotte Elizabeth, was the second wife of that same Duke of Orleans who had married for his first the Princess Henrietta, daughter of Charles I., and who thereby became the ancestor of the Sardinian line. The Duchess of Orleans was a woman distinguished for plainness of appearance and for natural talent, the latter of which she transmitted to her son, the Regent Orleans. The line is now represented by Louis Philip of Orleans, king of the French, who, strange to say, in the failure of the Sardinian line, would inherit a title to the throne of Great Britain upon the common principles of succession.

Next to Charles Louis, elector-palatine, stood his brother Edward Count Palatine, whose descendants branched out into the families of the Prince of Salms and the Duc de Bourbon, the latter of which lately became extinct. This race, however, and that of Charles Louis, were, like the Sardinian family and the son of James II., secluded from the throne by the act of succession, on the ground of their being Roman Catholics, and choice made of the Princess Sophia, the youngest of all the thirteen children of the Princess Elizabeth, who was the only Protestant of the family. Sophia was a woman of great beauty, wit, and even learning: she was the first to discover and patronise the talents of Leibnitz. When William III. displaced his father-in-law in 1689, although it opened up a contingent prospect of the throne to herself, her congratulatory letter to him was more full of expressions of gratitude and tenderness towards the dethroned monarch, who had been her friend, than of affection to the individual whom she was addressing. At the passing of the act of settlement in 1701, she was upwards of seventy years of age, and had long before been married to Ernest Augustus Duke of Hanover. She died in June 1714, less than two months before Queen Anne, whom she would otherwise have succeeded. Her son George, Elector of Hanover, then became king; and his direct descendant, William IV., is now upon the throne.

One observation must force itself on every one who inquires into the genealogy of the royal family—namely, how many branches of the tree have become withered and extinct, while others are as remarkable for their fruitfulness. The main line of the house of Stuart existed till 1808: how strange to consider, that, during two hundred years before that, only two persons of the royal family had any posterity which have reached our own times—namely, the Princesses Henrietta and Elizabeth. But for the existence of an offspring from one or other of these persons, we should have to search for a claimant of the English throne in the posterity of the Princess Mary, daughter of Henry VII., now perhaps extended throughout the whole of the English nobility; while the nearest heir to that of Scotland would be the Duke of Hamilton, descended from a daughter of James II., who died in 1460. In the latter case, there are only, during nearly four hundred years, two persons of the royal house who have sent representatives down to our own time. The same principle holds good in some of our noble families: we believe the claimant of the Marischal peerage in Scotland traces back his descent from the main line for about the same time with the Duke of Hamilton, all the intermediate persons being unrepresented. It would thus appear that whole families, which at one time look flourishing, become afterwards a blank in our population. We have heard of several instances of the fact in the middle classes; of one family, in particular, which was very numerous two centuries ago in Ayrshire, and whose name is not now borne by one male person in the district. The fact, if it could be established, would not prove, as some may think, a fallacy in the Malthusian calculations. It would rather be favourable to that peculiar view of the human race; for what does it show but that only a small part of those who are born can find room in our old straitened communities to leave an extending posterity?

Foreign History.

SPAIN.

CONSIDERABLE obscurity hangs over the actual condition of Spain at the present moment, and the movements, political and warlike, with which she is internally distracted. From all that can be ascertained, however, there seems little doubt that the Carlist insurrection is for the present in a great measure suppressed, both in the southern and northern provinces. Since our last summary, the queen's troops have been almost every where successful. We left General Saarsfield at Burgos, having found himself

unable to proceed towards Vittoria for want of the necessary supplies of munitions. He proceeded thither, however, on the 11th November, at the head of about 14,000 men—part of this force moving upon Bilbao to the left, and the main body advancing on the Vittoria road under his own command. On the 14th, the right wing of this latter division encountered the Curate Merino, at the head of a large body of insurgents, whom he speedily put to the rout. After this affair, he is said to have met with no opposition on his way to Vittoria, which he entered on the 22d. The other division of his army took possession of Bilbao on the 26th. General Saarsfield has since resigned his command in favour of General Valdez, and has been appointed viceroy of Navarre. It seems that his long and apparently unaccountable inaction at Burgos, was owing to want of vigour, or perhaps to treachery, in the late minister of war, Cruz, by whom he was left unsupported with the necessary reinforcements, and hampered with contradictory orders. The vigorous representations of the liberals, and the growing dissatisfaction in the capital, at length compelled the queen to interfere. Saarsfield sent in his resignation of the command, but first insisted upon putting a virtual end to the war by the capture of Vittoria and Bilbao.

It is said that the conquerors have disgraced their success by relentless severity towards the insurgents, and committed the most savage and indiscriminate carnage amongst the fugitives.

General Rodil, the captain-general of Estremadura, crossed the Portuguese frontier, at the head of a considerable force, in search of Don Carlos, whom he almost surprised at Miranda, and compelled to fly precipitately to Chaves. General Morillo at the same time advanced as far as Braganza, but was equally unsuccessful. These unexpected acts of vigour are supposed to have been determined on by Zea Bermudez, in the hope of gaining a little popularity with the liberals.

In the meantime, the struggle betwixt the liberals and the minister Zea Bermudez still goes on. We confess we are somewhat at a loss to understand how this man still keeps his place. The council of regency, the dominant party in the state, are represented as being his determined opponents, yet still he continues to be minister, in spite of all endeavours to displace or supersede him. This anomalous state of matters would lead to a suspicion that he was secretly countenanced and supported in some efficient quarter.

As we believe much ignorance prevails amongst all classes in this country respecting the actual state of parties in Spain, and their respective resources, the condition of the army, &c., we are happy to be able to give the following information on those subjects, from an interesting article in the *Revue Militaire Belge* for December, written by the celebrated General Van Halen, who, it may be presumed, is intimately acquainted with the subject.

The sum total of the Spanish army is estimated at 90,000 men; but of these, 30,000 are militia. The royal guard consists of 2052 foot soldiers, and 2240 heavy armed cuirassiers and lancers, besides a train of artillery. The cavalry scarcely exceeds 4000 men, and the whole artillery force is about 3500. The remainder consists of troops of the line and unattached companies. General Van Halen deducts at least one-eighth from the entire available force for the men employed in the service of the officers, and other unwelcome occupations. The number of staff-officers is prodigious—no less than 530—among whom the name of the Duke of Wellington is conspicuous. The infantry is in a state of excellent discipline, owing to the administration of General Llander: the cavalry, on the contrary, is in a wretched condition. The staff does not contain more than five or six officers possessing energy and talent, out of the 530. These exceptions are Amarillas, Llander, Valdez, Morillo, Espaleta, and Anglona; all of whom, except Valdez, learned the art of war under Wellington, in the campaigns of 1812-13 and 14. Saarsfield is represented as being subject to attacks of "the spleen," which render him almost intolerable to his officers. When suffering under this complaint, he locks himself up in his chamber, and keeps a pistol ready loaded on a table near him, ready to shoot any one daring or ignorant enough to break in upon his privacy. Freire, Quesada, and Castanos, have become too old for hard service. The troops in general may be depended upon for loyalty to the queen, as long as they are commanded by their present officers. They all look forward to better times for their country, and, as they deem the present state of affairs not likely to last, care little for the political predilections of Zea Bermudez.

With respect to the feeling of the people, as distinguished from that of the army, General Van Halen says that there are only two parties in Spain—the Liberal and the Carlist; the former comprising in its ranks the majority of the nobility, almost all the constitutionalists, the majority of the ancient *Josephinos*, the merchants, and the industrious classes. These latter could furnish a national guard of 100,000 men.

The Carlist party consists, first, of the benefited clergy; they never act except as a deliberative body. Secondly, the monks, who are divided into two classes, the administrative and the active; the latter comprising the healthy and vigorous. Thirdly, the great body of the peasantry. This party is very compact, and moves along with a single view to the preservation of its revenue. It can muster an army of monks

of no less than 50,000; and if necessary, even the number might be doubled, from the ranks of the immediate relations, who mainly depend for support upon receiving a share of the income collected from various sources by the clergy. This income is estimated at about five millions and a quarter sterling.

The army of monks has two chiefs. One is the General of the Franciscans, an energetic plausible man, who is a kind of secretary at war. Merino "the man of action," and takes his commands from headquarters. He has the privilege of entering the nunneries, where every thing is prepared for his reception, when out on any expedition. He general receives his orders at some distance from his camp, which he leaves for that purpose in the night, accompanied by an old servant of very Quixotic appearance. Every three or four leagues there is sure to be a convent, and Merino judges from the peculiar mode in which the clock is illuminated, whether he is to stop there or proceed.

The clergy had decided, some time before the death of Ferdinand, what part to take when that event should happen. They had resolved to use all their influence at court for the establishment of a *juste milieu* system. Zea Bermudez is their tool; and should he resist their orders, would at once be prostrated.

The insurrection of the Basque provinces arose from a dread of losing certain peculiar privileges, rather than from any wish to change the government and dethrone the queen.

Such are the opinions of General Van Halen, which if not implicitly to be relied upon, are at least worthy of attention.

PORTUGAL.

THE contention in Portugal is almost exactly as it left it last month. Both parties seem exhausted with the struggle, and negotiation has been substituted for operation. We left the Miguelite army with the walls of Santarem, watched by the forces of Pedro; and there they have both remained, upon the last accounts, in a state of inactivity. What little skirmishing has been going on elsewhere, has been favourable to the cause of Miguel. On the 2d December about 1500 of his troops, under the command of Colonel Lemos, made an attack on Alcasar de Sal, a small town near St Ubes, garrisoned by a detachment of the Pedroite army, consisting of about 1000 Lisbon militia and 150 English and Portuguese marines. At first the Miguelites were twice repulsed with considerable loss by the small body of English and Portuguese marines; but the militia and volunteers stationed in the rear, observing the determined charges of the Miguelite cavalry, betook themselves to flight without firing shot, leaving their friends to get out of the fray as they best could. The latter of course retreated, and were driven into some neighbouring marshes, where they suffered heavy loss. A great number of the volunteers, it is said, passed over to the lines of the enemy, shouting out, "Viva Don Miguel!" The total loss of the Pedroites, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is reckoned to amount to at least 800 men.

Since the above, Miguel has been strengthening his force at Santarem by recruits; and the arrival of a detachment of 3000 men from his army at Oporto, enabled him once more to assume the offensive. He has dispatched troops into the Alentejo, with the intention, it was supposed, of attacking Faro and Lagos in the Algarve.

In the meantime, it is said that the conduct of Pedro and his ministers has led almost to an open rupture with the Dukes of Palmella and Terceira and Admiral Napier. The latter has given vent to his indignation in no measured terms, declaring that if he did not value the cause at a higher rate than his own interest or personal feelings, he would throw up his appointment and return to England.

All this, together with the evident indisposition of the great body of the Portuguese nation to the "constitutional" cause, augurs ill for the success of the latter; and in fact there seems little chance of speedy termination to the contest, unless by the influence of foreign mediation.

Official intelligence has, however, been received from Lisbon of the adhesion of the Cape de Verd Islands to the queen, as soon as the entry of the constitutional troops into the capital became known. It also appears that the queen-regent of Spain has expressed great dissatisfaction with Don Miguel, on account of his friendly predilection towards Don Carlos, and has officially declared her determination to break off all diplomatic relations with him, and exert herself in concert with Great Britain to bring about a reconciliation between the contending parties in Portugal. This is the only acknowledgment of Donna Maria on the part of Spain—and it cannot be called a formal one—which has yet appeared, so that the statement given in our last upon the credit of the London journals was premature.

Meanwhile, the agents of Miguel in this country are no less busy than those of Pedro in raising recruits. About 400 have been lately raised, and are ready to be shipped off for the support of the former, and the "prime sinew of war," money, is said to be plentiful with him.

FRANCE.

THE election of public functionaries in the various departments has terminated since our last, and the result is said to be highly favourable to the government.

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ent or *juste milieu* party. The following is a short outline of the constitution of these local administrations:—The mayor, who is the sole administrator of the commune, is assisted by a municipal council; the prefect, whose jurisdiction comprises several communes, has a council of *arrondissement*; and the prefect, or civil governor of a province, has the advice of a general council: he has likewise under him a council of prefecture, over which he presides when he pleases, for the decision of disputed cases relating to contributions, or to questions of real or personal property, &c. The law gives to the electors the voice of the members of these several administrative councils.

The French minister of the interior is taking great precautions to prevent the recurrence of another Venetian insurrection (although not the slightest symptom of such an event is manifested), by the construction of roads, bridges, and other operations calculated to civilise the country.

The latest French journals are chiefly filled with details of the trial of twenty-five persons, charged with having conspired to revolutionise the government at the last July celebration of the victory of the barricades. The conspirators are all people of mean condition, except a M. Raspail, a chemist of some note. The proceedings in court, had we room to give exact details, would appear not a little extraordinary to our readers. The prisoners interrupt the solemnity of them by abusing and ridiculing the president and his crown functionaries, who having no power to repress such indecency, retort with equally acrimonious abuse. It is generally expected that the prosecutions will terminate like almost all the others under Louis Philippe's government, in the acquittal of the prisoners. The witnesses consist chiefly of Polish spies, whose evidence, owing to their infamous character, is repeatedly been discredited on previous occasions the same nature.

The house and property of the veteran Lafitte, who, by the variations in the French funds at the revolution of the barricades, was reduced from extreme wealth to utter poverty, are about to be sold for behoof of his creditor, the Bank of France. Should the proceeds be insufficient to discharge the claim, the bank will come upon Louis Philippe, who was Lafitte's security. A public subscription was some time ago set on foot, with the view of purchasing Lafitte's house and demesne, and presenting it back to him, as a token of public gratitude to the old man; but it has proved a failure, no more than L.16,000 having been collected. It is worthy of remark, also, that scarcely halfpenny of this sum has been contributed by the respectable or wealthy classes, being obtained almost all from the lower orders.

The *Memorial Bordelais*, of the 6th December, announces that the Duchess de Berri is again pregnant. Marshal Jourdan, who commanded the French on so many important occasions, died on Sunday, November 24, in his seventy-second year.

TURKEY.

It seems to be generally believed that the tottering empire of the East is rapidly approaching annihilation. Her native strength has long been withered up, more by internal disease than foreign enmity; and she has been suffered to exist, or rather we should say *perpetrated*, to the present time by the European governments, not for her own sake, but as a sort of understood mutual barrier to the extension of their own empire, and thus preserving what is called the "balance of power" in Europe.

If we may believe the rumours generally abroad, an attempt will soon be made to remove this balance. Russia, at whose mercy the Turkish empire may be said at present to lie, has, it is said, entered into a treaty for its partition with Austria and Prussia, and it is expected in many quarters that this design will speedily be unequivocally manifested. This scheme is reported to have been one of the results of the recent congress of Munchengrätz. The signal for operations is said to be the death of Mahmoud, who is shortly expected to be decapitated by his subjects, with whom this seems to be an uniform means of solace on all occasions of national calamity.

Whatever truth there may be in the above report, it is certain that France and England are looking with great suspicion on the movements of the Czar. Preparations are making at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, for reinforcing our fleet in the Mediterranean, and ten sail of the line are immediately to be dispatched thither. The dock-yards of Toulon are also full of bustle and preparation, and there seems little doubt of the co-operation of the two countries in whatever line of policy it may be determined on to pursue. There seems a disposition amongst the "liberals" of both nations to throw the remnant of the Turkish empire into the hands of Mehemet Ali; but any proceedings on the part of France or Britain to destroy its existence as an independent nation, would be tantamount to that want of faith for which they are at present condemning Russia.

HOLLAND.

The only piece of intelligence relative to Dutch affairs since our last, worth mentioning, is the reduction of the army, of which 14,000 men are said to have been disbanded. This does not look like any immediate expectation of personal war, although the conduct of his Majesty, in some other respects, would induce a

supposition that he regards a rupture amongst the great powers as not improbable. It is strongly suspected that the equivocal and temporising policy he is pursuing, relative to the settlement of the disputes with Belgium, is a mere contrivance for delay, in expectation of a general war. The Prince of Orange, also, it is said, has set out on a secret mission to St Petersburg, which of course leads to the suspicion of friendly understanding with the Czar, in the present ominous aspect of European matters.

GERMANY.

We are ever and anon receiving intelligence, which points to the conclusion that an universal struggle is about to take place throughout Germany, between the rulers and the ruled; in other words, between despotism and freedom. The movements of the people themselves are not more indicative of this fact than those of their rulers, whose alarm and anxiety is evident from their repeated conferences, interchange of missions, and other proofs of a close and unremitted correspondence, although they contrive to keep the results of their deliberations wonderfully secret.

The actual nature of the meeting of the crowned heads at Munchengrätz, a few months ago—whether merely a friendly "palaver," as the Indians say, or a political congress—seems never yet to have been exactly ascertained; but it appears to have been the preliminary of one of a decidedly important character, which is about to be held at Vienna. The precise time when it will be opened is not ascertained; but some of the ministers have already arrived, and others are on their way. Among the former is the envoy of the king of Holland, Baron Verstolk Von Soelen; and it is remarkable that he had hardly made his appearance in Vienna, before the Belgian minister took his departure. Moreover, the Belgian minister at Berlin is also on his road home. Nothing has transpired respecting the immediate cause of these proceedings; but there is little doubt of their being in reference to the insurrectionary spirit generally manifesting itself throughout the smaller states of Germany, and it will in all probability depend upon the resolutions adopted at the approaching conference, whether the transit from a despotic to a free system of government be a peaceful or bloody one.

ITALY.

A RECENT communication from the Austrian to the French government, indicates a state of public feeling in the north of Italy, alarming to the imperial protector of that country. Metternich, it seems, has applied to the Duc de Broglie for permission to march a body of Austrian troops into Piedmont, for the purpose of quelling the revolutionary spirit which prevails among the subjects of the King of Sardinia. Our readers will recollect that this monarch, when Prince of Carignan, headed an insurrectionary movement in 1821, against the authority of his royal father; and that his conduct on that occasion laid him open to the imputation of treachery and cowardice. His behaviour then, and subsequently, was at all events such as to entitle him to the support of the oppressors of his country; and, accordingly, no opposition was manifested to his accession to the throne in due course, by the cabinet of Vienna. Since he has been king, he has proved himself worthy of the confidence and countenance of Prince Metternich. He has persecuted every man suspected of liberalism in his dominions. Law and justice have been violated, substantially and in form, in the trials of the suspected. Special commissions, military courts-martial, and all the most approved instruments of tyranny, have been actively in force during the last year. We have heard the stifled groans, as it were, of his victims: the rumours of detected conspiracies, followed by military executions, banishments, and incarcerations, have been rife; but no distinct intelligence of these dark and bloody deeds has been suffered to transpire. Italians will endure a vast amount of oppression without murmurs; for, unfortunately, centuries of barbarian rule have habituated them to it. But there is a limit to Italian forbearance in this respect; and it would seem that the spirit of the Piedmontese has become so formidable to their contemptible sovereign, that he has applied to his patrons at Vienna for the loan of an army to keep them down. This, of course, they would be exceedingly pleased to afford him; but since the overthrow of the old Bourbon despotism in France, it has become necessary for the Austrians to use more caution in their mode of interfering in the affairs of Italy. Hence the application to the Duc de Broglie, who, it is gratifying to find, has been the reverse of accommodating to the designs of Austria. The French minister for foreign affairs is reported to have declared, that if Austria occupied one part of his Sardinian majesty's dominions, France would take possession of the other; that Savoy and Nice should be garrisoned with French troops as soon as the Austrian forces crossed over from Lombardy to Piedmont. This reply, we presume, has settled for a time the question of Austrian interference.—*Spectator*.

WEST INDIES.

THE session of the Jamaica Assembly was opened on the 8th October, with a long speech from the governor, Earl of Mulgrave. The chief purport of his address was, of course, to recommend the recent measure for the abolition of slavery to the members, which he did in terms equally conciliatory and decided. He

particularly recommended the gradual and voluntary relaxation of the master's authority over the slave; reminded them that the colonists had never expressed a wish to perpetuate slavery; and concluded by requesting their cordial co-operation in carrying the emancipation act into effect. The address was on the whole well received, and the expressions of dissatisfaction dropped by one or two of the members on the occasion, were directed rather against the general policy of the mother country towards them than the abolition act itself. We may remark, by the way, that these reiterated complaints of the colonists, and their opposition to the various legislative measures affecting them, have been too much and too generally confounded by the British people with a systematic opposition to the abolition of slavery. Had the colonists, indeed, not been of themselves preparing the slave population for many years for the enjoyment of freedom, by conferring on them many privileges, and enacting many ameliorating laws in their behalf, it would perhaps have been impossible to have devised any plan of speedy emancipation which could be safely entertained and acted on at the present moment.

The bill for the abolition of slavery has accordingly been introduced into the House of Assembly, and referred to a select committee to consider and report. The Barbadoes Assembly came to a resolution, on the 15th October, to suspend proceeding on the subject till the report of the Jamaica committee be known. From the discussions which have already taken place, however, in the various assemblies, it is evident that one of the greatest points of objection will be the apprenticeship clause, which seems to be reckoned most destructive in its tendency, at once to the interests of owner and slave. The Antigua committee, after stating some most forcible objections to this part of the plan, recommend "unrestricted emancipation in 1834." They then go on to say—"Thus might we hope to effect, for the island of Antigua at least, that consummation so devoutly to be prayed for—a complete and final settlement of this most harassing and embittering question, and that without the necessity of a measure entailing such great and enduring expense, and so unrecognised by the British constitution, as the appointment of stipendiary magistrates from Europe, unacquainted, as they must be, with the peculiar habits, customs, and character of the people, and ignorant of the municipal institutions by which they have hitherto been governed; and also by only one stage of excitement, instead of the three, most unnecessarily, as we think, assigned for us by act of Parliament." These opinions are certainly entitled to great attention, as proceeding from men perfectly competent to form correct views on the subject, and disposed to consider it with candour. It does not, however, follow that immediate emancipation would be safe for the other colonies, because attended with little danger in Antigua; as, if we are to credit the assertion of the committee, the Antigua slaves have reached "a state of religious and moral improvement" which renders them far superior to their fellow-bondsmen in most of the other colonies.

THE COLONIES.

THERE are accounts in town from Sydney, New South Wales, to the 2d of June last; and the letters communicate some interesting particulars relative to the state of the colony, particularly as regards the production of the staple article of wool, which has now become so important an article of exportation to the mother country. The sheep, in nearly all parts of Australia, were in a much more healthy state than formerly; and it is estimated that in the next year there will be a vast increase in the produce of wools. The entries of wool from the colony this week have already been pretty large, having amounted to more than 500 bales. From Van Dieman's Land we learn that the shipments of wool and other produce for England were carried on with activity, and the accounts on the state of the flocks of sheep in that colony are also more favourable. News had just arrived of the loss of the *Hibernia*, with convicts on board, in number exceeding two hundred and seventy, of whom but seventy-nine souls were saved.

It appears, by the communications received from Canada, that, during the present season, 21,945 emigrants have arrived out by the way of the river, which amount is less by 3000 than the half of that of last year. It is calculated that about 15,000 went by the way of the United States to Upper Canada.

The *Montreal Gazette* of the 25th November gives a melancholy account of a destructive conflagration, which has reduced a considerable portion of the once flourishing town of Kingston, in Upper Canada, to ashes. The value of the property lost was not then ascertained. Several times within the last year and a half, has the same town been visited with a similar calamity, though not to the same extent.

IRELAND.

BETWIXT popular outrage and political dissension, Ireland is again as much agitated as ever; and it only needs the additional misery of famine and the rigour of winter to fill up the usual scene of popular distress which is almost annually presented to us in that unhappy country. Resistance to the payment of rent as well as tithes is becoming general. In the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, and Kilkenny, outrages of the most bloody description are of daily occurrence. The daily papers have whole columns of paragraphs headed

"Violent Outrage," "Riot and Bloodshed," &c. The coercion bill is virtually a dead letter, and in fact it would appear that the authorities are unwilling to act upon it.

Mr O'Connell and his coadjutors are again more busy than ever agitating for the "repeal of the Union and extinction of tithes"—for they now identify the latter subject of popular outcry with the former question. Mr O'Connell's abuse of the government, and especially Mr Littleton, for whom he has hitherto professed a friendly feeling, is unmeasured. At a recent meeting called for the purpose of getting up petitions for the above objects, he observed, "What advantage is it to us that Lord Anglesea and Stanley have been removed, if they are succeeded by as prosecuting a Lord Wellesley, and as unpopular a Littleton? The change in the cards is valueless! I have not the least confidence in either. I will venture to prophesy, that they will turn out as Anglesea and Stanley did. I prophesied that Anglesea would be the most unpopular man in Ireland, and that prophecy has been fulfilled. There is, however, one step below Lord Anglesea's unpopularity, and I think that Mr Littleton will eventually descend into it."

As if in retaliation for Mr O'Connell's enmity and abuse, the government lately revived a prosecution, instituted some months ago against Mr Barrett, the publisher of the Dublin Pilot, for a libel upon government, contained in a letter written by Mr O'Connell, which appeared in the columns of that paper. Owing to some mismanagement, accidental or wilful, the proceedings were at the time put a stop to, and it was generally supposed that the prosecution had been entirely given up. On Monday, November 18, however, the case was again revived, and notice of trial given for Tuesday the 26th. On that day, accordingly, the case was heard in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin. Besides the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, Mr Sergeant Pennefather, Mr Sergeant Perrin, Mr Holmes, and three other counsel, were retained for the crown. Mr O'Connell, Mr Sheil, Mr Woulfe, Mr Pigott, and Mr O'Dwyer, were counsel for Mr Barrett. A jury of twelve Protestants was sworn; and the defendant having pleaded not guilty, the Attorney-General addressed the jury at considerable length on the nature of the libel, which consisted of the most violent abuse of the coercion act after it had become the law of the land. He quoted some passages from the letter, in which Whitefeet outrages were reprobated in the strongest terms, and stigmatised as "crimes demanding the vengeance of man, and bringing down the punishment of God." He exposed the inconsistency of the letter-writer in protesting against a measure which these very crimes had rendered necessary, and read a number of passages, which he maintained were clearly of a libellous nature and most dangerous tendency. Mr O'Connell then addressed the jury in behalf of Mr Barrett, in a speech which occupied about thirteen columns of the Dublin papers. It consisted chiefly of a tirade against the Whig Ministry, whom he denounced as apostates from their principles, and who, he said, had instituted the present prosecution, not on account of the alleged libel on the coercion act, but for the exposure of their "baseness" which the letter contained. It was, in short, a Cabinet prosecution. It would be in vain, he said, to attempt to put down the cry for the repeal of the Union by such prosecutions as this. He described in glowing colours the prosperity which would flow upon Ireland, should her Parliament once more assemble upon College Green. Mr O'Connell then read the whole of the letter, commenting upon it as he went along, enforcing the opinions it contained, and endeavouring to show that it had not a dangerous tendency, but the reverse. He warned the jury, and men of all parties, that the coercion act might be brought into operation against them any day that the government chose. The man who asserted that the letter was a libel to-day, might be sent to prison himself to-morrow. He quoted the speeches of Chief Justice Bushe and Judge Jebb, then on the bench, and of Lord Plunkett and Mr Saurin, delivered when the Union with England was discussed in the Irish Parliament, and argued that there could be nothing criminal in repeating the substance of those arguments.—From the late hour at which Mr O'Connell concluded, the proceedings were adjourned to next day (Wednesday, 27th), when the Solicitor-General addressed the jury in earnest terms, representing the dangerous tendency of Mr O'Connell's doctrines. It was now little matter, he said, whether Whig or Tory held the reins of government—the time had arrived when the honest, the orderly, and the virtuous of all parties, should unite to stem the tide of radicalism and revolutionary principle, which, if suffered to proceed, would overwhelm all the institutions of the country. He adverted to the agitation of the repeal question. Mr O'Connell had shrunk from the challenge given him in the House of Commons to debate the question, although he complained that the coercion bill was passed for the purpose of stifling its discussion. Let him bring forward the statements he had made here in the House of Commons, and he would find that Mr Stanley and Mr Spring Rice would upset all his calculations of debt and revenue founded upon one-ninths and two-seventenths.

The Chief Justice briefly charged the jury. They were simply to find whether the publication was such as it was described in the indictment, or whether it came within the limits of legitimate discussion.

The jury, after about ten minutes' conversation, returned a verdict of guilty, but strongly recommended the defendant to the merciful consideration of the court. The foreman then offered to explain the reasons for their recommendation, but the judge declined hearing them. Several points saved for the defendant, respecting matters of form, are to be argued next term, until which time Mr Barrett is to be allowed to remain out on his own recognizances.

This prosecution seems to have given general dissatisfaction, in so far as the publisher of the libel, and not the avowed writer of it, was selected as the object of punishment. The circumstances attending its revival, also, are

thought to have too much the appearance of revenge for Mr O'Connell's recent proceedings; while it is feared that the measure will only tend to excite popular feeling more than ever in his favour. "It was certainly a very contemptible thing," says the Spectator, "to lay hold of the instrument, because the hand which guided it would either elude their grasp, or deal them a knock-down blow; but the prudent course would have been to let both alone, and to suffer the libel to remain in the obscurity from which none but themselves would have dragged it."

Amid all the miseries of Ireland, it is gratifying to find her manufactures improving. The linen trade is in a very flourishing condition. In the Belfast cotton manufactures, they cannot procure a sufficient number of weavers, and generally throughout the country looms are putting up in all quarters, and the greatest briskness prevails.

Orangeism is said to be making rapid strides in the south, particularly in Waterford. Only a few months ago, such a thing as an Orange lodge was not known in Waterford, and now there are three.

ENGLAND.

CHURCH REFORM.

THE subject of church reform at present occupies public attention to a degree which has not been witnessed, perhaps, since the commencement of the civil war; and there seems every reason to conclude that it will be one of the most prominent matters of debate in the ensuing session of Parliament. At a public dinner in the London Coffeehouse, Dec. 11, Dr Lushington, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, and intimately connected with administration, stated it to be the intention of the Ministers to take measures for the extinction of tithes, and effect a complete radical reform in the church. The dissenters in various parts of England have, in the meantime, been taking measures for bringing their claims under the notice of the government. A meeting of Independents and Baptists was held at Leeds, Dec. 3, for the purpose of adopting measures to obtain relief from certain grievances under which the dissenting body labours. Resolutions were passed, and a memorial was drawn up, to be presented to Earl Grey, with a request that he would listen favourably to its prayer, and that with his colleagues he would "set himself promptly and vigorously to redress the wrongs" of the Protestant dissenters. The following extracts from the memorial will explain the nature of the claims, and some of the arguments by which they are supported:—

"We cannot think it right that a system of which we do not approve, and whose services we do not attend, instead of relying, as is most natural, on the rich and adequate resources of the members of its own community, should extort support and wring its funds from us, who have our own cause to maintain, and our own wants to supply. Were we to solicit from government the authority to put our hands into the stores of the Episcopalians, and to extort from them the means of supporting our worship, the demand would appear glaringly insolent and extravagant, and expose us to constant and indignant rebuke and condemnation: yet is the practice of which we complain, the tax from which we seek to be relieved, equally unjust and oppressive. From every thing, therefore, in the shape of levies, rates, or taxes, for building the churches, and maintaining the worship of the Episcopalian community in this country, we ask to be forthwith relieved.

"The cemeteries belonging to the respective parishes of the country are public property, and have been provided by rates levied on the inhabitants generally, to which Protestant dissenters have contributed their full proportion. We ask, therefore, that these, which in many instances are the burial-places of our fathers, may be open to us, to bury our dead, in our own way, without being compelled to submit to the ritual of the church of England.

"The universities claim to be national institutions, and owe their existence to the authority, and their means of support in whole or in part to the pecuniary grants of the legislature. We ask access to the privileges to be enjoyed there, and to the honours to be acquired there, without the imposition of oaths which would fetter our consciences, and of forms which militate against our principles.

"The manner of solemnising marriage, now in existence, has proved a grievance; and it requires on our parts a sacrifice of principle, and such a deference to the church of England, as conscience itself disapproves and condemns. We therefore respectfully claim to be released from the necessity of performing this service in a church, and according to a certain ritual; and to be left at liberty to conduct it, so far as the religious part of the ceremony is concerned, in a manner more consonant with our own views."

The memorial also contains a request for a general system for the registration of births. A similar document has been sent from Manchester, and other towns are about to follow the example. The Christian Advocate speaks of desires going considerably beyond the scope of the memorial.

"The dissenters," says that paper, "are determined upon the entire and absolute separation of the church from the state. Nothing less than this will or ought to satisfy them; for, as it is well and correctly said in the address delivered by Mr Binney, on laying the first stone of 'the New King's Weigh House, a place of worship intended for the use of a congregational church,' of which he is the pastor, 'the established church is a great national evil; it is an obstacle to the progress of truth and godliness in the land; it destroys more souls than it saves; and, therefore, its end is most devoutly to be wished by every lover of God and man.' This is the

truth, whatever some half-hearted temporising dissenters may say; and we rejoice to know that the principle of religious liberty are beginning to be fully understood, and appreciated throughout the land, in the length and breadth of it. The following aphorism is hourly acquiring vigour and ascendancy in this kingdom:—'As civil affairs, according to the principles of the British constitution, taxation without representation is tyrannical, in religion, compulsory payments to a church in which we conscientiously dissent, is of the nature of persecution; and the exclusive patronage by the state of one sect is injustice.'"

The clergy do not appear insensible to the danger of the establishment. The "growth of latitudinarian sentiments, and the ignorance which prevails concerning the spiritual claims of the church," were lately made the subject of condolence by the clergy of the diocese of Canterbury, in an address to the archbishop; and a meeting was held early in the month at Bristol, for the formation of a church-union composed of the laity and clergy of the deanery, "to co-operate with other associations of the same description in different parts of the kingdom, to withstand all change which involves any denial or suppression of the doctrines of the church of England—a departure from the primitive practice in religious offices, innovations upon the apostolical prerogatives, order and commission of bishops, priests, and deacons."

It is also stated that an address to the primate preparing by the English clergy generally, in which they express their reliance upon him as the champion of the church in this dangerous emergency.

A London paper, which seems to have the power of describing, without passion, existing things and sentiments, has the following remarks:—"The result of the approaching struggle we consider to be no means doubtful. Every thing seems to mal against the church. She has enemies from without and enemies within; the most dangerous of the latter being such men as the Bristol associators, who thrust themselves forward to withstand the impetus of public opinion, thus increasing tenfold the violence of the inevitable shock. It is this which makes the position of the church so perilous. Were her sons discreet and conciliatory, the peculiar advantages which she enjoys over other similar establishments, would enable her to ride through the impending storm with little damage."

CORN LAWS.

THE existing restrictions on the importation of corn seem to be getting daily more obnoxious in the eyes of the people, and the demonstrations of public feeling against them have of late been much increased in warmth, as well as number. In London, Manchester, Sheffield, and other places in England, anti-corn law associations are forming, or formed, for the purpose of diffusing information concerning the alleged pernicious tendency of a restriction on the price of food. In London, the Anti-Corn-Law Association has announced the commencement of a Penny Magazine, as a means of disseminating their views upon the subject.

At a meeting of trades in Edinburgh, November 20, an association was agreed to be formed for the like purpose; and on Thursday, December 19, a public meeting of bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and other traders, was held at Glasgow, at which strong resolutions were passed, condemnatory of the corn laws, and an association to promote their abolition was formed, including the Lord Provost and Magistrates, Mr Oswald, M. P., and other public individuals. Nothing indeed can be more clear than that a very powerful movement has taken place in reference to the corn restrictions, and that not confined to the humbler classes of the people, but including many of those who have a more direct influence in political affairs, and even many of the agriculturists themselves, whose interests have hitherto been supposed to be identified with the continuance of the monopoly.

We noticed in our last that a notification had appeared in one of the Edinburgh newspapers, signifying the conversion of the East Lothian farmers to the abolition of corn restrictions; and we are enabled to state, from personal inquiry, that several of the most extensive agriculturists in the county of Edinburgh now take the same view of the subject.

Under these circumstances, the Ministerial views respecting the corn laws have become matter of deep interest. Upon the whole, from what can be gathered, there seems to be a dread of the question among the Ministers, on account of its being so strongly controverted by two powerful parties in the state, neither of which, perhaps, they are willing to offend. In addressing his constituency at Leeds, Mr Macaulay said, "My theory differs very little from that of Lord Fitzwilliam and Mr Whitmore; but I say that there is this distinction between the corn laws and most other abuses that are oppressive in our institutions—that most of those abuses evidently exist solely for the benefit of the oligarchy, and are opposed to the general sense of the people. Unhappily, as to the corn laws, though this may be the true state of the case, yet, if we examine what is the state of parties, we shall find that there is one great section of the people against another."

He then speculated upon the possibility of getting the abolition carried through the House of Commons, which he thought could only be done by a very narrow majority, if at all. "I do not think the public mind," said he, "ripe for putting this question on a sound footing. It would be towns against country—a certain

victory for the agriculturists in the House of Commons—a doubtful contest at a general election—and I not say what would be the effect of violence. It is therefore important to disseminate in every way the information, in order that this great question may soon be ripe for a satisfactory decision; and I most sincerely assure you that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to make any personal sacrifice which would tend to the settlement of this question. But if the only result is to be that we, with our difficulty, get through the Commons a bill which will be defeated in the Lords, I am doubtful whether it would be desirable immediately to push this question to a decision."

Mr P. Thomson, in addressing the electors of Manchester, Dec. 19, expressed nearly the same sentiments. "The question," said he, "stands under peculiar circumstances: upon it the people of England are entirely agreed. Ignorance—for, in my opinion, it is ignorance—makes those who ought to be the best friends of every alteration in the present corn laws. It is a question upon which we should feel—as all here deeply feel—its importance, and ought to strain every nerve to carry some change."

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Throughout the past month, there have been constant rumours afloat respecting certain contemplated changes in the administration. The most important of these was the immediate resignation of Earl Grey, and his probable successor; one party asserting the premier to be Lord Durham, another Mr. Stanley, according to their own wishes, fears, or wishes. The alleged reason of Earl Grey's retirement is said to be his aversion to the measures of reform, which it is thought there will be an inability to avoid bringing forward in the very first session of Parliament. These reports have latterly died away; but it would appear, from the following paragraph from the Sun newspaper, that they were utterly unfounded:—

"We have reason to believe (says the Sun) that the reports which have been in circulation for the last fortnight, of the probable retirement of Earl Grey, were originally without foundation; but it appears that, on Saturday or Sunday last, some arrangement was made to, by which the noble earl was induced to suspend his determination. The Tories, with their usual levity, have spread a rumour that Lord Grey had quarrelled with some of his colleagues in office, and that his wish for retirement was to be attributed to this circumstance. Never was a statement more unfounded. Although much more liberal than some of his colleagues, Earl Grey knew but too well their influence in a particular quarter; and dreading lest by saying a word of cordiality towards them, he might expose the Cabinet to a chance of dissolution, and bring about the accession of the Tories, he has given way on many occasions to what is called the moderate portion of the Cabinet, and has thus prevented dissension."

MR HILL AND THE IRISH MEMBERS.

A curious matter has lately been brought into notice, which has been the cause of no little commotion in Mr O'Connell's camp, and threatens to redound with any thing but credit to some one or other of the members of Stephen's. Some weeks ago, Mr Hill, member for Hull, in a speech to his constituents, mentioned that one of the Irish members who voted against the coercion bill in Parliament, had in private strongly urged upon masters the necessity of passing it as the only means of securing peace in the country. A Mr Jackson, a Radical of Hull, forthwith communicated this matter to O'Connell, who, of course, immediately took steps to vindicate the characters of his Irish supporters from this formidable accusation. He addressed a long letter to the "Hull Radicals," in which he indignantly repelled the "infamous calumny" of Mr Hill, and retorted upon that gentleman with charges scarcely less heavy; amongst others, that of supporting all the principles of the "brutal and bloody bill." At the same time, as if only half-satisfied of Mr Hill's assertion being an "infamous calumny," he (O'Connell) called upon every Irish member to make a disavowal of the accusation, in order to exculpate himself in the eyes of the public. With this order between twenty and thirty Irish M.P.'s have already complied, by asserting their innocence, and demanding the name of the guilty person from Mr Hill. That gentleman, however, refuses to publish the individual's name, but has given notice in the London papers, "that if any member of Parliament addresses to me a private letter on the subject, he will receive from me an explicit answer, whether he is, or is not, the individual I referred to on that occasion." Mr Hill thus repeats the statement of the face of his denunciations, which he would scarcely have had a firm assurance that the words had been said, and that there was, of course, one Irish member who would not apply to him. But this is not the whole. The industry of the Spectator has discovered an analogous story in the columns of the Durham Advertiser. According to the latter journal, Mr Pease the Quaker, some weeks before Mr Hill made his speech, in justifying his support of the coercion bill to his constituents, said, he was "requested to vote as he did by several Irish members, who wished, but durst not vote for it themselves." The same story indeed was current in the best informed circles in this city; and the Scotsman says, "we are able to state on excellent authority, that a belief prevailed among close and impartial observers in the House of Commons, that O'Connell himself was at bottom desirous that the 'brutal and bloody' bill should pass!" How true this be, can, of course, only be conjectured; but it seems next to impossible, from the proceedings now going on to elucidate the mystery, that the name

of the culprit alluded to by Mr Hill can be long concealed, at least after Parliament has met. It may be mentioned, in the meantime, that Mr Hill has proved the charge brought against him by Mr O'Connell, of having supported the coercion bill, to be quite unfounded, as he (Mr Hill) was engaged on the circuit during the whole period of its discussion.

EMIGRATION.

By the recent publication of various Parliamentary papers, many interesting facts respecting the progress of emigration from Great Britain have been elicited; and it will be seen, from what follows, how steadily the human tide continues to roll towards the west, every year increasing in magnitude.

The following table shows the number of persons who have emigrated in the last eight years to North America, the Cape, and Australia:—

Years.	British America.	United States.	Cape of Good Hope.	Australia.	Total.
1825	8,741	5,551	114	485	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	116	903	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	114	715	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	135	1,056	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	197	2,916	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	204	1,242	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	114	1,561	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	196	3,733	103,140

The general result is, that Britain sent off 103,000 souls from her population last year, of whom a number sailed 7000 miles, a number 14,000, and those who made the shortest voyage 4000 miles. The annals of emigration afford nothing approaching to this in any part of the world.

Of 51,200 emigrants who landed at Quebec and Montreal last year, 17,500 went from England, 23,200 from Ireland, and 5500 from Scotland. In the year 1831, the numbers were, from England 10,300, Ireland 34,100, Scotland 5300.

Of the emigrants from Scotland last year, 1716 sailed from Greenock, 1145 from Leith, 638 from Cromarty, 478 from Aberdeen, 430 from Dundee, 231 from Alloa, 181 from Islay, 175 from Annan, 160 from Glasgow, 112 from Leven, 110 from Campbeltown, and numbers under 100 from Stranraer, Peterhead, and Irvine.

Of the emigrants to the United States last year, 15,754 sailed from Liverpool, 5546 from London, 2742 from Bristol, 2613 from Londonderry, and 1711 from Greenock.

Mr Buchanan, the government agent at Quebec, states in his Report, that "the general description of emigrants who arrived last year, was above the average of preceding years; many respectable and wealthy families came from all parts of the United Kingdom; and the extent of property and specie brought into the country by them is exceedingly great, fully amounting to from £600,000 to £700,000 sterling." About 5000 persons were sent out by pecuniary aid from parishes or landlords; and there were 1700 "commuted pensioners" (military, we believe), many of them men of irregular habits, and ill fitted for the situation of settlers. Of these, about 100 returned to Britain. The fear of cholera was a considerable check to emigration. Mr Buchanan estimates the whole number of emigrants who fell victims to the disease, at no more than 2350.

"The demand for all classes of working people (says the Report) has never been exceeded in the Canadas, particularly since the abatement of the cholera; and I can assure your lordship, that, during my late tour through the districts and settlements of Upper Canada, I did not see an industrious emigrant who could not meet with employment. The number of that class arrived this year is not adequate to supply the demand created by the more wealthy emigrants. This was particularly felt in the Western and London districts of the upper province, where the want of labourers was so great that it was found necessary to encourage a number to come over from Ohio and Pennsylvania." This was written on the 12th December 1832, and the arrival of emigrants closed in October.

Respecting the fact that many individuals from Great Britain have lately been returning from the land of promise to their native soil, in distress and disappointment, we believe the following pertinent remarks on the subject, which we find in the Liverpool Times, explain pretty clearly the reasons of this, besides giving some sound and seasonable advice to intending adventurers. "It is not every one who can benefit himself by crossing the Atlantic, nor are all parts of America equally eligible. The prudence of emigrating at all depends on the kind of labour which a man has to dispose of, and the demand for it in the neighbourhood to which he proceeds. There is great ignorance on these matters among the working classes, and much misery has been the result. Another evil is, that large masses of emigrants direct their course to a few particular points, and thus glut the market. There can be no doubt, nevertheless, from the vast tracts of country which are being every day brought into cultivation, the extensive canals, railways, and common roads which are forming, and the universal spirit of enterprise and improvement which pervades both independent and British America, that employment will be found by most kinds of labourers who act with prudence, and proceed to the right points. There must be for many years an active demand for agricultural labourers, joiners, builders, smiths, and handicraftsmen of various kinds, in most parts of the United States and the Canadas, in which forests are continually being converted into fruitful fields, and the

habitations of men are rising in the midst of trackless woods, for ages the abode of wolves and panthers. The great misfortune is, that thousands of emigrants, possessed of only enough to carry them across the Atlantic, are every year landed in the streets of New York and Quebec, without the least means of proceeding into the interior. Now, though those cities are rising rapidly, the state of society in them, and for a number of miles round them, does not differ materially from what exists in Liverpool, or any other flourishing town of Europe; and the inconvenience produced by the influx of ten or twenty thousand labourers, who must have work immediately or starve, is as great as it would be if they landed in this port. In a few months, most of them, it is true, contrive to beg their way into the back settlements, where they soon find work; but those who are too proud to do this, continue lingering about the streets of the large American cities in a state of the utmost wretchedness. Every emigrant, therefore, ought to endeavour, before he quits this country, to scrape together not only enough to pay his passage, but to support him for a few days in America, while he is seeking work. A government plan of emigration, which we hope to see adopted before long, and of which the principle ought to be, to land emigrants at the points where they are most likely to obtain work, or to convey them into the interior, would furnish an effectual remedy for this evil. At present nothing can be done beyond giving advice as to the best mode of proceeding, and this the emigrant office, at Liverpool, would, we are quite certain, give most readily to all who may apply."

MR HUNT AND THE TRUE SUN.

MR HUNT having brought a prosecution against the printer and proprietors of the True Sun for a libel, the cause came to be heard in the Court of Exchequer on Monday, December 2. Mr Hunt conducted the prosecution in person. The libel he complained of appeared in the True Sun of 18th December 1832, and consisted of a paragraph, purporting to be copied from the Liverpool Courier, detailing the particulars of a riot at Preston, and was published as follows:—"RIOT AT PRESTON—(from the Liverpool Courier.)—It appears that Hunt, the late member, pointed to Counsellor Sagar in the mob, and said, 'That is the black sheep.' The mob fell upon and murdered him. In the affray Hunt had his nose cut off. The coroner's inquest has brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Hunt, and he is in custody." To the end of this quotation the editor of the True Sun appended the word "Fudge!" Mr Hunt produced the files of the Liverpool Courier, to prove that no such paragraph had ever appeared in it, and asserted that the whole was a malicious slander manufactured at the True Sun office. He understood, he said, that one of the intended pleas of defence was, that the paragraph was inserted merely for the purpose of giving the statement an unqualified contradiction, and that the word "Fudge" subjoined to it had that effect; but they might as well have put "Finis," or "Figaro," or "Wag," or any other slang term now in vogue. There was no such word in the English language; and he appealed to the dictionaries of Johnson, Walker, Sheridan, Bailey, Ainsworth, and others of established reputation, to prove it. Only one author—Dr Goldsmith—had made use of it, in the Vicar of Wakefield; and how was he (Mr Hunt) to be assured that the readers of the True Sun understood "Fudge" as being a contradiction of the paragraph? or that they were not of the same class as the servants in "High Life Below Stairs," who got into a dispute about the authorship of Shakespeare's plays, when the coachman silenced them all by authoritatively stating that the writer of them was one "Mr Finis," for he had seen his name at the end of the book. Mr Hunt then proceeded to account for the enmity which the True Sun people bore to him. It arose, he said, from his observing, when the Radicals were called upon for a subscription to support the paper, that their establishment was too expensive, not only as regarded the persons employed, but the splendid and costly furniture of the apartments, which he seemed to consider a great scandal to the Radical cause. He thought that an editor, and a "scissors-man to make up the paper," were all that was necessary; and that a small room, like that of Mr Black of the Chronicle, filled with books, the tables covered with papers, with half-a-dozen chairs not worth half-a-crown a-piece, might answer very well for the True Sun. By way of proving the animus of the True Sun, he read a paragraph from the Spectator, which was copied into the True Sun, characterising him as the "poor thing Hunt," who degraded the labouring classes in Parliament by his ignorance, and rejoicing at the election of Cobbett, as "a Radical worth having." (The reading of the paragraph excited roars of laughter in the court, evidently to Mr Hunt's great mortification.) Mr Hunt then called several witnesses to state the meaning they attached to the word "Fudge," the most of whom seemed, or pretended to be, ignorant of its meaning, and one of them even unaware of its existence! This exhibition was at last stopped by the court, as being "too absurd." Mr Humphreys then addressed the jury for Mr Ager, the printer of the True Sun. It was proved that three actions had been already brought for a similar paragraph, against the Globe, the Guardian, and a Liverpool paper. He ridiculed Mr Hunt's fondness for speechmaking, which with him amounted to a dis-

ease, and might be termed by his friend Dr Lipscombe, "a determination of words to the mouth." He commented upon the audacity of the assertion that the defendants had written the paragraph themselves, when it had appeared in the *Liverpool Journal*, though not the *Liverpool Courier*, four days before. He affirmed that the word "Fudge" was intended to be, and that it was in fact, an emphatic though brief contradiction of the story in the alleged libel. The learned counsel referred to the passage extracted from the *Spectator*, imputing "ignorance" to Mr Hunt, as being the passage which had really stung him: he would forgive every thing but that. After a lengthened and humorous address, which frequently convulsed the auditors, court and all, with laughter, Mr Humphreys concluded by calling upon the jury to repudiate this shallow attempt to convert the paragraph in question into a libel.

Lord Lyndhurst then charged the jury, who, after ten minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with *one farthing* damages. The *True Sun*, however, was burdened with costs, which were very considerable.

The *Spectator*, in commenting on this trial, recommends Mr Hunt to adopt the word "Fudge," in future, as his motto. "He might write it after his name thus—HENRY HUNT, X.M.P. Fudge!" Let him choose a shield of native brass, not polished, and wear on it a *bend sinister*, with three blacking-bottles, proper, sable; a tongue *couchant*—we believe that is the heraldic term for lying—on a scutcheon of pretence; crest, an ass rampant; the motto, "Fudge!"

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

A STRANGE instance of this crime, once so disgracefully prevalent in Britain, but which has been long considered obsolete, occurred lately at London, and, from the intended victim being an individual of a highly respectable station in life, the affair has excited no little sensation in the metropolis. On Friday, December 6, the family of Mr John Mills, of the East India Road, Poplar, were thrown into a state of great dismay, by the receipt of a letter from Mr William Mills, one of the sons of the above gentleman, who lately returned from Demerara, stating that he had been trepanned on board the Marquis of Chandos West Indianman, which left the West India Dock on the previous day, by Captain Galor, the commander, who put him into irons, set a guard over him to prevent his escaping, and placed him in confinement in the cabin, with the intention of taking him to the West Indies. The young gentleman implored of his family to lose no time in adopting measures to overtake the ship, which was then under weigh. On receiving this intelligence, Mr Mills immediately dispatched Mr Charles Mills, and Mr Browne, a solicitor, to Dover. There they learned that the ship was detained at Deal by head-winds. The mayor of Dover sent some officers to accompany the gentlemen, with full power to take Mr William Mills out of the ship. The party started for Deal, which they reached at a late hour on Saturday night, and ascertained that the ship was not far off. A boat was engaged, and the boatmen were about to shove off, when, owing to the violence of the wind, the boat was capsized, and all the parties narrowly escaped a watery grave; but owing to the perseverance of the Deal pilots, the boat was righted, and the water baled out. Mr Charles Mills was, however, so much bruised by being thrown on the shingles, that he was obliged to return, and was carried back into the town. Mr Browne and the officers, notwithstanding the boisterous state of the weather, succeeded in reaching the Marquis of Chandos, lying at anchor in the Downs, about twelve o'clock at night, and demanded of the carpenter of the ship, who was keeping watch on deck, to produce Mr William Mills. The carpenter strongly denied that he was on board, and delisted the officers to search the vessel. The party immediately boarded her, and Captain Galor was called: he also denied that Mr William Mills was in the ship; but, observing the determination of the parties to search the vessel, at length agreed to produce the person of whom they were in search, and took them into the cabin, where they found Mr William Mills in a state of mind bordering on frenzy. He had given up all hopes of being released, the pilot having left the vessel several hours previous; and his joy on seeing Mr Browne was unbounded. The following explanation is given of the captain's conduct:—The young gentleman had been engaged in business in Demerara; which not proving successful, he secreted himself on board the Marquis of Chandos, in order to get off to England. He was not discovered till the ship had been out two days. Captain Galor is liable to a heavy fine, according to the law of Demerara, for taking away any person who was not registered as a passenger in the custom-house books; and it was to save himself from this penalty that he contrived to inveigle Mr Mills on board his vessel, and carry him back.

Furzey, the man who was tried and acquitted for stabbing two policemen at the famous Calthorpe Street meeting, has obtained a verdict against the proprietors of the *Morning Chronicle*, for a libel, damages L.40. The libel was a paragraph which appeared in that paper in June last, saying that he had been identified as the murderer of the unfortunate Cully.

John Bodie, the young man mentioned in our last as being suspected of having poisoned his grandfather, has been tried and acquitted.

The Queen.—The Queen, in all her domestic arrangements and regulations, exhibits a laudable example to all persons of rank and fashion. Her time is never dissipated in frivolous pursuits, but is devoted to usefulness when disengaged from the company that is generally inseparable from the royal station. Throughout the palace, her Majesty inculcates the practice of industry, and deprecates waste, extravagance, and prodigality.—*Herald.* To this information the *Courier* adds, that her Majesty's unpretending way of going to chapel at Brighton is not unnoticed by the inhabitants. Her attendance at one of the ordinary chapels, where there is an excellent preacher, is frequent. Her Majesty enters and goes out with not more than two or three attendants, with as little appearance of state as any one of the congregation. Her seat is in a pew in the body of the church, nowise distinguished from those on each side of it. The president of the great republic of America does not appear more unceremoniously in the pew of a Presbyterian chapel at Washington, than the Queen of Great Britain, in even a smaller and more plainly fitted up chapel, at Brighton.

Lord Althorp has addressed an official circular to the churchwardens of the various parishes throughout the kingdom, requesting them to forward to him, without delay, all the information they possess, or can procure, respecting the value, ownership, &c. of tithes in their district. This is supposed to be preparatory to the introduction of a new tithe bill, next session of Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor, it is said, has addressed letters to the managers of all the public charities in England, ordering returns of the nature of their foundations, state of funds, &c., with the view of consolidating the whole into a general fund for the purpose of national education.

A report is prevalent that the King intends creating three Irish dukes, and that the following noblemen are to be raised in the peerage—Marquis Wellesley, as Duke of Dublin; the Marquis of Lansdowne, as Duke of Kerry; and Earl Fitzwilliam, as Duke of Rockingham.—*Morning Herald.*

Sir Josias Rowley is about to proceed to the Mediterranean, as commander-in-chief of the British fleet on that station, in the room of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, who is coming home.

Lord Napier has received the valuable appointment as governor at Canton, in China, fixed by the legislative arrangements of last session of Parliament. The salary is L.6000 per annum.

We are enabled to announce that the appointment of the Marquis of Sligo as the successor of the Earl of Mulgrave at Jamaica, has taken place.—*Morning Post.*

Mr Thomas Babington Macaulay has just received the appointment of Counsellor in India, with a salary of L.10,000, and is to receive L.12,000 in advance as outfit. This is a new office created under the recent act of Parliament, and is termed a *judicial* counsellorship, being in addition to two civil counsellorships with the same salary, previously established. The duties of the new counsellor are to be exclusively *legislative*, and entirely disjoined from the executive branch of the government. The nomination of the members of the executive and legislative government of India—besides embracing the "grand prizes"—is the only branch of the Indian patronage directly exercised by the home authorities, and for the most part virtually by his Majesty's Ministers. The appointment of Mr Macaulay has excited great dissatisfaction amongst the "Liberals," who denounce it as another instance of the rapacious and pecuniary disposition of the Whigs. The *Spectator* newspaper concludes some severe comments on this "arbitrary job," as it terms it, with the following remarks:—"In any case, the honourable gentleman must be looked upon as one of the most fortunate of politicians and Whigs—even in these fortunate days of Whiggery. In three short years he has advanced from a Commissionership of Bankruptcy and L.300 a-year, to the honours of Holland House—to those of Lansdowne House—to the pocket borough of Calne—to a membership of the Indian Board—to the Secretaryship of the Indian Board—to the representation of the town of Leeds—and finally, to being the successor of the Indian demigod and lawgiver Menu, with L.10,000 a-year, which the poor demigod never enjoyed."

The appointment of Mr Macaulay as a counsellor of India having created a vacancy in the representation of Leeds, active exertions are making by the different political factions in that town to procure the election of one of their "persuasion." Mr Sadler is of course the favourite of the Tories, who are as usual certain of success. Mr Blackburne is canvassing the "independent" interest, and a host of names are talked of on the part of the Whigs. At a recent meeting of the electors, an almost unanimous requisition was signed, calling on Mr Baines, editor and proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, to become a candidate.

The Duke of Wellington has earnestly recommended the institution of temperance societies in the army.

Dec. 12. The Court of Common Council of London unanimously repealed the standing order requiring the members of the court to be elected by ballot.—This day, the meeting of Parliament was farther prorogued, with the usual ceremony in the House of Lords, to the 4th February, when it will meet for the dispatch of business.

The Bank of England has voluntarily published the average state of its accounts from April to December, although not required by law to do so until August next. From this document it appears that the circulation of bank notes ranges, from April 3, 1832, to December 3, 1833, a period of 22 months, from 18 to 19 millions and a half, while the deposits have increased from L.8,696,000 to L.12,415,000, nearly one-third. The total of liabilities on the 3d of December were, circulation L.18,659,000, deposits L.12,415,000; total L.31,074,000. The assets to meet these are, securities L.23,160,000, bullion L.10,134,000; total L.33,294,000.

There are said to be negotiations on foot between the Bank of England and some of the large joint-stock banks in the country, for circulating the notes of the former preferably to making issues of local notes by those banks.

The only obstacle is the settlement of the rate of interest at which such notes are to be issued. The banks are willing to pay 2½, while the Bank of England demands 3 per cent; but as the former are resolute in their determination, it is thought likely that the directors, who are most anxious to make their notes the universal circulation of the country, will yield the point. It is said that one of the first measures which will be introduced into Parliament by Ministers, in the ensuing session, will be a bill for the amendment of the regulation.

The Army—Expenditure.—A royal commission has issued, appointing the Duke of Richmond, Lord Russell, Mr Ellice, Sir James Kempt, and General Robert Dundas, members of a board to consider means of consolidating the offices of secretary at the master-general of the ordnance, paymaster of the force, and also the commissariat-office at the Treasury, so as to lessen their cost, and augment their efficiency. Sir J. Bisset is secretary to this board. Reductions in the number of troops are also mentioned as likely to be made, and, in the meantime, orders have been issued to suspend recruiting for the king's forces, preparatory to bringing each regiment fifty men below its complement, as was the case in 1828, 1829, and 1830; by which a reduction of several thousand men will be effected without difficulty or expense.

Joint-stock banking establishments are on the increase in all parts of the kingdom, and in most instances exhibit decisive proofs of prosperity.

A company has been just established to run stage-coaches in various parts of England. The capital of the company exceeds L.300,000. They have ordered 10 coaches to be built at Birmingham, and six at Maudslayi.

Dec. 16. The anniversary meeting of the Smith Prize Cattle Club was held, Lord Althorp in the chair. The Duke of Richmond, Lord Huntingfield, and a numerous assembly of agriculturists from nearly every county in England, and many also from Scotland, were present. The prizes were distributed by Lord Althorp. The show of cattle was uncommonly fine, and very well attended.

Deccan Prize Money.—This affair, notices about which have appeared like periodical apparitions in the newspapers for the last fifteen years, has, it seems, at last been adjusted—a circumstance for which the reading public we dare say, will be as thankful as some of the misers of the prize themselves. The *London Gazette*, December 20, contains a scale of the distributions of money amongst the forces engaged in the Pindaree and Mahratta war, under the Marquis of Hastings, in 1818, as follows:—Commander-in-chief, L.30,987, 6s.; lieutenant-general, L.1370, 4s. 3d.; major-generals, brigadier-generals, L.1027, 13s. 2d.; colonels, L.1s. 3d.; lieutenant-colonels, L.246, 12s. 9d.; majors, superintending surgeons, L.164, 8s. 6d.; captains, surgeons, and paymasters, L.82, 4s. 3d.; subalterns, assistant-surgeons, and regimental quartermasters, L.41, 13d.; troop quartermasters, company's riding-master, provost marshals, and conductors, L.10, 5s. 6d.; staff and park sergeants, sub-assistant-surgeons, dressers, sub-conductors, L.2, 1s. 1d.; sergeants, L.1, 7s. 5d.; corporals, English farriers, trumpeters, and privates, 13s. 8d. The native troops receive from L.5, 9s. 1d. to 9s. 1d. each.

The sum of L.125,000 has been awarded to Admiral Napier's fleet as prize-money for the capture of the *Guelite* fleet.

Paganini, it is said, has left this country a gainer of less a sum than L.27,000 by his extraordinary performances. It has been estimated by one of his brother players in this country, that he has received L.200 for every hour of his performances.

The Earl of Lonsdale has, at his own expense, supplied the town of Whitehaven with water, and erected public fountains for the use of the inhabitants.

A subscription has been commenced for the purpose of erecting a tablet to the memory of the late Hannah More, and also for the establishment of a school to bear her name, at Bristol, to the endowment of which she bequeathed the residue of her estate. Nearly L.4000 have been already subscribed.

Law of Libel.—The following statement, made at a recent meeting of newsvenders in London, furnishes a striking exemplification of the operation of the law of libel in England:—In September 1832, a paragraph appeared in the *Satirist* newspaper, reflecting on the character of an attorney of the name of Dicus, who brought an action against the proprietors of that paper, and recovered L.300 damages, with costs. In June 1833, the same individual brought another action for the same libel, against a newsvender of the name of Warne, who had sold a copy of the paper in the usual course of his trade. The plaintiff obtained a verdict of L.10 damages; but the costs, which are added, amounted to no less than L.6. The same plaintiff brought another action against another newsvender named Goldwin, for precisely the same thing; which action was tried at the last assizes at Croydon, when the plaintiff recovered a second verdict, with L.5 damages and L.85 costs. He has since served notices of trial on several other newsvenders; and it is stated that he has no fewer than eighty-four actions in preparation!

An extraordinary abstraction of 1000 sovereigns has recently been made from a box containing L.20,000 notes and gold, sent from the Navy Pay-Office in London to their pay-clerks at Plymouth by the mail-coach. The gentlemen at Plymouth having given a receipt for the full amount, have been made to pay the loss, though it is fully believed that the theft was made before the box left Somerset House.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

A dividend of five and a quarter per cent. on East India stock, for the half year ending 5th of January, has been declared at the quarterly court of the proprietors, held on Wednesday at the India House.

The city of York subscription for the Wilberforce Testimonial amounts to nearly L.1100; and the subscription at Halifax to L.300.

30. An attack was made upon Mr Egerton Smith, publisher of the Liverpool Mercury, with the intention of assassinating him. A gentleman was shown into his room, who, after bolting the door, described himself as the individual who had lately been advertising for a wife, and complained in a furious manner of several offensive allusions to him in the Mercury. When he drew forth a pistol, when Mr Smith closed with him, and assistance being obtained, he was secured. A pistol, as well as another found on him, was loaded with ball. His name is De Bruin, and he is believed to be a Dane.—This day (St Andrew's day) the annual anniversary dinner of the London Scottish Hospital was celebrated at the London Tavern, Sir L. Shadwell (in the presence of the Duke of Gordon, president) in the evening. From the report read by the secretary, it appeared that at the institution, established in the time of James the First, and chartered by Charles the Second, steadily increases in usefulness. During the last year, not less than two hundred and fifty Scotchmen were relieved, and a hundred and forty sent back to their native country. The total population of Liverpool is estimated at 207,474, of whom 62,051 are Roman Catholics.

1. A vendianism is again becoming very prevalent in various districts of England. In the western part of Northamptonshire most destructive fires lately took place in the space of a fortnight, and they are occurring almost daily throughout the south-western counties. One incendiary was executed at Cambridge, December 1st, who made a full confession of his various diabolical acts by which it appeared that he had, with his own hands, destroyed property to the amount of £60,000, his motive being the paltry 6s. 6d. which he received for giving notice to the fire-office. His mode of perpetrating the deed was by rolling some combustible timber in quantity of linen, which, at a favourable opportunity, he inserted in the stacks.

2. A young man, named Thorley, murdered a respectable young woman at Leftwich, near Northwich, in whom he had been long intimate, by cutting her throat almost before her mother's eyes. He then deliberately changed his bloody clothes, walked to Chester, and surrendered himself to the jailor.

A New York paper says, there is now confined in the city's prison in this city, a gentleman (Rowland Steenson), who, less than five years ago, figured splendidly among the private bankers of London. He is condemned for a debt of 80,000 dollars, at the suit of a former partner (Parkins) of London, who is also an inmate of the same prison, on executions for several large amounts. The banker is dependent upon charity for his food. What are the vicissitudes of fortune!

DISASTERS AT SEA.

A variable and tempestuous weather which has prevailed seemingly over the whole British hemisphere for several weeks, has left its usual record of death and disaster behind it. The accounts from almost every part of the western coast are most distressing. In and around Liverpool the hurricane appears to have been uncommonly severe, and attended with many fatal results. On Wednesday, Nov. 27, the chain of one of the anchors of the floating-light-ship off Liverpool having snapped, the vessel got herself and the hulk towed into harbour, and, afraid to trust their safety in such a hurricane to the remaining chain and anchor. During the night, the ship, Blaney steam-boat, on her voyage from Belfast, endeavouring to make for the harbour, is supposed to have gone off her course, and run for Ayr Point (the west entrance of the Dee), mistaking it for the floating-light off Liverpool. The consequence was, she ran on the banks and went to pieces, when every individual on board, amounting in all to forty-seven, perished. The only living thing that escaped, indeed, a poor pig, of which there were upwards of 600 on board—the owners of them, dealers in these animals, constituting the greatest number of the passengers. The cabin passenger was a Mr Purden, of Newry.

On the following night, a pilot-boat, the Good Intent, on board a number of the pilots employed in taking the vessels out during the week, was wrecked at Colly, on the Lancashire shore, about thirteen miles from Liverpool, when thirteen, out of a crew of twenty-two, were drowned. It is supposed to have been on either of the above two nights that the sloop *Enterprise* of Kirkcubright, which sailed from that port for Liverpool on the 25th, was lost; nothing having since been heard of her, unless that her boat was drifted ashore on the Preston sands on the 4th December. There were nine individuals on board.

The Dumfries Courier (Dec. 25) contains an account of the loss of the schooner *Clyde* of Bristol, upon the *Isle of Fleet*, off Gatehouse harbour, on the 18th December, the captain of which was drowned.

In addition to these, there are innumerable other accounts of individual accidents, boats upset or swamped, persons swept away in rivers, &c., from almost all parts of the north and west coasts.

STRAY FACTS.

Whale Trade of America.—It is computed that in the United States there are about 800 whale ships, employing 10,000 men, and bringing home every three and one-half years 227,960 barrels of oil, worth about 4,000,000 dollars. The outfit for each ship for two years and a half cruise is estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 dollars.

In all France, during the year 1831, only twenty-five persons were executed, of whom 23 had been convicted of murder. The same year in England alone, the number executed was 52, of whom 12 had been convicted of murder. Hence in France only two, but in England twenty, a vastly smaller population—no fewer than forty, extensive of murderers, died by the hand of the executioner.

There are upwards of 300,000 tons white salt, and 500,000 tons rock salt, shipped from Liverpool in the course of the year, which, according to the lowest average

computation, will amount to at least £200,000 annually.

It is believed that an individual can at this moment produce about 200 times the quantity of cotton goods, by means of the improved machinery now in use, than an individual could have produced at the accession of George III. in 1760.

The term *Martinet*, which is used to denote a strict disciplinarian, is of French origin. In fact, an officer of that name was employed by Louis XIV. in the campaign of Holland to discipline the infantry, and the regulations which he established are still preserved. The introduction of the bayonet is owing to him, as is also the invention of pontoons.

The introduction of the progress of bleaching by chlorine has added largely to the supply of materials for paper-making; for not only the waste of our cotton factories, but even the worn-out bags in which cotton is imported, are now made to serve the same purpose as linen rags; so that neither the loss of the continental rags, in which the Americans outbid us, nor the daily increasing consumption of paper, have occasioned any increase of its price. It is not only of superior quality, but 50 per cent. lower than it was twenty-five years ago.

SCOTLAND.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCH.

It appears from a paper recently laid before the Town Council of Edinburgh, that, when the salaries of the clergy and the interest of the value of the churches are united, there is a loss upon every church, ranging from £69 to £1519, and amounting in the aggregate to £12,300, or nearly one thousand pounds each at an average. The total number of worshippers is 9218, out of a population which, in reference to this subject, cannot be calculated at less than 80,000. The seats unlet are 4815. In the churches served by two clergymen, the unlet seats are to those let as five to four. In the Tron Church, the cure of souls is conducted at an expense to the community of six guineas for each worshipper. The expense for providing clergy alone is at the rate of 4s. 9d. for each individual in the whole population, while in Glasgow it is only 1s. 0½d.

From a separate document, it appears that, while the sittings in established churches in and about Edinburgh amount to 18,850, of which about a third are unlet, those in dissenting and other voluntary places of worship are 46,940, nearly all of which must be let, as such places of worship are only built when there is a necessity for them.

At a recent meeting of the Glasgow Town Council, a resolution was "tabled," to the effect that the Magistrates and Council surrender their right of patronage of the city churches into the hands of the communicants, on condition that the latter pay ministers' stipends, and other expenses of worship, with a reasonable rent for the use of the buildings; and another, that Parliament be petitioned to abrogate the all-endowment connections betwixt church and state, and apply the funds now dedicated to their support to secular national purposes.

The Perth magistracy have resolved, that, on all future vacancies which may occur in the churches of that town, they will appoint no candidate who has not two-thirds of the votes of the communicants in his favour, reserving to themselves the right of selection, should there be two or more candidates with an equal number of votes.

CENTENARY OF THE SECESSION CHURCH.

On Tuesday (Dec. 10), the members of the Secession Church in Edinburgh celebrated the centenary of the foundation of their church by a public dinner in the Waterloo Rooms; Doctor Brown, of the Broughton Street chapel, in the chair, supported by Dr Jameson, and Dr Wardlaw of Glasgow. About 400 individuals were assembled on the occasion. In introducing the appropriate toast of the evening, the Chairman took a review of the principles of the original Seceders, who never contemplated a permanent disunion from the church of Scotland, but only until the necessary reforms should be effected in her. But, after 100 years had elapsed, such a prospect seemed more distant than ever. There was a prospect, however, of the Secession being brought to an honourable termination in another way—namely, by the dissolution of the national establishment; and if this was not effected by the wise and wary hand of legislation, "there was reason to believe that it would soon be fiercely torn asunder by the reckless hand of tumultuary violence." He stated in the course of his speech that the Secession Church at present numbered more than 400 congregations in this country, and included besides a large body in Ireland and America, by far the greater part owning the ecclesiastical authority of the United Associate Synod. After expressing a hope that all sectarian titles and distinctions amongst them would speedily merge in the denomination of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the Rev. Doctor concluded with the toast—"The Secession, and may it last as long as there was any need for it, and no longer." Dr John Ritchie (Potterrow chapel) proposed the memory of the four founders of the Secession Church—Wilson, Erskine, Moncrieff, and Fisher—upon whom he passed a high eulogium. He said the question now came to be this, whether the established church was to continue to be upheld at the expense of every body but that establishment, or whether it was to be levelled to the ground for the benefit of every body, and more particularly for the benefit of those within it? For his own part, he felt

as certain as that he then stood in his place, that the established churches of the three kingdoms would soon be swept away.—The Rev. Mr McGilchrist (Rose Street chapel), in proposing "The British empire, and may its government ever be regulated with due regard to the pre-eminent rights of conscience, and the religious freedom of all the citizens," congratulated his brethren that "regenerated France had started from her lethargy to join her elder sister Britain in the same bright career of religion and morality, fulfilling the universal reign of truth, when the earth should become one grand temple of knowledge, of social order, of happiness, piety, and virtue."—Many other toasts were drunk, and the meeting separated at a late hour.

The Secession Centenary has been celebrated in a similar manner in various other towns in Scotland.

Nov. 26. A very numerous and respectable meeting held in St Andrew's Church, Edinburgh, for the purpose of expressing sympathy for the fate of the Poles, and adopting means to relieve them—the Lord Provost in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr Cunningham and Mr J. S. More, advocates, Dr Huie, and others; and resolutions were passed for distributing subscription papers, and otherwise craving contributions to the funds of the Edinburgh Association in behalf of the Poles.—The Polish exiles in France have struck a medal in honour of our countryman, Mr Cutlar Ferguson, for his persevering and eloquent advocacy of their cause in the British Parliament.

—27. A sumptuous dinner was this day given to Sir John Hope, Bart. of Pinkie, colonel of the Mid-Lothian yeomanry, by the officers and privates of the corps, when a splendid piece of plate, value 200 guineas, was presented to him. Upwards of 100 noblemen and gentlemen were present as guests.

—30. An hospital for the maintenance and education of the sons of respectable teachers and farmers was this day opened at Louisville, near Duddingston, by the admission of eighteen boys. This establishment has been instituted upon the bequest of the late Mr Louis Cauvin, originally a teacher of French in Edinburgh, but latterly an agriculturist at Louisville, who left the bulk of his large fortune for this benevolent purpose.

Dec. 1. Lord Arbutnot was re-elected Lord Rector of University and King's Colleges, Aberdeen, for the ensuing year.

—2. Lady Saloun's beautiful cottage, near Inverness, was destroyed by fire. Some of the most valuable of the moveables, including her ladyship's jewels, some money, the plate, family pictures, and books, were preserved.

3. A numerous public meeting of the Society for the Abolition of Church Patronage, and others interested in that object, was held in the Waterloo Hotel, for the purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament, praying for the total abolition of the present system of patronage in the Church of Scotland. Among the gentlemen on the platform were Mr George Sinclair, M.P.; Mr A. Johnston, M.P.; Mr Colquhoun, M.P.; the Rev. Dr M'Crie; the Provost of Leith; Sir Wm. Seton, Bart.; Mr A. Dunlop, advocate; Rev. H. Grey; Rev. Dr Muirhead, &c. A large number of ladies were present. Mr Sinclair, M.P., was called to the chair, and addressed the meeting in a long speech, in which he depicted the evils of patronage in strong colours, and represented it as being most detrimental to the interests of the established church, which he would be sorry to see swept away, but would prefer that alteration to the continuance of patronage. Mr A. Johnston, Mr Colquhoun, Sir William Seton, and Mr Tennent, respectively addressed the meeting in moving the various resolutions—to petition both houses of Parliament to abolish the grievance of patronage—to call on town parishes and presbyteries throughout Scotland to co-operate in this object, &c. Towards the conclusion, Dr M'Crie addressed the meeting at some length, and was received with much applause. He said he was obliged to condemn his brethren of the Secession, who had receded from the good ground which their fathers had taken up; and who, instead of seeking the reformation, were wishing and endeavouring to effect the downfall of the establishment. He considered the church of Scotland as the church of the people of Scotland. The reverend Doctor quoted the act confirming presbytery in Scotland, and contended that, whenever it ceased to be the general religion of this land, its Parliamentary principle will be gone, and it would soon be removed. He was a warm friend to the church of Scotland; but he did not mean that church with which the chairman was connected, or the church of which he was himself a member—he meant the reformed constitution of the church of Scotland.

21. The Court of Session rose for the Christmas recess, and sits again on the 14th of January. The box-day is the 4th of January.

The autumn meeting of the Caledonian Hunt, year 1834, is appointed to be held at Dumfries. The Earl of Haddington is president, and J. J. Hope Johnstone, Esq. of Annandale, is treasurer of the hunt for 1834.

The Board of Stamps have agreed that spoiled stamps are to be taken in by the distributors in Glasgow, and sent periodically to the head office at Edinburgh, and, on their being found correct, other stamps will be issued for them in Glasgow.

We mentioned in our last, that a keen competition had this year taken place among the Glasgow students respecting the choice of a rector, and that equal votes had been given for Solicitor-General Cockburn, and Sir Daniel K. Sandford, Professor of Greek. Mr Cockburn subsequently gave the casting vote in his own favour (as rector *pro tem*), and explained his reasons in a published letter to be—1st, That, by the statute, no professor is eligible as rector or principal of the college in which he holds his professorship; and 2dly, That his sense of duty to the Glasgow College would not allow him to bring on another disputed election, or the risk of the rectorship standing vacant till next year. He has, accordingly, been re-installed.

Louis Phillip, King of France, has recently written to Doctor Chalmers, for the purpose of being supplied with the plans of education which have proved so eminently successful in Scotland, and also with the best methods of conveying Scriptural knowledge to his people.

The Phenakistiscope, or Magic Disc.—An exceedingly ingenious toy with this name has recently been invented upon the Continent, and introduced into Edinburgh by Mr Dun, optician, and Messrs Forrester and Nichol, lithographers. Those who have not had the pleasure of seeing this curious instrument can hardly form a conception of its character. It consists of a circular piece of card attached by a hole in its centre to an appropriate axle and handle. On the outer edge of the card are drawn, we shall suppose, a series of figures of men all in the act of leaping, but no figure is exactly in the same attitude. One is standing as if resolving to leap, the next is bending himself as if going to set off, the next again is in the air, and the next is landing. Above these figures, all round the card, are small slits or holes, and if the eye of the spectator look through one of these holes, whirling the card round with the hand at the same time with its figured side towards a mirror, he will, by the rapid motion, see represented in the glass the whole of the figures, as if in actual individual motion. Correctly speaking, the rapid motion blends the attitude of one figure with another, and hence the delusion. By the same principle, drawings of machinery on the disc will appear as if in motion, which may possibly lead to the practice of superseding the use of models; and, in fact, we know scarce any kind of change the representation of which is beyond its reach. We express with readiness the pleasure we experienced from an inspection of the representations got up by the gentlemen who introduced it into Edinburgh. If the giver of Christmas or New-Year presents desire to present what will delight the young mind, strongly excite its curiosity, and awaken its powers of invention, let the phenakistiscope be that present.

SCOTTISH BANKRUPTS.

From November to December inclusive.

John McMillan, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh.—John Buchanan and Company, commission-agents, Glasgow, and John Buchan, some time grain merchant, and Francis Erskine, writer there, partners thereof.—Alexander MacDougall, innkeeper and spirit-dealer, Rothsay.—David Maxwell, clothier and merchant, Dundee.—Robert Fraser of Torbreck, Inverness-shire.

JANUARY. 1834.

HISTORICAL CHAMBERS'S NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS, EDITORS OF "CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL,"
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REACTIONS.

PUBLIC opinion, ever since it first came into prominence two centuries ago, has been found liable to those strange oscillations, which, in modern political phraseology, are styled *reactions*.

The first display of public opinion upon a considerable scale, was certainly that which took place in the reign of Charles the First, for the restriction of the royal prerogative and the humiliation of the established church. It slowly rose during the two preceding reigns, and might indeed be considered as a natural consequence of the impulse given to the minds of men at the Reformation. It was only, however, against the government of King Charles that it assumed a decided and important character. It is hardly necessary to remind the reader that the current flowed in one way till it had overthrown the king, the aristocracy, and the church, and surrendered the liberties of three nations into the hands of a military adventurer. On finding all their well-remembered struggles end in this way, the people began to think that the pursuit of liberty was not so safe or satisfactory a course as they had previously supposed, and, being unable to determine upon any mid-way, they were not contented till they had once more thrown themselves at the feet of an unrestrained king and a dominant clergy. Under Charles the Second, and his brother James the Second, they continued to be satisfied with what they had formerly raised a civil war to destroy, till the attempts of the latter monarch to restore the Catholic religion caused the Revolution of 1688. This, so far as politics were concerned, might be described as the second and lesser oscillation of the pendulum. The people were not so much disgusted with monarchy as to wish for its abolition, which they had done before; they only desired that it should be fixed within comparatively moderate limits. In respect of religion, it was almost as violent an oscillation as possible. The people had been so much alarmed by the prospect of a revival of Catholicism, that, for a century and a half after, they feared to allow common privileges to the small portion of the nation who professed that faith.

The reaction for moderate monarchy did not long continue in a firm state after the Revolution: it split into two parties, one of which, including the dissenters from the church, supported the new government with great zeal, while the other, including the more zealous party of churchmen, clamoured for the restoration of hereditary and unconditional monarchy. At a time during Queen Anne's reign, the reaction for hereditary monarchy was so very powerful as to threaten the other with defeat and extinction; however, the accession of the Brunswick family in 1714, and their Whig administrations, restored the balance in favour of the latter, which maintained its ascendancy till the commencement of the reign of George the Third. The dread of a return of the Stuarts and of the Catholic faith was what kept the people attached to this reaction; and the termination of all feuds on that score, by the suppression of the rebellion of 1745, was what set them once more free. Up to that period, the Brunswick sovereigns had been compelled to govern with a steady regard to popular feeling, on account of the still existing rivalry of the exiled Stuarts. But it is amazing how soon after 1745 the rulers began to take more upon them, and the government to clamour against encroachments, or in favour of ameliorations. So far back as 1753, the publications of the day will be found to contain schemes for a reform of the representative part of the legislature, very little different from those which have recently occupied public attention. About this period, too, commenced those struggles at certain open elections,

between the ministerial and popular influences, which, till the reform bill, constituted a kind of standard for measuring the democratic strength. With George the Third in 1760 came an entirely Tory system—either an avowedly Tory administration, or an administration operated upon in secret by the king and his personal friends, all of whom were of that complexion of politics. During the first thirty years of this reign, the spirit of liberalism increased in strength, though never to a degree sufficient to overthrow the Tory oligarchy in whom the state power resided. It received a strong impulse from the early events of the French revolution, but was quickly checked by the lamentable violences in which that transaction ended. Under a fear for all institutions and property, and even for life itself—the most powerful of passions—a reaction then took place, throughout almost the whole of the national mind, against the reforming party; and it was not till twenty years of disastrous war, and six hundred millions of additional debt, had stilled those alarms, that the current of public feeling took any decided turn. This was one of the most remarkable *flows* of the national mind in one direction, that had ever taken place. The defence of king, country, and church, formed one object, for which all classes of the community fought alike heartily; and not only was liberalism thrown into the shade, but any individual of the middle or lower ranks who professed such sentiments, was apt, when the people were rejoicing for a victory, to experience personal maltreatment. The sentiments of former patriots were looked back to as dreams, or if they were allowed a theoretic value, it was affirmed that to moot them at present was not expedient. In reality, during part of this reaction, what had before and has since been looked upon as only a fair expression of opinion, was held up as sedition and treason, and caused several individuals to be subjected to severe punishments.

Since the conclusion, again, of this war, another reaction has taken place. Men now declaim against the contest as one that tended to repress the best interests of the community; and the blame of that to which all, or nearly all, consented, is thrown exclusively upon the party of rulers and legislators who are most immediately concerned in setting it agoing. What is still more strange, men of all ages unite in reprobating it: the old, who commenced it, wonder how such a thing should have ever been done; and the young, who only know it by its expenses, wonder how the last generation, after committing such a mischievous absurdity, can look the present in the face. In fact, so entirely has public feeling been altered, that we are now proceeding in the very course which it lately cost us so much fighting to stay; we are now most nearly allied to that very nation with which we were then at enmity, while those nations which were then our allies are now the least likely to remain so.

As we are now in the midst of a *liberal* reaction, it is to be supposed that nearly the whole community are convinced that liberalism is the only right kind of politics. What a strange view does it afford, of the instability of popular sentiment, that, only forty years ago, it was supposed by an equally overpowering majority to be the wrong kind—that, from sixty to a hundred years ago, it was supposed to be the right kind, about a hundred and fifty years ago to be the wrong kind, and two hundred years ago to be the right kind again! One might, from this, be almost tempted to argue that popular sentiment was a thing altogether delusive. In reality, it is not so. The oscillation is just a natural result of the freedom of opinion enjoyed by this community, and of the influence which that opinion exercises upon public af-

fairs. At one time we have the set of opinions of one party triumphant; at another time we have the other. Each of them, when dominant, is impelled by opposition to go to its utmost extreme; this produces damage and error; the people become disgusted, even with what was formerly their idol, and the contrary system is then brought into action and into popularity. When this, in its turn, has run its course, and degenerated into wrong, the other is restored. The mood of the public mind, in either case, is just like certain diseases of the body, which must run to a certain point in severity before a cure can be effected. It is evidently, however, the extreme of the one system of doctrines which always brings on the other. The tyranny of Charles I.—the anarchy at the end of the Commonwealth—the liberties taken by James II. with religion—the late tremendous war for putting down liberalism—have all been causes of this kind, and their effects have been most decided. It might be an interesting question for discussion, whether the pendulum is likely ever to come to any thing like a settlement—whether, after all kinds and degrees of doctrines have been tried, any set might be fixed upon for regular and continuous practice. We suspect that no such result will take place so long as communities remain in any thing like their present state. The inequalities of the condition of various classes of men, both in point of goods and intelligence, appear to us as effectual obstacles to the settlement of a point where co-sentaneousness of feeling, as well as an unanimity of opinion, is evidently so necessary. In all probability, then, we shall go on oscillating in this fashion for centuries; sometimes idolising the pleasing idea of universal freedom; at others prostrating ourselves before the notion of a just and salutary constraint upon the licentious tendencies of a weak and deficient human nature.

Foreign History.

FRANCE.

THE session of the two Chambers was opened on the 23d December, by the king in person, who went to the Chamber of Deputies, accompanied by most of his family and great officers. His majesty commenced as follows:—"Peers and Deputies—Gentlemen—The tranquillity of France has not been disturbed since your last session. It is in the enjoyment of the blessings of order and peace. In order to render them lasting, we shall persevere with energy and patience in the same system. An unceasing vigilance is still necessary; insensate passions and culpable manoeuvres are at work to undermine the foundations of social order. We will oppose to them your loyal concurrence, the firmness of the magistrates, the activity of the administration, the courage and patriotism of the national guard and of the army; the wisdom of the nation, enlightened as to the danger of the illusions which those who attack liberty, in pretending to defend it, seek still to propagate; and we shall insure the triumph of constitutional order and our progress in civilization. It is thus, gentlemen, that we shall at length put an end to revolution, and that we shall fulfil the wishes of France. I thank her for the support she has given me; I thank her for the tokens of confidence and affection with which she has surrounded me. I received them with emotion in such of the provinces as I have been able to visit, and I render thanks to Providence for the blessings which our country already enjoys, and for those which the future promises." The speech proceeded to allude to the new law of customs, which it hoped "will reconcile the protection due to industry with those principles of prudent freedom which enlightened governments

are disposed to admit." His majesty announced an amelioration in the state of the finances of the country, as well as various projects of law for general improvement. He stated that the dispositions of foreign powers towards France promise the preservation of general peace. The affairs of Portugal and Spain were briefly alluded to, and the suppression of the insurrection in the latter country anticipated; at all events, it was remarked, the French frontier is protected by the corps of observation. A strong hope was declared that France, "continuing to be intimately united with Great Britain," a settlement of the affairs of Belgium will be effected without any interruption to the tranquillity of Europe. The state of Turkey is briefly referred to, and an assurance is given that the French government will continue to watch over the preservation of peace in that country.—The king of the French is stated to have been well received on his way to the Chamber, and cordially greeted by the members of the legislature.

The Chamber of Deputies re-elected M. Dupin its president, and Messrs de Schonen, Benjamin Delessert, Etienne, and Beranger, its vice-presidents, as before; which indicated, at the very first, that the system pursued in the last session is to continue during the present. Against 220 votes for M. Dupin, there were only 40 for Lafayette, and smaller numbers for one or two other republicans.

Public attention was much excited about the end of December and beginning of January, by the fitting out of a naval armament in Toulon, which, with the reinforced British fleet in the Mediterranean, was expected to proceed to the Dardanelles, for the purpose of checking the proceedings of Russia in regard to Turkey. It was rumoured that the Russian ambassador would express his resentment of this measure by not offering the king the usual new-year congratulations. M. Pozzo di Borgo, however, formed the head and spokesman of the diplomatic body in this affair of courtesy.

In the course of discussion in the Chambers, Jan. 7, Baron Bignon, in name of the commission for drawing up the address, and with their unanimous approbation, delivered a very remarkable speech on the subject of foreign affairs. He dwelt at great length upon the treatment of Poland by Russia, and denounced the conduct of the latter power as directly subversive of the solemn treaties to which she was pledged. He alluded to Mr. Cuthlar Fergusson's motion in the British Parliament on this subject, and quoted Lord Palmerston's energetic speech against Russian injustice delivered on that occasion: he could have wished that some equally strong expression had been made by the French government. In very eloquent language, he then alluded, as if prophetically, to the future triumph of the Poles over their barbarian oppressors. From Poland to Turkey, M. Bignon said, the transition was not too rapid. The dangers of Turkey were consequent upon the ruin of Poland. There were recollections and facts in history, some of them not yet revealed, which rendered it impossible to rely on the disinterestedness of Russia. He then informed his hearers of the fact, that in 1803, the Emperor Alexander had proposed to give up Spain, Portugal, and Italy, to France, together with Bosnia, Albania, the Morea, and the islands, provided Napoleon would permit him to seize Constantinople and the Dardanelles; Constantinople, he said, would be merely a country-town to him, and the Dardanelles the key to his house. This project, however, Napoleon never would consent to.

The designs of Austria on Italy, and of Prussia on the German States, were then referred to; and M. Bignon said that the Congress now assembling at Vienna would add new links to the chain of their policy. But if their designs succeeded, there would be treachery against France. It could not be the desire of France that the treaties of 1815 should be observed, notwithstanding her love of peace, to preserve which she had submitted to such humiliation. M. Bignon continued—

"The least we can do is to require from the powers that are enriched by stripping us, that they remain within the extensive limits they have allotted to themselves; it is the least we can do to oppose them in increasing those limits; and the least we can do is to protest against new invasions.

"Well, gentlemen, as the three principal countries of Europe are threatened with invasion—as Turkey is incontrovertibly in danger—as danger impends over Italy and Germany—would it not be the height of imprudence to close our eyes in order not to see the storm until the moment it is ready to burst upon us? It is fitting, it is right, that the government should be beforehand acquainted with the opinions of the chamber. . . .

Before we come to a readjustment of the European territory, such as perhaps the ministry anticipates, there might be put into operation a series of gradual usurpations, which are the more dangerous, as, by being tolerated at first, they have a tendency to acquire by fact and by time a sort of legitimacy. It is therefore against these we must fortify ourselves. We must commence by not recognising them—by affixing our censure to them—from their very origin declaring their nullity."

As soon as M. Bignon concluded, the Duc de Broglie rose and said, that he thanked the orator for his speech, and the commission for their address, "every paragraph and principle of which the ministers adopted." He would wait till the debate was farther advanced, and reserve what he had to say for his reply.

The Duc de Broglie afterwards found that he had

gone too far in making this declaration, which had the effect of making all Europe for some days speculate on the probability of a war. He found it necessary to offer his resignation to the king, who, however, refused it; and the minister then gave an explanation in the chamber, by which he endeavoured to make it appear that what he said was entirely hypothetical.

The address in reply to the king's speech was carried by 288 against 43; the latter number must be considered as comprehending the whole amount of Carlists and Republicans in the Chamber. On the budget of the Minister of Finance being opened, it was found that the estimated expense for 1834 was a sum equal to L.41,200,000; the revenue only L.39,860,000. This deficit, with another arising from arrears, which makes it L.3,000,000, is to be supplied by a loan to that amount.

The trial of the twenty-seven (not 25) Republican conspirators, alluded to in our last, terminated on Sunday, Dec. 22, in their acquittal. During this trial, three of the prisoners' counsel used very intemperate language towards the Attorney-General, whom they openly styled a wretch and a liar, and to the judges, who were designated the vile menials and mercenaries of an usurper. The court in consequence condemned the three counsel, one to suspension from his functions for twelve months, and the other two to a similar penalty for six months. At this sentence—which has called general attention to the arbitrary power assumed by all courts of taking justice into their own hands for offences against themselves—the uproar and confusion, previously very great, became much increased. Every opprobrious epithet was bestowed on the court and government amidst the deafening bravos of the prisoners, whose republican cockades, undaunted mien, and threatening attitude, backed by the cheers of their *frères* and *amis*, who had gathered in large numbers, looked at one time so terrific that women fainted, and others took to their heels in dread of a conflict.

The French people are at last awakening to the truth, of which the English from their longer experience have been for some time aware—that the constitution of the representative body is the really vital question of government, and that their own rests on far too narrow a basis. For the first time, numerous petitions are now preparing from various parts of France for a more popular system of election.

UNITED STATES.

THE session of Congress opened on the 3d December. The speech of the president, which was extremely long, began with congratulations upon the happy condition of the Union. He says, "Our condition abroad is no less honourable than it is prosperous at home. Seeking nothing that is not right, and determined to submit to nothing that is wrong, but desiring honest friendships and liberal intercourse with all nations, the United States have gained throughout the world the confidence and respect which are due to the character of the American people, and to a policy so just and so congenial to the spirit of their institutions." With Great Britain the question of the north-east boundary remains unsettled; but the negotiations for the erection of lighthouses on the Bahamas have been successful. "It is gratifying to the friends of both [countries] to perceive that the intercourse between the two people is becoming daily more extensive, and that sentiments of mutual good will have grown up befitting their common origin, justifying the hope that by wise counsels on each side, not only unsettled questions may be satisfactorily terminated, but new causes of misunderstanding prevented." The president complained that France had not paid the first instalment, under the convention of the 4th July 1831. He then adverted to the relations of the Union with Russia, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, the Two Sicilies, Belgium, and the Sublime Porte. As to the finances of the United States, "the receipts into the treasury during this year will amount to more than 32,000,000 of dollars. The revenue derived from customs will, it is believed, be more than 28,000,000, and the public lands will yield about 3,000,000. The expenditures within the year for all objects, including 2,572,240 of dollars, 99 on account of the public debt, will not amount to 25,000,000; and a large balance will remain in the treasury after satisfying all the appropriations chargeable on the revenue for the present year." The revenue of the coming year will be sufficient to discharge the remainder of the national debt, and under circumstances an alteration in the tariff is not recommended. "We have waged two wars (he says) since we have become a nation, with one of the most powerful kingdoms in the world; both of them undertaken in defence of our dearest rights—both successfully prosecuted and honourably terminated—and many of those who partook in the first struggle as well as the second will have lived to see the last item of the debt incurred in these necessary but expensive conflicts faithfully and honestly discharged; and we shall have the proud satisfaction of bequeathing to the public servants who follow us in the administration of the government, the rare blessing of a revenue sufficiently abundant, raised without injustice or oppression to our citizens, and unencumbered with any burdens but what they themselves shall think proper to impose upon them." He strongly urged upon the Congress the necessity of a rigid economy, and an inflexible determination

not to enlarge the income beyond the real necessities of the government. The president justified the withdrawal of the government deposits from the United States' Bank, and observed strongly upon the misconduct of the bank which made such a step necessary. He alleged that the bank was systematically converted into an electioneering engine. In the point of the case, the question is distinctly presented whether the people of the United States are to govern through representatives chosen by their unbiased suffrages, or whether the power and money of a great corporation are to be secretly exerted to influence their judgment, and control their decisions. The president stated, "In my own sphere of duty, I should feel myself called on by the facts disclosed to order a *scire facias* against the bank, with a view to put an end to the chartered rights it has so palpably violated, were it not that the charter itself will expire as soon as the decision would probably be obtained from the court of last resort."

The president alluded with great uneasiness to the continual increase of disasters in the steam-navigation, and he recommended to the state legislatures to endeavour to remedy the evil by penal legislation. I said nothing respecting the colonization of the negroes but alluded to the impossibility of the Indians or whites living within the same limits. "Establish in the midst of another and superior race, and wit out appreciating the causes of their inferiority, seeking to control them, the Indians must necessarily yield to the force of circumstances, and ere long disappear." In conclusion, he recommended an amendment of the constitution, in relation to the mode of electing the president and vice-president of the United States. "Regarding it," says the president, "as all important to the future quiet and harmony of the people, that every intermediate agent in the election of these officers should be removed, and that their eligibility should be limited to one term of either four or six years, I cannot too earnestly invite your consideration of the subject."

The most important business to be brought before Congress on this occasion, was certainly the question of the bank charter. A trial of strength took place upon the subject almost immediately after the opening of the session. Mr. McDuffie, one of the members for South Carolina, proposed that a memorial presented to the house on behalf of the bank directors should be referred to a committee of the whole house with the general bank question; while the friends of the administration insisted upon its being referred to the committee of ways and means. On this question it was agreed expressly that a trial of strength should take place; and the government party obtained a majority of 133 to 96 votes. This is considered decisive of the fate of the bank.

It is well known that both houses of Congress formerly voted for the renewal of the bank charter—the institution having secured, by bribery, a great influence in their election. The president, in vindication of purity of election, and with a conscientious regard to the non-expediency of renewing the charter refused his assent, and thus placed himself at issue with the representative portions of the legislature. He would now appear to be in the fair way of overcoming the influences which he had then to oppose. The British press expresses great surprise at seeing the president of a republic do that which no constitutional monarch could do in the elder hemisphere. They do not reflect, that the veto in the latter is kind of fiction, while, in the former, being recent and deliberately entrusted by the nation into the hands of its chief magistrate, it is a reality, and must accordingly be acted upon.

SPAIN.

THE Carlist insurrection continued during the month of December to give considerable trouble to the queen's government, though it is evidently of a partial and ill-concerted nature to produce serious danger. The guerilla warfare proceeded as usual in Navarre; and in Biscay, Arragon, and Valencia parties of the insurgents appeared in considerable force. On the 21st (Dec.) a body of the queen's troops, amounting to 300 of the line, and 200 of the royal guard, commanded by General D'Espinosa, was completely defeated, and put to the rout by the Carlists under the celebrated chief Zavala, at Guernica, in Biscay. Nearly the whole of the guards, and eight of the other soldiers, were killed, and 120 wounded. On the 26th the rebels were strong enough to make a formidable attack upon Tolosa, but were successfully resisted. Zavala or Zavalla who is now represented as the real leader of the Carlist party, has been negotiating with General Valdez, but, from the high tone he assumed, no accommodation was arrived at. About the end of December, Morillo made an incursion into Portugal with a large force, for the purpose of seizing Don Carlos, who, with his general, Meriz was understood to be at Villa Real. The invader advanced as far as Braganza, but without succeeding in their object. Subsequently, General Rodil made another incursion for the same purpose, but equally without success. These aggressions upon his territory have greatly incensed Don Miguel, who is said to have proposed retaliating, by lending the aid of 3000 men to Don Carlos, for an invasion of Spain. The latter individual, however, does not seem inclined to hazard his own person in the warfare now instituted in his favour.

By far the most remarkable event of the month has been a constitutional movement in Catalonia. The municipality of Barcelona—the inhabitants of which are the most intelligent in Spain—adopted the resolution, at the beginning of January, of sending an embassy to the queen-regent, stating their wishes to the following effect:—“1. That the Spaniards receive a representative government, with the liberties connected with it.—2. The suppression of the abbies, and all the monkish rabble (y demas fravlesca calla).—3. The liberty of the press.—4. The reform of the clergy.—5. The distribution of its property among the people.—6. The suppression of the tithes and other imposts injurious to farmers and landowners.” The captain-general of the province, Llaner, not only countenanced these “wishes,” but dispatched them to the queen. It is stated that her majesty returned the packet unopened, and that it was spatched back again—accompanied in the latter instance by an expression of similar wishes from Quesada, captain-general of Old Castile, and a hint that they were participated in by several other governors of provinces, yet of men apparently very powerful in Spain. The queen now perceived that an extensive plan had been formed, in concert with her council of regency, to bring about a change of measures, and accordingly gave orders for a remodelling of the administration. The removal of the absolutist, Zea Bermudez, seems the chief object in view. The queen about the same time—but we are unable to say whether in consequence of the constitutional movement or not—caused the publication of a list of sub-delegates under the new territorial vision of the kingdom, and of their chief secretaries, the most of whom were found to be persons conspicuous for their sufferings in the constitutional cause. The Spectator of January 18 says:—“From information which we have recently received, and on which we place reliance, we are led to believe that the state parties in Spain is by no means understood in this country; and that it is systematically misrepresented in several of the leading papers. There are but two parties possessing real power in Spain, the Constitutionalists and the Carlists. The Juste Milieu, the queen's party, contains some adroit politicians, but is no hold upon the nation. It is essentially weak, and extremely unpopular. No permanent junction is possibly take place between it and the Constitutionalists or the Carlists. The only chance, therefore, which the queen-regent has of preserving the throne for her infant daughter, is by throwing herself tirely into the arms of the constitutionalists. The Carlist party is not the miserable faction of plunderers which some describe it to be. It comprises a very large and increasing portion of the people, and a number of men of great property and high influence, besides the priesthood. It receives the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants, who refuse to pay taxes to the queen's government. A compromise between this formidable confederacy and the constitutionalists is not impossible; but neither of them will listen to terms of alliance with the French or Juste Milieu, which is the object of their thorough detestation. It may suit the purpose of diplomatists and their organs to represent matters differently; but this is the actual state of parties in Spain.”

The Spanish government, which is much embarrassed by the deficiency of its revenue, has received proposals for a loan from M. Aguado, a Parisian banker, who seems perfectly to understand how to make the most of its necessities. He offers to fund a nominal capital of £6,600,000, at 3 per cent., for which the real capital advanced will be only £2,400,000; and for the use of this sum, the government is to pay £270,000 per annum, or nearly 12 per cent., with the ultimate chance of having to pay back two pounds or fifty shillings for every one pound borrowed, if its credit should improve, as may be expected under a reformed system! The minister to whom the proposal was referred has reported against accepting it, though it is not probable that any capitalist will offer better terms. Such are the consequences of bad faith. The Cortes' bonds are a warning to all monied men who might be disposed to embark in such speculations.

PORTUGAL.

THE state of parties in Portugal remains in the same condition as formerly—Pedro being possessed of Lisbon and Oporto, while Miguel continues in great strength at Santarem, with uncontrolled sway over almost all the kingdom except those two cities. The policy pursued by the former person still gives great dissatisfaction to the friends of his cause; his ministry is unpopular; and his treatment of one Count Taipa, who, for remonstrating against some of his measures, was arrested as a partisan of the enemy, has proved the cause of much obloquy against him.

On the 17th of December, Baron Romefort, an emissary of the queen-regent of Portugal, made a proposal from her majesty at Santarem, for a mediation of her court in conjunction with Great Britain, in the quarrel between Miguel and his brother. Don Miguel unhesitatingly rejected the proposal, and the baron immediately took his departure for Lisbon. It has been announced in this country on official authority, that Don Pedro expressed his willingness to accept of the terms proposed by this Anglo-Spanish mediation; which is not unlikely, as they probably involved the abdication of his brother, and the establishment of his daughter's authority. The official gazette at Lisbon soon after contained the offer of a general amnesty from

Pedro to the Miguelites, but without what alone could procure it confidence, official signatures. There seems reason to conclude that the British cabinet made this proposal of mediation, with some view to taking active measures in the event of Miguel's rejection, for forcing the restoration of peace. As stated elsewhere, the question of an armed interference in the Portuguese quarrel was understood to be a matter of keen debate in the cabinet about the 16th of January; one party being eager for the immediate transmission of an army to the aid of Donna Maria, and another (including probably the conservative part of the administration) protesting against such interference in the internal affairs of a foreign nation. It was even rumoured on Saturday, Jan. 18, that Earl Grey had resigned on the previous day, in consequence of the thwarting of his wishes on this subject. In reality, there seems more reason to conclude that Earl Grey was averse from interference. He visited the king at Brighton on the Thursday, returning on Friday, on which day he stated to Prince Talleyrand, with whom he dined, that his reception had been most gracious and satisfactory. On the same evening, the Courier contained a demi-official notice, that, for the present, Ministers had determined not to undertake an armed interference in the affairs of Portugal. This resolution, coupled with the satisfactory nature of Earl Grey's interview with the king, seems to indicate what we have surmised. But, indeed, it is easy to see that an interference could hardly be undertaken with any decency by the Ministers. They are bound, no doubt, to protect Portugal from invasion. This, however, is not the nature of the case, and no other pretext can well be urged. The Ministers have already profited by the promise they gave at their installation into office, of non-interference with foreign states; if they were now to break that promise, without adequate cause, their conduct would be justly liable to the severest blame, as being totally unregulated by principle.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

THE affairs of Holland and Belgium now present a marked contrast. While the financial measures of the latter country proceed with perfect ease and comfort, those of the former are greatly embarrassed—the supplies having been only passed by a majority of 28 against 24. The king of the Netherlands cannot long hold out against the popular opposition which seems to have been excited by his recent policy.

WEST INDIES.

THE abolition bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of Jamaica, by a large majority; but has been protested against at St Vincent's.

The Prussian government has made great progress in establishing its plan for the Commercial Confederation of Germany. There is to be an exemption from duties on German products in German states, a uniform tariff of duties on foreign products, and a uniform scale of weights, measures, and coins. The revenue, when collected, is to be paid into one common treasury, and divided among the different members of the Confederation, in proportion to their extent, population, &c., in lieu of the duties they now separately enforce. The evident object of Prussia is to gain a more extensive market for her own manufactures, by excluding those of foreign states—especially English—from the greater part of Germany. At present, our exports to those countries which are, or certainly will become, members of the Confederation, amount to about eleven millions annually. Thus the trade which is endangered by the Prussian project is of very great importance to us.—The details of this plan are not completed, but we may be sure that no time will be lost in their settlement. That numerous obstructions, and much practical wrong to the minor members of the Confederacy, will result from this new continental system, is very probable; but once established, it will be difficult to compel a relinquishment of it by the dominant power of Prussia. We at least in England have no right to complain of the vast loss of trade which will probably be occasioned by it. Our corn and timber duties afford an ample excuse to the German states for any retaliatory measures they may think it for their interest to take. The Confederacy includes the whole of Germany not under the sway of Austria, except Frankfort, which will probably be soon obliged to join it.

The Emperor of Russia has just been taking some very vigorous steps for retarding the progress of education in his dominions; an excellent method of preventing the increase of his own power.

An insurrection of a formidable nature broke out in Buenos Ayres on the 11th of October, occasioned by the House of Representatives having passed a bill prohibiting the journalists from inserting any political remarks in their papers. Four of the papers were consequently discontinued, but one persisted in discussing politics, and was ordered to be prosecuted. Upon this, great crowds of people, principally butchers, collected, and had a scuffle with the police; after which the cavalry galloped out of town, and made attempts to raise the country. They soon collected a considerable force, and, headed by General Pinedo, took possession of all the strong points in the neighbourhood of the city. The government relies for assistance on some troops in the interior. In this

condition affairs stood when the last accounts were dispatched, on the 26th of October.

There has been some severe fighting in Mexico, the hostile armies having recovered partially from the effects of the cholera. The rebels, under Arists, were completely defeated, at Mellado, by the president, Santa Anna, on or about the 16th of October—the exact date is not given. This victory will, it is hoped, restore tranquillity to the country for some time to come.

PROBABILITY OF A WAR.

IN the midst of pacific theories, and the pursuits appropriate to peace—internal improvement, education, political amelioration, and commerce—we have just been roused, as with a trumpet's voice, by the cry that one war, if not two, are about to be commenced. The first and most important was one in concert with France against Russia, for the purpose of rescuing Turkey from the almost closing talons of that voracious power. By the treaty of July 8, to which allusion was made at the proper place in this paper, it was agreed that Turkey should accept the aid of Russia, in preventing armed foreign vessels from entering the Dardanelles. The transactions since, so far as known, may be briefly traced. In October, the representative of Louis Philip at St Petersburg presented a note, expressing the profound affection of his master at this treaty, and avowing that, if its stipulations should lead to an armed intervention of Russia in the internal affairs of Turkey, the French government would consider itself at full liberty to adopt such a line of conduct as may be suggested by circumstances. In answer to this, it was represented by the Russian cabinet, that the treaty was a matter concerning no other powers than Russia and Turkey, and proceeded upon views which, when better explained, would be approved by other powers. “It is true,” says this document, “that this act changes the nature of the relations between Russia and the Porte; for in the room of long-continued hostility, it substitutes that friendship and that confidence in which the Turkish government will henceforth find a guarantee for its stability, and, if necessary, the means of defence calculated to ensure its preservation.” In all probability a similar correspondence will be found to have taken place between the British representative and the cabinet of St Petersburg. Nevertheless, both France and Britain have considered it necessary to prepare the means of asserting the freedom of the Dardanelles, and the integrity of the Turkish empire, by reinforcing their fleets in the Mediterranean. Besides the vessels which still continue to be fitted out at Toulon, it appears by recent advices from Smyrna that the British and French naval forces in the Levant are already considerable. The English ships of the line, Caledonia and Talavera, and the large steam frigate Salamander, with an engine of 200 horse-power, had just arrived from Malta. There are also in the Mediterranean the Britannia, with Admiral Malcolm's flag, the St Vincent, the Malabar, 74, the two cut-down ships Barmham and Alfred, the Madagascar frigate, and several sloops and brigs.

Early in December, the Porte took alarm at these formidable preparations, and demanded from the ambassadors of the respective nations an explanation of the circumstance. On being informed that the cause was the recent treaty between Russia and Turkey, the sultan gave orders to put the forts upon the Dardanelles into a warlike state, and to allow no vessel to enter the channel without a special permission. Since then, as we are informed by very recent accounts, the British fleet has put back to Malta on account of the weather.

Early in the past month, an article of a threatening character and official appearance, in an Austrian newspaper, reached the metropolis, where it was received by several of the newspapers, including the Times and ministerial Globe, with loud denance, and most warlike denunciations. The design of Russia was described by the former paper as having been fixed for several years to the appropriation of Turkey; and her late supposed hostility to political advancement in the west was alleged to have been merely a mask upon this grand object. Her resolution to execute her design was described as fixed, judging from her known preparations. “She has,” says the Times, “twenty-three sail of the line in the Euxine, moored within sixty hours' sail of Constantinople, and she has a land force ready to be embarked at a minute's notice, of between 30,000 and 40,000 men. Russia has, besides, a fleet in the Baltic of twenty-seven ships of the line. Is it then a question whether, when Russia employs such arguments as fifty sail of the line—one portion of them almost within cannon-shot of the Mediterranean; the other within a fortnight's sail of Liverpool or Hull—to confirm and enforce the dispatches of her negotiators—do we live to hear it asked whether Great Britain is to feel herself or her commercial interests secure, with no preparations but an additional ream or two of the raw materials of diplomacy in our Foreign Office?”

The appearance of subsequent articles in continental papers, and the retraction of an imprudent military outburst by the French minister De Broglie, have somewhat dispelled the prospect of war, and the feeling of the ministerial prints is by no means responded to in the same tone by the rest, or by the press in general.

neral. The disadvantages of an acquisition of Turkey by Russia are very palpable—though, after all, as a commercial question, it is one of little importance; but most are agreed that war must be avoided by all means, as its effects could not be much short of national bankruptcy, and consequent revolution and anarchy.

The other war above alluded to was one for assisting Don Pedro. It is understood that, during the week ending January 18, this question was keenly debated in the British cabinet, which was much divided in opinion, but at last determined to take no step of the kind.

IRELAND.

The agitation of the repeal question has been going on under the auspices of Mr O'Connell, during the past month; but, upon the whole, the tone of Ireland has been comparatively quiet during that space of time. The papers continue to display regular lists of outrages, and the Gazette of December 19 contained no fewer than nine government proclamations, offering rewards from L.30 to L.100, for the detection of the perpetrators of assaults, murders, and robberies, in the counties of Mayo, Louth, Armagh, Down, Kildare, and Tipperary.

Mr O'Connell has declared that he will make his motion for the repeal of the Union on the 15th of April.

Early in January, the crown solicitor wrote to Mr Barrett, offering to abandon all proceedings against him, provided that he would furnish evidence sufficient to convict Mr O'Connell of having authorised the publication of the libellous letter in the Pilot. To this letter a reply was sent, signed "Richard Barrett," stating that Mr O'Connell would admit the authorship, provided he should be tried by an impartial jury of Protestants unconnected with politics, or one composed of half Protestants and half Catholics. The crown solicitor sent an answer to this letter, stating the "insufficiency of the admission," and containing a notice to Mr Barrett that the sentence upon him would be called for. When the subject was before the court, however, on the 13th ult., an affidavit by Mr Barrett was produced, in which he declared that the letter written to the solicitor had neither been sent by him nor authorised by Mr O'Connell. In short, it must either have been a hoax, or the affidavit conceals a subterfuge. Further proceedings in this case were postponed.

While so little intelligence of a pleasing nature comes from Ireland, the following will be found truly agreeable to benevolent minds:—"A considerable portion of Mr Otway Cave's estate, which was held by a middleman, has recently come into his hands. The occupying tenants, owing to a grinding rack-rent, were not only deeply indebted, but steeped to the lips in poverty and wretchedness. On the 10th ult. they were assembled at Castle Otway; and language cannot describe the feelings of the poor fellows when they were informed that henceforward they were to consider themselves the immediate tenants of Mr Cave, that their rents were consequently reduced in about the proportion of a third part, and that the arrears due, amounting to several hundred pounds, were blotted out for ever."—*Tipperary Free Press*.

ENGLAND.

We understand that the King will go to town on the 4th of February to open the session. His Majesty will remain in London four days, then return to Brighton, where the court will continue till the 20th February.—*Brighton Gazette*.

His Majesty has transmitted to the Marquis of Chandos, through the privy purse, the sum of L.50 in aid of the fund for giving premiums to agricultural labourers.

The Duke of Wellington is likely to be the new Chancellor of Oxford University, in the room of Lord Grenville.

Lord Torrington has been finally appointed the new Lord of the Bedchamber.

Lord Howick succeeds Mr George Lamb (deceased) as under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Lord Grenville, the coadjutor of Mr Pitt during the early part of the late war, and himself prime minister in 1807, died on the 12th January, aged 75. His office of auditor of the exchequer is to be suppressed; but the duties are in the meantime to be performed by Lord Auckland, with the salary (L.2000) applicable to the inferior office of comptroller, which will be conferred on his lordship.

It is understood in the city to be the intention of government to transmit silver coin forthwith to the West India colonies, to the amount of L.500,000, probably as a preparation for the great measure of compensation, but certainly intended to form part of the currency of the islands.

The Lords of the Treasury have issued an order to the distributor of stamps, requiring that, after the expiration of two years from the date of publication, the files of all newspapers deposited with them shall be transmitted to the British Museum; and their lordships, at the same time, direct that particular attention shall be paid to keeping the series complete.

It is said to be decided that degrees shall be conferred in London, not by either King's College or the London University, but on the student of either, by a Board appointed for the purpose.

Miss F. Kemble has been married in America to a Mr Butler, but continues to appear on the stage under her former name.

The Revenue.—The income of the year ended 5th January 1834, is L.42,936,845. The income for the year ended 5th January 1833, is L.43,379,339. The decrease on the year is L.442,494. The income for the quarter ended 5th January 1834, is L.11,637,525. The income for the quarter ended 5th January 1833, is L.11,789,072. The decrease on the quarter is L.151,547. In the year, the great decrease is in the customs, L.612,894. There is an increase in the excise of L.183,741, and in the post-office of L.63,000. Taking the quarter's revenue, there is an increase in the excise of L.298,005, and a decrease in the customs of L.293,019, so that the one nearly balances the other. The decrease in the taxes is L.94,122, which is alone nearly L.3000 more than the total of the decrease in the quarter. The agitation which has taken place with regard to the inhabited house duty and window duty in the metropolitan districts, will partly account for the deficiency in the taxes. The ministerial newspapers assert that the income of 1833 exceeds the expenditure by a million and a half; which will in itself be sufficient to allow of the remission of the house duty.

The continued advance in the price of the funds causes much speculation in the city as to the cause. It appears that the East India Company, having a very large cash balance in hand, between L.3,000,000 and L.4,000,000, and having determined not to lend it out on private credit, however high (although some applications from leading monied men had been made for its use), has placed in deposit with the Bank of England, for a fixed period, a portion of the amount; the Times says L.1,500,000. It is further stated by that journal that the bank is to pay interest at the rate of two per cent. on this deposit; and that it is to be lent by the latter at a higher rate of interest to two of the leading city capitalists. This is the first instance known of any payment of interest on deposits made at the Bank of England, and may lead to important changes in the banking business of the metropolis. The Morning Herald, however, describes the loans referred to as having been made direct by the East India Company to two houses—that of Overend, Gurney, and Co., and that of Rothschild—and says, that the amount advanced to each is one million, on the security of stock. A considerable increase of the circulation is anticipated in consequence.

Jan. 14.—A numerous meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of appointing a committee with a view to the formation of a central Anti-Corn Law Society. Sir J. S. Lillie, in the chair. The assembly was addressed by Mr Rosson, Mr Owen, Mr Fearon, Mr Ashurst, Colonel P. Thomson, Mr Knapp, Mr Nicholson, and Col. Stanhope, in support of resolutions—that the natural tendency of the corn-laws is to cramp industry; to injure directly the merchant, manufacturer, and shipowner, by preventing the production and exportation of goods; that it also directly injured the landowner and farmer by producing mischievous fluctuations in the price of corn, and by checking the employment and consequent wealth of the consumers; that it was therefore desirable that the corn-laws should be gradually but totally repealed. The resolutions were agreed to, and a committee appointed.

A great anti-tithe meeting of the county of Devon took place on the 10th January. The assemblage may be fairly stated at about 3000—a considerable number for the season of the year—and it was generally admitted that the major part consisted of the leading yeomanry of the county. Mr Hamlyn proposed the petition, which was condemnatory of the tithe system, which the petitioners stated to be "at variance with the dictates of reason and the principles of justice, and most oppressively grievous, in cases that frequently occur, where the value of the whole crop will not clear the expense of raising it." The petition prayed that "the tithes might be permanently commuted on the basis of supposing the tithe-owner the tenth joint proprietor of the soil." The hon. gentleman spoke at some length in favour of the petition. Sir H. P. Davie, Bart., seconded it; and Mr Parrott, M.P. for Totness, ably followed on the same side. Captain Buller, R.N., of Whimpole, moved an amendment, the object of which was to get rid of the specific clause of the petition for commuting the tithe to a tenth of the land. He maintained that the only party that would be benefited by the abolition of tithes was the landowner; and, on the ground of common honesty, he could not permit any meeting of landowners to dictate to the legislature what the commutation should be. Above nine-tenths of the meeting were opposed to this view of the question; and the amendment, which was seconded by Mr Divett, M.P. for Exeter, was negatived by a most overpowering majority. Lord Ebrington, Mr Fellowes, and Mr Bulteel, expressed their opposition to the petition adopted, on account of the specific clause, very much to the dissatisfaction of the meeting. The meeting was characterised by one interesting and almost universal feature—the most unqualified expression of determination to get rid of the system altogether, if the legislature did not speedily amend it.

The autumn and early winter of 1833 have been remarkable for the number of storms which have visited the coasts of Western Europe and Eastern America, and the immense amount of damage to shipping which has been the consequence. On the last day of the year Liverpool was visited by a sudden and severe gale, which drove all the vessels in the Mersey, without exception, from their moorings.—On the same day, the metropolis was visited with a violent storm of wind and rain, which did considerable damage, principally in the suburbs. On the Thames, numerous tiers of shipping in the upper and lower pools broke from their moorings, and several of the colliers were injured. Two ballast-lighters went down off Deptford, but the men escaped by jumping into their boats. A barge filled with barrels and provisions was driven against New London Bridge; she soon filled, and went down near Billingsgate. Three persons were drowned by the upsetting of a boat in Limehouse Reach. A coal-barge was swamped and sunk near Bankside.—The greatest distress has been experi-

enced all along the southern coast of England, by the seamen, in consequence of the detention of their vessels some of them for eight, nine, ten, and even twelve or thirteen weeks, in port, on account of the unfavourable weather, these poor men receiving no pay while no sea.

There is scarcely a civilised state in Europe where the local records of births, marriages, and deaths, are irregularly kept, or so ill calculated to answer their avowed object, as they are in England; while there is no country in the world, where, from the migratory habits of our people, the extent of our empire, and the amount of our litigated funds (the distribution and ownership of which depend upon such records), a complete and accurate registration would be more useful, or is, in more indispensable.—*Times*.

The Globe states that Ministers are preparing bills establishing a system of civil registration applicable to sects.

The Lord Chancellor lately obtained a small pension for the eminent Dr Dalton of Manchester; Mr God has been appointed to a place, the duties of which are easy to fulfil, while its salary places him above want; Earl Grey has restored the royal pension of L.100 to Jamieson, the learned author of the "Scottish Dictionary."

Early in the month, the will of Mr R. Heber, who had for some time been sought for in vain, was found between two volumes in the library at his house in London. The personal property has been sworn to be L.600,000. After annuities of no great amount to various relations, he gives his sister, Mrs Cholmondeley, life interest in the whole of his property, real and personal; the whole, after her death, to go to his only niece, Miss Heber, daughter of the late Bishop of Cuthbert. The books in Mr Heber's library are estimated at 85,000, and the cost at L.150,000. The absurdity such a collection is very apparent, when we consider that rejecting 5000 volumes as dictionaries, 2000 would remain to be read per annum in a life of 40 adult years.

A thousand pounds in sovereigns was lately lost in a mysterious way between the Bank of England and the Navy Pay Office at Plymouth, which has determined the government to transmit sums to the outposts by confidential persons connected with the bank.

While the British landholders are asleep, the Americans are pouring their wheat into Canada, to be grown there, and then sent to this country as colonial flour. Last year the importation into the Clyde of what is called Canadian flour was equal to about a sixth part of all flour baked in the electoral district of Glasgow. It rapidly increases, and in a few years it will effect a reduction in the price of corn nearly as great as if trade were free. The average value of flour in the exporting districts of the United States is about 21 freight to Liverpool, 2s.; total cost in Liverpool, 2s. present price of wheat imported from Canada, 32s. Price by the transit through Canada, 9s.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

The Cambridge Chronicle states that a pension is about to be bestowed upon the widow of Belzoni.

At present there are 100 inmates of the Birmingham workhouse fewer than during Christmas last year, about 1000 less out-poor relieved by the overseers.—*Birmingham Journal*.

The number of emigrants to Canada, in the last three years, amounts to 133,970, and the markets for British manufactures have increased in a greater ratio than the population. During the last year, 1035 British vessels, amounting to 279,704 tons, navigated by 12,243 seamen have entered the port of Quebec alone. This astonishing trade has increased from 69 vessels, navigated by 731 seamen, in the year 1805. A million and a half value in British manufactures has paid duties of import.—*Leeds Mercury*.

Mr Laird, who was associated with Lander in his expedition to the Niger, and has just returned to England in the Columbine, brings with him accounts from Land then at Atta, to the 21st of July last. The following, regarding Lander, is the substance of his information. His trip up the river from the mouth of the Nun (a canoe) occupied him thirty-two days. He met Mr La and Lieutenant Allen, who had imagined he was either dead or had returned to England, descending the river with the steamer on their way back to the coast. It was on the 12th of July. Lander immediately arranged that Mr Laird should return to the coast in the Quorra, and gave back to him some part of the cargo from the Columbine; while, with the iron steamer, he would himself push on to Rabba and Boussa. He seems determined farther to distinguish himself by discovery, and by the establishment of a commercial intercourse with the natives, in which he had confident hopes of being successful. Mr Laird, during his sojourn in Africa, suffered greatly from fever. For several months he was confined to a miserable hut, till some of his bones had actually cut their skin. Lander expected to be in England by Christmas.

An effort was recently made by a party of the subscribers to the Liverpool Exchange Reading Room, to cause the doors to be shut during Sunday. A debate took place on the subject, and it was finally carried 65 against 25, that the room should be kept open.

A correspondent of the Times mentions that the number of churchmen in Nottingham, the population of which in 1831 was 50,000, does not exceed 5800; while the dissenting congregations number 12,000. The number of children taught in the Sunday schools of the establishment is 1678; in those of the dissenters, 5048. The statement disproves, as far as Nottingham is concerned, the assertion of a writer in the last Edinburgh Review that in England "not above a third or a fourth are adherents."

Drink for Horses.—Some innkeepers in Coventry and its vicinity have adopted the practice recommended by a member of the Bath Agricultural Society, of boiling the corn given to horses, and giving them the water to drink. Three bushels of oats, &c. so prepared, will keep horses better for working than double the quantity crude.

number of prisoners in the House of Correction at Wakefield is now about 150 less than usual, and this is accounted for by the restrictions that have been lately imposed. The diet has been lowered, the use of tobacco prohibited, and the prisoners are not allowed to speak to one another from the time of going into prison to coming out: if one is heard to speak to another, by night or by day, he is placed in solitary confinement for twenty-four hours; and this regulation is found to be productive of very beneficial results. Some who have lately been admitted have declared that if they go there again, it will be for something that will either hang or transport them, for they will never be doomed to silence.—*Tyne Mercury*.

The expenses of constructing railways are deceitful to the initiated. L.4000 per mile has been set down as the average cost of laying a double set of tracks; but Mr. Johnson's estimate of that from London to Birmingham averages L.21,786 per mile. The annual expense of working a locomotive engine on the Manchester railway was calculated originally at L.270, 12s. 10d.; but according to Mr. Grahame of Glasgow, L.2107, 14s. are actually expended for the purpose. These are facts full of interest to those who are now embarking their property in this way.—*Leeds Intelligencer*.

There are in Suffolk five contiguous parishes, the aggregate tithes of which amount to nearly L.2500 per annum, in not one of which is there a resident clergyman; the income destined and adequate to provide for resident incumbents, at L.500 per annum each, being entirely absorbed by one of the colleges at Cambridge, who employ two non-resident curates, at L.100 per annum each, to perform divine service!

More than six thousand persons have been put on board transports, as convicts to Botany Bay, during the last year. A vast number who have been sentenced are in prison or the hulks.

A curious fact, favourable to Mr. Lyell's theory of the earth, has just occurred in North America. During one of the late severe storms, a channel three hundred yards wide, and eight or ten feet deep, was opened across Long Point, a promontory on Lake Erie, where a canal at the expense of L.12,000 was contemplated, but which will be abandoned by this extraordinary convulsion of nature. The fact is incontestably vouched.

A brigand, named Vincent della Bianca, better known by the appellation of Sciavinetto, who has long been the terror of Lombardy, from his audacious robberies and murders, was lately discovered walking in the streets of Milan, elegantly dressed. Immediately he was recognised, and assailed by the police-officers, assisted by soldiers and the people, all eager to secure him; but the robber, armed with a pair of pistols and a poniard, defended himself with incredible intrepidity, killing two men, and wounding many others. Finding himself overwhelmed by numbers, he resolutely stabbed himself in several places, and at length extinguished life by cutting his throat.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

ELECTIONS.

The election of a new representative for Huddersfield, in the room of Captain Fenton deceased, commenced on the 6th of January. The candidates were Mr. Blackburne, a Whiggish Radical, Mr. Sadler, a Tory, and Captain Wood, a thorough Radical. At the close of the poll on the 9th, Mr. Blackburne had 22 votes, Mr. Sadler 147, and Captain Wood 108. Mr. Blackburne, who was declared duly elected, is opposed to the farther extension of the suffrage, until it shall be found that the present act has not produced the end it was intended to effect: he is favourable to the abolition of the corn-laws.

Mr. Edward George Granville Howard is returned to Parliament for the borough of Morpeth, in the room of his late brother, Mr. Frederick Howard.

Mr. James Cornish has resigned his seat for the borough of Totness. Lord Seymour, and Mr. J. T. Myne, of Teffont House, Wiltshire, are candidates to succeed him.

A vacancy was lately expected to take place in the representation of Marylebone, in the anticipation of Sir William Horne being elevated to the bench; and Mr. John Crawford, well known by his writings on eternal statistics, presented himself as a candidate, with an address of distinguished liberality. The prospect of Sir William's elevation has since been doubted. The death of Mr. James Brougham has caused a vacancy in the representation of the new borough of Kendal. We are not aware that any candidate has declared himself. Three gentlemen of Whig principles are named, and with almost equal confidence—Mr. Barham, Mr. Crackenthorpe, and Mr. John Wakefield, junior; the latter is a banker in Kendal, and a member of the Society of Friends.

EDUCATION.

The Lord Chancellor's secretary has addressed a letter to the trustees of various public charities, in which he expresses his lordship's desire to be informed whether they will be disposed to further, so far as lies in their power, plan for the consolidation of the funds of all public charities throughout the kingdom, and the appropriation of them to the purpose of "national education." The Lord Chancellor, with the view of furthering the interests of the Mechanics' Institution in this town, has undertaken to furnish a course of lectures on political economy, to be delivered to the members.—*Manchester Chronicle*.

The Secretary for the Home Department has issued orders to all schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, calling them to return lists of the number, religion, &c., of their pupils, the number of their assistants, and the salaries allowed to each.

The Belfast Northern Whig bestows high praise upon the school-books now in course of publication by the National Board of Education in Ireland. In the lessons

intended for children learning to read, useful information is judiciously given—a point hitherto much neglected by makers of school-books. In the fourth book of lessons, for instance, is a section upon "political economy and the useful arts," to which Smith, Babbage, &c. have been made to contribute; but the greater portion is ascribed to the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whately, who has thus (says the Northern Whig) applied his great powers of mind to the humble but most important task of drawing up, for the youth of Ireland, simple lessons in a science, with the general principles of which all should be acquainted; but which has hitherto been overlooked, not only in our schools, but in almost every seminary in the united empire. In the section referred to, his lordship has contrived to state the nature of value, wages, capital, taxes, letting, and hiring, &c., in such a manner as to furnish pupils with tolerably accurate ideas on these subjects.

A sum nearly equal to L.600,000 of British money has been set apart by the French government for public instruction during the ensuing year. The minister who superintends this department of the state-service has ordered each child attending the national schools to be provided with a copy of the New Testament. In order that the demand thus occasioned may be met, no fewer than 50,000 copies of the New Testament have been ordered, and it is understood that the Bible Society is to supply an equal number. In all probability the cause of Protestantism in France will be much advanced by this means.

In Prussia, a sixth part of the entire population is at school. Education in that country is under the control of the minister of public instruction, assisted by a numerous board, divided into three sections, corresponding with the three main branches of his official duties; public worship is under the cognisance of a board of thirteen lay and ecclesiastical counsellors; the board of public education is composed of counsellors, nearly the whole of whom are laymen; and a third, whose province is medicine, of eight counsellors. Each of the boards has an office for its correspondence, and there is a chancery, or public office, for the whole department, besides a private secretary for the minister's assistance. The total expense of conducting the department is L.11,090.

SCOTLAND.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

PUBLIC attention is at present attracted in an extraordinary degree to the state of medical education in Scotland. A system of regulations was established, Dec. 9, between the University of St. Andrews and a number of private medical teachers in Edinburgh, whereby it was arranged that the instructions of the latter gentlemen should be terminated by diplomas from the above university, both for surgery and medicine, upon certificates being shown by the applicants from a board of examiners established at Edinburgh, and composed partly of the said private teachers. The St. Andrews University, which comprises no such classes itself, thus makes use of its power in a way certainly not contemplated when that power was granted. At a meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Jan. 4, resolutions were passed, denouncing the procedure of the university "as being wholly uncalled for by any considerations of public expediency or utility, as a violation of the rights and privileges of this college, and as calculated, in as far as a smaller extent of education is demanded of candidates for that degree, than for the diploma of the college, to impede the exertions which this college have for many years been making to raise the qualifications of those who receive their licence." And a petition to the King was resolved on, praying his Majesty to "interdict the University of St. Andrews from all further procedure in this matter." On the same day, the "examinators to the University of St. Andrews" met, and protested against this petition, for various reasons, among which were, "Because it is absurd in the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to object to the course of study required of candidates by the University of St. Andrews, seeing that it is nearly the same as that required by the said Royal College, and more extensive than that required to obtain degrees in the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Glasgow, or the Royal College of Surgeons of London;" and "Because, if the universities do their duty, they have nothing to fear, possessing many advantages which their rivals do not enjoy. If they should relax in their exertions, there can be no reason why they should have exclusive privileges for their own pecuniary benefit, to the injury of the public."

It appears that the Royal College of Surgeons lately extended the course of education required for students, while the University of Glasgow took a course exactly opposite. A meeting of the medical students at the latter university took place, early in January, at which it was resolved to petition the senate against the measure, as one "having a direct tendency to lower the eminence and respectability of the profession." The chief point in question seems to refer less to the actual medical education, than to the literary and philosophical education which has generally preceded it. The universities of St. Andrews and Glasgow are for shortening and comparatively overlooking this part of the education of medical men. A Medical Reform Association has been established in London, for the purpose of obtaining some legislative enactment for an uniform and efficient system of medical study in Britain; and as a preliminary step, the society has issued circulars for procuring information respecting the actual state of such education over the civilised world, and announced prizes for the three best essays

"on the present state of the medical science and practice in the United Kingdom, and the most advisable and efficient mode of promoting the advancement and the improvement of both in all their branches."

EXPENSE OF EXECUTIONS.

By a Report drawn up by Councillor Chambers, on the subject of the expenditure incurred by the city of Edinburgh in alighting criminal prisoners, and of supporting the national jail, which was laid before the Town Council last month, it appears that the citizens of Edinburgh are burdened with an expense of nearly L.500 a-year upon an average, in supporting criminals no way connected with the city jurisdiction. This statement has attracted considerable notice, and will most likely lead to a reform in the present highly injurious system of alighting county and crown prisoners in the jails of the royal burghs, solely at the expense of the inhabitants of these towns. The most curious part of Councillor Chambers's report is that relative to public executions. "In the period of three years (says he), from October 4, 1830, to September 14, 1833, there have been five executions in Edinburgh, the total expense of which amounts to L.215, 8s. 6d., which sum has been paid by the city. Three of the executions were of persons whose crimes had been committed without the city, and the expense incurred for their executions amounted to L.131, 6s. 3d. The expense incurred for the remaining two executions of persons whose crimes had been committed within the city, was L.84, 2s. 3d. Average expense of each of the five executions, L.43, 1s. 8½d."

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT OF EDINBURGH.

THE death of Dr. Inglis, leaving a vacancy in one of the collegiate churches of Edinburgh, and one of the least-frequented of that class, has urged the Town Council to take measures for a legalised reduction of the numbers of the city clergy. On the 15th January, a deputation of the Council had a conference with a deputation of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, with a view to obtain the consent of the church to the uncollegiating of the double charges. The clergy expressed no objection to the uncollegiating, but opposed the reduction of the numbers of the clergy. They think it rather necessary that more clergymen should be appointed. In consequence of the result of this conference, a motion has been announced in the Council, "That every effort having been made to induce the Presbytery to consent to a diminution of the clergy, by the uncollegiating of the Edinburgh churches which have still two ministers, and the Presbytery having intimated their decided dissent to such a measure, the Town Council ought to lose no time in going to Parliament for this object, either separately or by introducing the purport of the above motion into any other bill, as may be considered most expedient."

It appears from an inquiry instituted by the Town Council, that the demand of the Edinburgh Presbytery for new churches, on the ground that the poor are excluded by high seat rents from those already in existence, is not tenable. Of the 15,000 sittings in the present churches, there are 3032 under 6s., of which 903 are let, and 2129 unlet; 3032 between 6s. and 9s. 6d., of which 1429 are let, and 1603 unlet; 3050 between 10s. and 15s., of which 2148 are let, and 902 unlet; 3012 between 15s. 6d. and 20s., of which 2063 are let, and 949 unlet; 3015 between 20s. and 42s., of which 2663 are let, and 352 unlet. It thus appears, that, in the established churches, only the dearer sittings (those which serve for the ostentation of the wealthier orders) are generally let; that the poor, though offered sittings in these churches at rates far beneath the prices of seats in dissenting chapels, do not attend; and that, so far from additional accommodation being required for the poor, there are already unlet sittings for that class of people, equal to at least three entire churches. Since the publication of this document, which has made a great impression in the city, a member of the Presbytery has endeavoured to show that many of the cheaper unlet sittings are in places where neither seeing nor hearing is possible. This may be the case with a few hundreds at the utmost; but making every allowance for these, there must still be good church accommodation for two congregations, if it were only possible to collect them. Perhaps no blame is due to the city clergy, as individuals, for their failure to attract the humbler classes: the truth is, wherever there is a choice of places of worship, the upper orders in general prefer those connected with the establishment, which for some reason, certainly not a spiritual one, they deem the most respectable; while the mechanical and inferior portion of the trading classes, generally actuated by spiritual motives only, prefer the tabernacles of dissent. This is so conspicuously the case all over Scotland, that the members of the Presbytery of Edinburgh cannot fail to be aware of it. Actuated, nevertheless, by a desire—no doubt sincere—of sustaining the establishment in all points, essential and unessential, they are pressing the impoverished and bankrupt city to erect two new churches, which a former magistracy agreed to do, and are thus adding much to an embarrassment already sufficiently great. The friends and enemies of the church appear in many instances alike anxious that they should succeed in this and similar measures—the former from an idea that the establishment is to be by such means supported, and the latter from an expectation that its ruin will only thereby be hastened.

FEBRUARY, 1834.

The following view of the cost of the establishment in Edinburgh has been drawn up from the official statement, and may appropriately conclude this notice. It appears that after deducting the seat rents paid by the hearers in the establishment, the religious instruction of each of them costs the public annually the following sums:—In St Stephen's, 10d.; New North Church, 9s. 5d.; St George's, 10s. 1d.; St Mary's, 10s. 2d.; Tolbooth, 16s. 8d.; New Greyfriars, L.1, 5s. 5d.; High Church, L.1, 6s. 11d.; Lady Yester's, L.2, 9s. 3d.; St Andrew's, L.3, 1s. 10d.; Old Greyfriars, L.5, 10s. 2d.; Tron, L.5, 15s. 6d.; College, L.5, 19s. 6d.; High School Hall, supposing 80 sitters, L.17, 0s. 9d. General average, L.1, 6s. 6d. If the 9298 sitters in the established churches live, on an average, for 35 years under the pastoral care of the city clergy, their religious instruction, according to the table, will cost the inhabitants of Edinburgh L.430,514, 14s. 7d., after deducting the sums received for seat rents.

NEW BANKRUPT LAW.

At present, the subject of a proposed new bankrupt law for Scotland is engaging some degree of attention among the mercantile classes. Two different bills, one by the Lord Advocate, and another by the Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow, have been offered for consideration, against which many serious objections have been urged. It may be satisfactory to our readers to be informed, that a number of years ago a bankrupt bill was prepared by the Chamber of Commerce of Edinburgh, containing many salutary regulations, and arranged according to the natural order of the proceedings in sequestrations, some of the most important of which provisions have been latterly taken into the Lord Advocate's bill, and from thence again into that of the Glasgow Chamber, though apparently without any regard to order or arrangement in either of those bills. The gentleman who prepared the bill for the Edinburgh Chamber is Mr Alexander Campbell of Glasgow, to whom solely the public are indebted for the principal provisions both in the Lord Advocate's and the Glasgow Chamber's bill. Before proceeding to the legislature with either of the proposed bills, it behoves every man connected with the trade of the country to consider deeply their various provisions. It is, for instance, projected to appoint official trustees—men who will on all occasions step into the management of bankrupt estates—a scheme which practically will be so fruitful in jobbing or in furnishing places, and so much calculated to injure both debtors and creditors, that it should by all means be resisted. The grand desiderata in all cases of insolvency are a rapid winding up of the affairs, and cheapness and simplicity of movement; both of which are wanting in the two proposed bills. To assist in insuring these requisites, the sheriffs of counties, at least of certain districts, should have the power of expediting sequestrations, instead of the Court of Session exclusively; and it is to be hoped that this will form a clause in the bill which passes through Parliament. The trading classes in all parts of the country cannot too soon make rigid investigations into this exceedingly important subject, otherwise they expose themselves to the risk of all the evils which selfish and interested parties may with great ease entail upon them for years.

Dec. 13. The sum of L.200 was distributed by Lady Ramsay of Balmain, among the needy on the estate of Chisholm, in Inverness-shire. The poor assembled at Erenless Castle, and received the benefactions, according to their wants, some families obtaining L.4 and L.5 each.

—23. A public meeting was held in the Tron Church, Edinburgh, to consider the best means of obtaining the removal of all restrictive privileges which prevent the free exercise of any craft or calling within the city, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder in the chair. The meeting, which was quite crowded, was addressed by Mr Aytoun, advocate, Mr Mackenzie, jeweller, Mr Adam Black, bookseller, Mr Gourlay, tailor, Mr R. W. Jameson, advocate, Mr Blackie, spirit dealer, Mr Matthew Wingrave, and others, who all deprecated the monopolies enjoyed by the several incorporated trades, as injurious alike to the unprivileged craftsman and to the community, and resolutions to petition Parliament for the removal of these restrictions were carried amid loud acclamation, as also to memorialise the Town Council to use their endeavours to promote that object. The speech of Mr Jameson was chiefly an appeal in favour of his client, Mr J. Hogg, shoemaker, who was at the time incarcerated in the Canongate jail, by the Incorporation of Shoemakers, for non-payment of tribute money, and for whose benefit a collection was made at the door.

—28. At six in the evening, William Ritchie, a labourer, returning from his work near Elgin to his house at the village of Longbridge, about two miles from that town, was barbarously murdered on the high road from Elgin to Fochabers. A man of the name of Noble, a deserter, and who had been working as a labourer at Brodie, was apprehended on the ensuing Saturday, Jan. 4, at Port George, on suspicion of having committed the deed. He stoutly denied his guilt, but prevailed in his answers.

Jan. 3. There was a strong muster of Whigs, with a mixture of Liberals, and followers of the noble house of B. eadlaba, at Perth to celebrate, by a public dinner, the return of Lord Ormelie for the county. Mr Graham of Redgorton was in the chair; among the company were Mr Jeffrey, Mr Halyburton, Admiral Adams, Mr J. A. Murray, Mr Fox Maule, Colonel Abercromby, Mr W. C. Aytoun, and Major Ferguson. Lord Ormelie, on his health being drunk, in a speech of some length defended the measures of Ministers, and his own conduct in supporting them generally, though some questions he had felt it to be his duty to vote against. Mr Fox Maule gave the health of Earl Grey; and the cheering, proposed that of the Lord Advocate. Mr Jeffrey, in his having entered into public life at too late a period. In reference to the strong ground which the Tories formerly held in Perthshire, he considered the return of Lord Ormelie the most signal triumph of reform which had been gained in the whole kingdom.

—5. A lad named Morrison stabbed a companion named William Farquhar in the Seagate of Dundee, in consequence of a quarrel after drinking. The wounded youth died in a few minutes. The other surrendered himself to justice, and has confessed his crime. Both lads were only about seventeen years of age.

—8. The Presbytery of Glasgow agreed, by a majority of 16 against 10, to petition Parliament for the repeal of the act of patronage of 1712, and restore the act of 1690, by which the appointment of ministers to vacant churches in Scotland was placed in

the heritors and elders—with the following amendments:—"That the electing heritors shall be communicants, above twenty-one years of age, and should vote according to the rights which, as heritors, they enjoyed before the vacancy took place: That the electing elders should have held their office at least one year within the parish, previous to the vacancy; and that, if it should happen that there is not a sufficient number of elders, to constitute a session, the Presbytery shall be empowered to supply the deficiency, by electing the necessary number from the other bodies of electors: That to these two bodies of heritors and elders should be joined a third body, consisting of those male heads of families, above twenty-one years of age, who, previous to the vacancy, had resided at least four years in the parish or burgh to which the vacant church belongs, and who were before the vacancy communicants and sitters in the church, and continue to be so: That these three bodies of electors shall not vote *en bloc*, but that each separately shall choose delegates, to whom, forming one committee, the election of the minister shall be entrusted: That, for this purpose, the Presbytery shall appoint a day, on which, and having verified the qualification of the voters, shall elect, either from their own body or the other bodies of electors, each of them an equal number of delegates, which shall form together a committee, the majority of whom shall have the power to elect and present the minister."—The electors of the Kirkcaldy district of burghs publicly entertained their representative, Mr Ferguson of Raith. In returning thanks for the toast of his own health, Mr Ferguson entered into a defence of the Ministers and their good intentions, against the clamours of the Conservatives and Radicals, and reflected in severe terms upon the latter. Captain Wemyss, M.P. for the county, stated that when he represented Fife under the old system, he had received more applications for favours from his constituency in one month, than he had done during the whole of the last session, from the much more numerous voters whom he now represented.

—10. A splendid evening entertainment was given in the Assembly Rooms, Glasgow, to Mr Thompson, an individual who has lately attracted some notice in Scotland, as a lecturer against slavery. The admission was by tickets issued by the stewards, to the number of 450, which were soon eagerly purchased, and for some time before the meeting the applications for admission were numerous and urgent, but necessarily refused. The entertainment consisted of tea, coffee, and fruits; and the evening's proceedings were rendered useful and enlivening, by the eloquent speeches of the gentlemen who had been invited to address the assembly, and the excellent music of Mr Thompson's band. At seven o'clock, the Assembly Room was completely filled by a highly respectable audience, one half of whom were ladies in full dress. The chair was taken by James Johnston, Esq. supported on his right by Mr Thompson, Dr Wardlaw, the Rev. Mr Duncan, William Collins, and Patrick Thomson, Esqs.; and on the left by the Rev. Dr Hough, Patrick Lethem, George Watson, and Donald McIntyre, Esqs. Besides these, we noticed James McCune Smith, Esq., a young gentleman of colour from America, and Stanislaus Iwanowski, a Polish lieutenant.

—13. Sir Hugh P. H. Campbell of Marchmont, Bart. was elected M.P. for Berwickshire, without opposition. Sir Hugh, who has just attained his majority, and recently succeeded to his estates, is understood to be a moderate Tory.

—15. The town of Bathgate, in Linlithgowshire, resolved to petition Parliament for the repeal of the house and window duties, and the removal of the bishops from the House of Lords.

—18. At a public meeting held in Kilmarnock, which was attended by about 1000 persons, petitions were resolved upon against the corn-laws.

—20. At Glasgow, Hugh Kennedy, who was convicted and condemned at the last Circuit Court, under Lord Ellenborough's act, for throwing vitriol on the person of a fellow-servant in Buck's Head inn, was executed in terms of his sentence. Though the crime for which this young man suffered was followed by no fatal result, it was perpetrated in the most wanton and cowardly manner—from no apparent motive—and accompanied by circumstances of great atrocity, his victim being at the time asleep, in the dead of night, and awakened by the agony caused by the vitriol thrown upon his face, which literally burned out one of his eyes, and for a considerable time placed his life in great jeopardy. Kennedy made a full confession of his guilt, and at the same time stated that he had not stood alone in the planning and commission of the crime, but to the last he steadily refused to give the name of any person associated with him in the act, assigning as a reason, that if he was punished for the offence, it could be productive of no good end to bring others into the same melancholy situation with himself. He uniformly denied being actuated by malice in the cruel assault upon his victim.—This crime, lamentable to state, has of late years, been of frequent occurrence; so that this example of the severity of the law had become highly necessary.

The Duke of Buccleugh is stated by the Dumfries Courier to have resolved to rebuild Drumlanrig Castle in the most splendid style, so that it may henceforth be the chief seat of the family. Drumlanrig Castle is a large quadrangular edifice, of very imposing appearance, and situated very happily on a bank rising gently from the south brink of the Nith. It was erected immediately before the Revolution by the first Duke of Queensberry.

The Dundee Courier states that the factory bill, just come into operation, is occasioning considerable discontent among the workmen, as it takes six hours a week from their labour, and a proportionate sum from their wages. No expression of discontent from any other part of the country has been mentioned by the newspapers: indeed, the present prosperous state of manufactures in every quarter of the country seems to have opportunely occurred, to reconcile the operatives to this alteration in their lot.

The deanery of the Chapel Royal, vacated by the death of Dr Inglis, has been bestowed upon Dr McGill, professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow.

A subscription has been entered into at Kilmarnock, and has proceeded to the amount of L.1700, for building an additional church in connection with the establishment, to be called St Mark-nock's Church.

On a vacancy lately occurring in the parish church of Borrowstowness, the parishioners were permitted by the patron, the Duke of Hamilton, to make choice of one of three individuals whom he nominated; and their choice settled, by the votes of three-fourths of the congregation, upon the Rev. Mr K. Mackenzie, minister of the old chapel of ease, Gorbals, Glasgow, who has accordingly been presented by his grace, to the great satisfaction of the people.

Intelligence has been received of the success so far of the expedition of Mr Ferguson of Woodhill, with a number of emigrants, to Upper Canada. Mr Ferguson has made a purchase of 7000 acres, being the north-west half of the township of Nichel, situated about ten miles from the city of Guelph, and forty-five from Lake Ontario. It is intersected in one part by the Great River, on which there are abundant falls of machinery. The situation is healthy, and the trees of those kinds which denote soil of the highest fertility. The party are in the highest state of health, activity, and spirits, and have already been joined by some of their countrymen, who went out before, and unconnected with them.

Mr Kennedy, M.P. for the Ayr district of burghs, has resigned his seat in Parliament, and also in the Treasury, in consequence of ill health. Mr Crawford of Auchinames, cousin to Mr Kennedy, and lately Treasurer of the Ionian Islands, is spoken of as his probable successor in the former honour.

A contract has been entered into, to run the mail between Glasgow and Carlisle (ninety-five miles) in nine hours, to commence on the 6th of April next. The London mail will then arrive in Glasgow at two o'clock p. m.

A resolution has been formed to protect, by a railing, the Bore-Stane, in which Robert Bruce planted his standard at the battle of Bannockburn, and to erect a statue of Bruce, by Mr A. Ritchie, the young Scottish sculptor, in the neighbourhood.

Cholera appeared at the end of December in the village of Ormiston, East Lothian, where it had not been before, though it severely scourged Tranent, a village only two miles distant.

The improvements of the old Town of Edinburgh, after a long cessation of all work, are now proceeding towards a conclusion.

A poor ill clad little boy was lately placed at the police bar, on a charge of stealing a mat from a door in St Andrew Square. He replied, "How many times did you steal the mat?" He had stolen it from one person and sold

it to another; stolen it from the person to whom he sold it to another; stolen it from the second person to a third; and stolen it again, and detected. This is doing a business with a very small stock.—*Glasgow Journal.*

Attack on vested interests.—Donald Ross, the commissioner of Inverness, has been thrown off, not by some bicker in the trade, but by the ordinary operation of law and equity, in cases of the last importance, Donald in his own person for upwards of twenty years. Retrenchment being the order of the day, the council conceived they could dispense with the services of the executioner, which are seldom required, but have hitherto been paid for, like the services of other law functionaries, at rather an extravagant rate. Donald has appointed executioner in 1812, with a salary of L.16 per annum. As most public appointments of a rare and difficult nature, accompanied with fees and perquisites, independent of salary, had various bites and nibbles at the public purse: Donald provided with a house, bed, and bedding; 2d, he was to supply thirty-six peats weekly from the tacksman of the petty baron; 3d, he had a bushel of coals out of every cargo of English coal imported into the town; 4th, he was allowed a piece of large ash he could carry, out of every cargo of Scotch coal; 5th, he had a peck of oatmeal out of every hundred bolls in the shore; 6th, he had a fish from every creel or basket brought to the market; 7th, he had a penny for every sack of meal sold at the market; 8th, he had a peck of salt out of every cargo; 9th, he was allowed every year a suit of clothes, two pairs of stockings, a hat, and two pairs of shoes. As these fixed and regular sources of income, Donald levied mail on the lieges in the shape of Christmas boxes, and sides a sum of L.5 at every execution at which he presided, all these items must have amounted to fifty or sixty pounds annum, and as there have been just three executions since Donald acceded to office, they must have cost the town near hundred pounds each execution! It is very true that male servants are paid more for doing less; but we think that it will effect a considerable saving, to say nothing of the constant nuisance among our fish and meal, by displacing a regular executioner, and trusting to the services of a from Edinburgh or Glasgow.—*Inverness Courier.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTES ON CANADA.

WE have just had put into our hands the following statements regarding prices of land, transport, place to place, &c., in Upper Canada, by a gentleman who left the colony in the month of November, and who took pains to ensure accuracy in his useful details. As the season for emigration is approaching, the information here afforded will do less prove acceptable to many of our readers.

"The writer, after nearly two years' residence, on a former occasion, upwards of twelve months' experience, would advise none to proceed to Upper Canada, under the erroneous idea of eating the bread of idleness; but those who possess a small capital—lies, particularly those with grown-up sons—men, or women of sober and industrious habits—do not do better than proceed to that country, where they would receive a full remuneration for their labour."

Distance from Quebec to the under-mentioned places.

From Quebec to Montreal	
From Montreal to Lachine	
From Lachine to Cascades	
From Cascades to Coteau du Lac	
From Coteau du Lac to Cornwall	
From Cornwall to Dickinson's Landing	
From Dickinson's Landing to Prescott	
From Prescott to Brockville	
From Brockville to Kingston	
From Kingston to Cobourg	
From Cobourg to Port Hope	
From Port Hope to York	
From York to Hamilton	

Rate of Passage from Quebec upwards, board included while in steam-boats only, first cabin.

From Quebec to Montreal, per steam-boat	L.1
From Montreal to Lachine, per coach	
From Lachine to Cascades, per steam-boat	
From Cascades to Coteau du Lac, per coach	
From Coteau du Lac to Cornwall, per steam-boat	L.1
From Cornwall to Dickinson's Landing, per coach	
From Dickinson's Landing to Prescott, per steam-boat	
From Prescott to Kingston, per do.	0 12
From Kingston to Cobourg, per do.	0 17
From Cobourg to York, Hamilton, or Niagara, per do.	0 10

Rate of passage in second cabin, not including board.

From Quebec to Montreal	L.0 12
From Montreal to Prescott, at the choice of the emigrant, whether to proceed per coach and steam-boats, Durham boats, or bateau	
From Prescott to York, Hamilton, or Niagara	1 0

Rate of deck-passage, &c., as under.

From Quebec to Montreal	L.0 7
From Montreal to Lachine, by canal	
From Lachine to Cascades, towed by steamer	
From Cascades to Coteau du Lac, tracked by horses	0 5
From Coteau du Lac to Cornwall, towed by steamer	
From Cornwall to Prescott, tracked by horses	
From Prescott to Kingston, per steam-boat	0 5
From Kingston to Cobourg	0 2
From Cobourg to York, Hamilton, or Niagara	0 2

ren under three years old conveyed up free of
Ditto above three, and up to twelve, half

large made for the conveyance of luggage, ex-
he bateau and Durham boats, which is charged
2s. 6d. to 3s. per cwt. from Montreal to Pres-
o charge in the steamers, if it does not exceed
ng like a reasonable quantity.

provisions in York, Upper Canada, on the
23d October last.

mutton, lamb, veal, 5d. per lb.; salt pork, 6d.
fresh do. 6d. per lb.; bacon, 7d. per lb.;
er pair, 1s. 6d.; salt butter, 10d. per lb.; fresh
per lb.; eggs, 10d. per doz.; quartern loaf,
ood black tea, 3s. 9d. per lb.; best gunpowder,
lb.; moist sugar, 7d. per lb.; loaf sugar, 8d.
coffee, 1s. 2d. per lb.; rice, 1s. per lb.; candles,
lb.; best brandy, 10s. per gal.; best rum, 7s.
best Hollands, 7s. per gal.; Scotch whisky,
to 12s. per gal.; Canadian do. 2s. per gal.;
er barrel of 196 lbs. L.1, 2s. 6d.; potatoes,
hel, 1s. 6d.; oats, do. 1s. 6d.; wheat, do. from
to 5s.; peas, do. 3s. 9d.; Indian corn, do. 3s.
e, do. 3s.; hay, per ton, L.2, 10s.; wood, per
2s. 6d.

average rate of land, servants' wages, &c. &c.

per acre, from 5s. uncleared to L.1, 10s.; for
g and fencing, per acre, from L.3 to L.3, 10s.;
men, per year, from L.30 to L.33; women
do. from L.12 to L.15; masons, per week,
do. from L.1, 17s. 6d.; blacksmiths,
do. from L.1, 14s.; tailors, do. L.2, 9s. 6d.;
coopers, do. L.2, 8s. 6d.; common labourers, L.1,
do. from L.1, 20 to L.25; cows, from L.5 to
7s.; sheep, from 7s. 6d. to 10s.; yoke of oxen,
from L.20 to L.25.

Average produce per acre.

Wheat, from 25 to 30 bushels; oats, from 50 to 60
bushels; Indian corn, from 30 to 35 bushels; rye, from
5 bushels; potatoes, from 250 to 300 bushels;
ne and a half to two tons.

ne above scale, the writer begs to be clearly un-
d to have given the highest prices; also, that
e in Halifax currency, five shillings to the dol-
ivalent to 4s. 6d. sterling.

Legal interest for money in the province is six
t; but matters are generally transacted at
and, within the knowledge of the writer, at ten
it.

Emigrant, on his arrival in York, Upper Ca-
r other parts of the province, can make choice
ocation wherever there are crown lands or clergy
es for disposal. The conditions of the sales for
lands are as follows:—One-fourth of the pur-
money to be paid down, and the remainder at
annual instalments, with interest at six per cent.
h instalment, payable with the instalment;
r clergy reserves, ten per cent., to be paid at
e of sale, and the remainder in nine annual in-
ts of ten per cent. each, with interest on each
ent, to be paid with the instalment.

The writer, feeling most anxious to put all on their
who proceed to Canada for the purpose of tak-
nd, trusts they will be careful in avoiding the
low adventurers who will throw themselves in
ay, in order to deceive them, it being their ge-
ractice, with regard to strangers, to endeavour to
dvantage, as they are for the most part engaged
t traffic of lands; so that the emigrant may be
ed to travel about the country from place to
and spend more money than would pay the
urchase of a farm. But let every emigrant
to the government offices in York, where he
eive the most polite attention, and every in-
ion he requires. The writer is most happy in
aving it in his power to lay before the public,
his own personal experience, the anxiety and
riting attention on the part of his excellency
ohn Colborne, lieutenant-governor of the pro-
in forwarding the views of every new settler,
ly with his most kind advice, but also in going
with the stranger to the different public offices,
or to the attainment of their wishes: also the
eter Robinson, commissioner of crown lands;
n S. P. Hurd, surveyor-general; and every in-
al employed in and about the government offices.
can also be obtained from the Canada Com-
at their office in York, or their agents through-
country; and abundance of cleared and part-
ed land is always attainable. The first crop
ewly cleared land pays the expense of clearing
ing. All lands are rising annually in value."

WAGES AND PROFITS.

cannot agree with those who believe that the
of the masters is the cause of the lowness of
or that the profits of the masters are at all
the ordinary rate. Our reason for not believ-
s assertion is simple, and yet conclusive. The
s throughout the empire have not, and could
ter into any efficient combination. There is
at them, and between them and foreigners, a
t competition. This leads them to put the
ossible prices upon their articles. Prices, in-
e reduced to that point at which the capital
ned with the ordinary profits of stock, and no
If the master do not come down to this, he is
old; if he go below it, he is obliged to trench
is capital, and is ruined. What, then, would

be the consequence, supposing the strikes to succeed
—that is, supposing the masters compelled to give the
increased wages demanded, and to require only the
diminished quantum of offered labour? One effect of
two is certain—either prices must be raised, or capital
trenched upon. Let us see the result of either of these
effects. The result, if prices were raised, is evident:
there would necessarily be a decreased consumption;
and consumption being decreased, the quantity of la-
bour needed would be less. The number of labourers
needed being less, a portion would be unemployed.
If they were allowed to bid against those employed,
they would bring wages down—if they were not per-
mitted, they must either starve or compel the masters
to employ them. If they did so compel the masters,
the masters' capital would soon be destroyed; and
thus the very fund out of which labour is paid would
disappear entirely. But it may be said that consump-
tion would not decrease. Let us learn whether it
would not. If one strike succeeds—and strikes are
to be the instrument to be employed—the various
trades will all necessarily have their wages raised.
Say, for example, that the builders want higher wages,
so do also the tailors, the shoemakers, the smiths, and
so on; and since we are supposing the unions to be
efficient, we are justified in supposing that wages ge-
nerally are raised. This necessarily raises prices—
all prices; but if a man has a given income, say of
L.100, and you raise the price of all commodities, or
of any one commodity, he must consume less—the
more efficient the unions, the more certain then would
be the result of diminished consumption. The tailors,
the shoemakers, the hatters, the builders, the smiths,
would all have less work to perform, consequently they
must lower their wages, starve, or destroy capital. But
let us try the other alternative: suppose prices not to
rise, but the profits of the master to be taken as the
fund out of which to pay the increased quantum given
to the labourer. It is well known, to all who know
any thing about the matter, that owing to the immense
masses of capital now used, the ordinary rate of profit is
remarkably low. A capitalist of many thousands of
pounds, although he get a small profit, has yet a large
sum upon the whole; the profit, in fact, is reduced
so low, that if any reduction worth a thought by the
labourers takes place, capital must be used, and not
returned; that is, capital would every year grow
less; and the fund out of which wages are paid would
ultimately disappear entirely. The consequence of
this would be unmixed misery to all classes, and on
none would the mischief fall more heavily than on
the labourers. However, some may argue that the
profits of the masters might sensibly be diminished,
and yet capital not be touched. Allow this for a
moment. Are the labourers to remain the same in
numbers, or are they to increase? If they are to
remain the same in number, we at once allow that,
under the supposition, the evil we anticipate would
not happen. But then the same good effect might
be obtained, without any other means than by simply
keeping the numbers at this point now. Keeping
the number of labourers the same as it now is, and
allowing capital to continue increasing at the rate at
which it now increases, a very few years would so
enlarge the fund out of which wages are paid, that
the wages would necessarily rise, and that improve-
ment of the condition of the people take place for
which we are all so desirous. But if the people act
on their present opinions, we know full well that
their numbers would increase. They increase now,
they would increase then; and the consequence
would soon be, that the profits of the capitalist would
quickly be reduced to nothing, since each day would
bring upon him an increased demand; and then again
the result would be a defalcation from capital, till it
would entirely disappear. These are not chimerical
evils. We defy any one to prove that the same in-
variable result would not always follow. Let any
one of the people themselves reason this matter over
—let him come into the field of friendly disputation
with us; and we will pledge ourselves to make out
this conclusion as the necessary result in every case
of a successful strike, conducted upon the principles
above explained. We yield to none in the deep in-
terest we take in the people's welfare; but our in-
terest does not extend to supporting their errors, or
blinding and misleading their understandings.—*Tait's
Edinburgh Magazine.*

POWER OF RIDICULE.

It is with ridicule as with compassion—we do not
like to be the solitary objects of either; and whether
we are laughed at or pitied, we have no objection to
sharers, and fancy we can lessen the weight by divid-
ing the load. A gentleman who was present at the
battle of Leipsic told me a humorous anecdote,
which may serve to illustrate the above position:—
It will be remembered that the British government
had dispatched a rocket brigade to that action, and
that Captain Boker, a deserving young officer, lost
his life in the command of it. After the signal defeat
of the French at this memorable action, Leipsic be-
came full of a mixed medley of soldiers, of all arms,
and of all nations; of course, a great variety of coin
was in circulation there. A British private, who was
attached to the rocket brigade, and who had picked
up a little broken French and German, went to the
largest hotel in Leipsic, and displaying an English
shilling to the landlord, inquired if that coin was cur-
rent there. "O yes," replied he, "you may have

whatever the house affords for that money; it passes
current here at present." Our fortunate Bardolph,
finding himself in such compliant quarters, called
about him most lustily; and the most sumptuous din-
ner the house could afford, washed down by sundry
bottles of the most expensive wines, was dispatched
without ceremony. On going away, he tendered at
the bar the identical shilling which the landlord had
inadvertently led him to expect was to perform such
wonders. The stare, the shrug, and the exclamation,
elicited from "mine host of the garter" by such a
tender, can be more easily conceived than expressed.
An explanation, very much to the dissatisfaction of
the landlord, took place, who quickly found, not only
that nothing more was likely to be got, but also that
the laugh would be tremendously heavy against him.
This part of the profits he had a most charitable wish
to divide with his neighbour. Taking, therefore, his
guest to the street door of his hotel, he requested him
to look over the way. "Do you see," said he, "that
large hotel opposite? That fellow, the landlord of it,
is my sworn rival, and nothing can keep this story
from his ears, in which case I shall never hear the
last of it. Now, my good fellow, you are not only
welcome to your entertainment, but I will instantly
give you a five franc piece into the bargain, if you
will promise, on the word of a soldier, to attempt the
very same trick with him to-morrow, that succeeded
so well with me to-day." Our veteran took the mo-
ney, and accepted the conditions; but having buttoned
up the silver very securely in his pocket, he took his
leave of the landlord with the following speech, and
a bow that did no discredit to Leipsic:—"Sir, I deem
myself bound to use my utmost endeavours to put
your wishes in execution; I shall certainly do all I
can, but must candidly inform you that I fear I shall
not succeed, since I played the very same trick with
that gentleman yesterday; and it is to his particular
advice alone that you are indebted for the honour of
my company to-day."

ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS.

That portion of the English public who feel an in-
terest in foreign politics are daily presented with news
chiefly derived from French and German, and occa-
sionally from Portuguese and Spanish, papers. Even
Greek and Turkish gazettes are now and then
brought to light, but seldom, if ever, have we met
with any communication derived from the Italian
press. The reason lies in the fact, that no infor-
mation worth relying upon can be obtained from Italian
newspapers. They are either a monopoly of the va-
rious governments into which that country is divided,
or else they are subjected to such a severe censorship,
that they never venture upon any topic of import-
ance. Although Italy contains upwards of twenty
millions of inhabitants, it would be difficult to enu-
merate more than a dozen newspapers published
throughout the peninsula, and of these there is not
one the contents of which might not be inserted in a
couple of columns of any of our morning journals.
As for their circulation, we can confidently assert
that the sum total of the copies issued by the whole
of the Italian gazettes does not amount to what is
struck off by one of our leading papers. With respect
to the quality, we shall select a few specimens. The
Diario di Roma, the only newspaper appearing in the
ancient metropolis of the world, is a great source of
entertainment to our numerous countrymen residing
there. It is not larger than a sheet of common let-
ter paper, and its broad margin and large type show
that the editor is at a loss how to fill up even so con-
tracted a space. The leading article is generally con-
secrated to the account of some procession, or other
religious ceremony, especially when the pope or any of
the cardinals happen to have a conspicuous part in
them; nor is the notice ever omitted of any exhibition
of relics which is to take place for the edification of the
faithful, or for the propitiation of some patron saint.
We often hear of some Jew or Negro receiving bap-
tism, or of some English young lady returning to the
bosom of the church. From the same source, we may
learn that our English Cardinal Weld is giving splen-
did musical entertainments, being himself a distin-
guished performer on the French horn, or that our
English Count Hogs le Gricie (a title, by the bye,
which we do not recollect to have seen either in Burke
or Debrett) is establishing an English-Catholic li-
brary, in order to assist in the meritorious work of
proselytism. This is all we can gather of Roman
news; and as to foreign intelligence, we need not
state that they are all either imported or home-manu-
factured, constantly favourable to the cause of abso-
lutism. In this case religious considerations are totally
thrown aside. When the Catholic Belgian resisted the
Protestant Dutchman, and when the Catholic Pole
rose against the schismatic Russian, they found no
mercy in the eyes of the head of the Catholic church;
nay, when the Greek cross was hoisted in battle
against the Ottoman crescent, the sympathies of the
vicar of Christ were all with the vicar of Mahomet!
In Florence there is one newspaper, and we never
saw a meaner publication. First of all, it is printed
on paper of such a description, that the lowest of our
penny sheets of trash, the vilest of our dirty hand-
bills, would, when put near it, shine like superfine
Bath; and as for its contents, it is as bad as the
Diario. Never is there a word to be found in it re-
lative to domestic news, if we except some occasional
theatrical intelligence. In this respect the grand

duke shows the most ridiculous jealousy. He never suffers any domestic subject to be even alluded to; and whilst he would not object to an encomium of all the public improvements in England, he would not hear of a hint for the better lighting or cleaning of the streets of Florence. And yet this paper must serve as the sole political food, not only to the Florentines, but also to the whole population of the Grand Duchy. Leghorn, although a town with seventy thousand inhabitants, is not allowed to have a newspaper. Nor is Pisa, although the seat of an university; nor Siena, nor any other place in the grand duke's dominions. The prince makes it his own monopoly to retail political humbug, as he makes it one to retail lottery-tickets and playing-cards for the moral improvement of his subjects, or to poison them with his snuff and tobacco, or to force upon them his salt at his own price. The same characteristics of the Roman and Florence Gazette, may, with a few exceptions, apply to the *Gazzetta di Milano*, the *Gazzetta Piemontese*, and the *Giornale delle due Sicilie*. We say with a few exceptions, because we occasionally find in these papers some articles relative to the internal policy of their respective governments. We recollect reading in the *Giornale delle due Sicilie* many panegyrics on the perfect tranquillity and happiness of the people, at the very moment when political persecutions were in full progress. We sometimes meet in the *Gazzetta di Milano* with articles translated from the *Frankfort Journal* on some political principle in support of despotism; and the *Piedmontese Gazette* has not been backward in registering the long series of bloody sentences against the *Giovane Italia*, which have stamped with new infamy the name of Charles Albert of Carignan. The *Genoa Gazette* was for a time the best newspaper in Italy, not on account of its internal merits, but for its well regulated correspondence, by which it always conveyed the first intelligence from abroad; but since the death of its chief editor, it has sunk to the common level. The *Gazzetta Ticinese*, although written in Italian, belongs to Switzerland; and the papers of Bologna, Lucca, &c., though not quite so bad as the rest, are yet too limited in their sphere to be taken into a general consideration. In short, of all the Italian newspapers, we know only of one which we could recommend to our readers, and this is the *Voce della Verità*. This "Voice of Truth" comes out prompted by the Duke of Modena, and this is enough to indicate what kind of oracles it proclaims. Yet we recommend it for two reasons: first, because it is the only Italian paper which regularly gives Italian news; and, secondly, because it abounds in political discussions. In this last respect it is truly remarkable, as it develops without disguise the system which condemns Italy to groan under the double scourge of civil despotism and priestcraft. It is written in a style, compared to which the most violent paragraphs in our party journals would sound like gentle courtly speech, and the measures it urges all the governments to adopt against the liberals, would lead to belief of an incarnation of the infernal spirits in the bodies of its editors. We need hardly state that the effect produced by this paper is diametrically opposed to that intended; and that, whilst it disgraces the cause it advocates, it constantly holds up to the eyes of the Italians the fate which threatens the total ruin of their country, should they not succeed in averting it by united and redoubled efforts. Of course there is no part of Italy in which an opposition newspaper could be started. But, on the other hand, it is curious to observe that many pamphlets are secretly printed and circulated throughout the peninsula with a view to enlighten the people on the condition of their country. A collection of these pamphlets, at the head of which is the *Giovane Italia*, would contribute to show the constant efforts of Italian patriotism under a very different light from that in which it is generally considered, and would tend to excite in favour of that injured nation a far greater degree of sympathy than is generally felt on this side of the Channel. But it is extremely difficult for foreigners, even in Italy, to procure these clandestine productions of a mysterious power, as they form an object of the most inquisitorial research on the part of the Austrian and Italian governments, who often order domiciliary visits to be made in order to seize them, and condemn to most severe punishment any person in whose possession they are found.—*Examiner*, Jan. 5.

EXTENT OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

In no age, nor in any record of bygone nations, is a parallel to be found for the almost boundless extent of the Russian dominions, as they exist in the present day. This colossus of power forms a connected whole, which is dislocated by no seas, and intersected by the possession of no intervening sovereignty. There is not any part of it which lies at all disjointed from this congruous mass, save that which lies in America, and it is severed from it by a narrow strait. This portion, after all, does not amount to a fifteenth part of the Muscovite territory, which of itself is larger than Europe and Australia put together. It stretches over three quarters of the world ; occupying the larger portion of the north of Europe, the whole of the north of Asia, and part of the north-west of America. The connexion of the latter with Russia in Asia is maintained by a chain of islands which runs from the peninsula of Kamschatka in Asia to the peninsula of Alaska, in America. The Russian empire comprehends

nearly two hundred and fifty degrees of longitude—consequently nearly two-thirds of the circumference of the whole globe; and about forty degrees of latitude—for it extends from Pyzdry, the last station on its Polish frontier, to Queen Charlotte's Sound in America. When it is twelve o'clock at midnight at its westernmost point, it is sixteen minutes past two o'clock at midnight at its easternmost. It comprises a seventh part of the habitable earth, and a five-and-twentieth part of its superficial extent, land and water. It is seventy-five times larger than Prussia; seventy times larger than Great Britain and Ireland; sixty-eight times larger than Italy; sixty-four times larger than Sweden; thirty-seven times larger than France; and thirty-one times larger than Austria. The climate of this immense sovereignty is as varied as its component parts. Here we have the heats which ripen the grape, the almond, the fig, and olive, the pomegranate, and orange, in the open air; and there the excessive frigidity which reduces mercury to the state of hardness in which it may be hammered. At one extremity the bear housed amid eternal ice, and at the other, the camel passing over a hotbed of arid sand; spring blooming along the Caucasus, whilst life and vegetation are entombed along the frozen strand of the Vistula and Neva. Yet, in all his greatness, the autocrat scarcely counts twice as many lieges as the King of England, and is lord of scarcely as many cities and market-towns as the single Emperor of Austria.

Postscript.

The *juste milieu* system which the Queen-Regent of Spain attempted to establish under the patronage of France, and, it is supposed, of England also, has already fallen. In consequence of the extreme unpopularity of her ministry, and of the representations of Captain-General Llander and others, she has been obliged to supersede M. Zea Bermudez, and several other obnoxious members of her cabinet, and to substitute decided liberals. M. Martinez de la Rosa is appointed prime minister and minister for foreign affairs; M. Gazeli has been appointed minister of justice; M. Vasquez Figueroa minister of marine, and M. Arnald minister of finance. The three first of these gentlemen held distinguished offices under the Constitutional regime twelve years ago. The rest of the ministry remains unchanged,

The differences between Don Pedro and his Peers are stated to have been made up.

The measures recently taken respecting the United States' Bank are occasioning great commercial embarrassment in America, which the bank itself probably endeavours to aggravate, in order that a clamour may be got up for its protection. The local legislature of South Carolina has passed a measure which amounts to a virtual declaration of separation—namely, a bill for the military organization of the state, and for causing the oath of allegiance, hitherto given to the general government, to be superseded by an oath of fidelity to this particular state. It has passed the Representatives by 90 to 21, and the Senate by 30 to 13.

Mr Barrett was, on Tuesday the 21st ult., sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Kilmainham jail, to pay a fine of L.100 to the King, and to give security to keep the peace for seven years, himself in L.500, and two sureties in L.250 each.

Saturday, Jan. 25.—3 per cent. consols for account, 88½.

New Harbour at Trinity.—The most remarkable local event of the last month has been the publication of a scheme for erecting a new harbour and range of docks at Trinity, the nearest point of the Frith of Forth to Edinburgh, which is about to be undertaken by a company of London capitalists, in conjunction with others in Scotland. The heavy dues charged at Leith, and the want of deep water there at all states of the tide, are the circumstances which have led to this scheme. It is proposed to construct three wet docks immediately to the west of Newhaven harbour, with a low-water pier running out from the centre to the distance of 600 yards. At the proposed entrance to the docks, the depth of water at the lowest state of any tide is 6 feet 8 inches; at the extremity of the pier it is 9 feet; and the ground is perfectly clear of sand, so that no obstruction can ever arise. The capital of the company is to be L.200,000, in 4000 shares of L.50 each; one half of which will be required for the necessary works, while the annual income is calculated at L.19,250. Should this project be carried into effect, the L.260,000 advanced by government upon the docks at Leith will, to all appearance, become a mere bad debt, and the prosperity of that new burgh cannot fail to be greatly affected.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 27. At the manse of Cavers, Mrs Strachan; a daughter.
Jan. 1. At Fintray House, the Hon. Lady Forbes of Craigievar; a daughter.

9. At 7, Charlotte Square, the lady of James Farquharson, Esq. of Invercauld; a son.—At Castleinilk, the lady of James Hotchkis, Esq.; a son.

17. At 105, George Street, Madame Buquet; a daughter.
The lady of the Right Hon. Robert Grant, Judge Advocate
General; a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 26. Horatio Ross, Esq. of Rossie Castle, M.P., to Justine Henrietta, third daughter of Colin Macrae, Esq. of the Grove, Nairnshire.

27. At Corfe Castle, Captain William Rochfort, R.N., the late Gustavus Rochfort, Esq., M.P. for the county of meath, to Arabella Margaret, daughter of the Right Hon Calcraft.

Jan. 3. At Edinburgh, James Kerr, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, Madras establishment, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope, Bart.

DEATHS.

July 21. At Julnah, Lieutenant Andrew Dyce, of the Commissariat of the Madras army.

Dec. 14. At London, Mary, widow of the late Lieut.-Genl. Douglas, royal artillery.

20. At Kirmabreck manse, the Rev. John Sibbald, minister of that parish.—At Greenhall, by Crieff, William Menzies, Esq., his 89th year.

22. At Brougham Hall, James Brougham, Esq., M.P. for K
—At Pau, Mrs Wilhelmina Colquhoun, wife of John Cam
Esq. of Stonefield.—At Ormiston Lodge, Miss Elizabeth
daughter of the late David Wight, Esq. of Viewfield.

24. At Florence, Captain James Stuart Brisbane, only.

25. At Edinburgh, Robert Monteith, Esq. king's forester and author of several esteemed works on planting.—At Dunfermline, Mr James Husband, merchant, aged 48.

30. At his residence, 13, Grosvenor Street, London, in his 71st year, William Sotheby, Esq. of Sewardstone, Essex.—At the house of Muiravonside, the Rev. William M'Call, in the 67th year of age, and 31st of his ministry in that parish.—Mrs Lillias (un-
wife of Donald M'Lean, Esq. W.S.

31. At Glasgow, the Rev. Alexander Turnbull, minister
Associate Congregation, Campbell Street, there.
Jan. 1. At 41. Ann Street, Edinburgh, John Tulloch, Esq.
of the 7th royal veteran battalion.

2. At his house, in George Square, Edinburgh, the R. Inglis, one of the ministers of this city.—At Queensferry, the David Carruthers, minister of the United Associate Congregation, in the 75th year of his age, and 43th of his ministry.—At his official residence, in Whitehall Yard, London, the George Lamb, in his 49th year.

4. At 45, St Cuthbert's Street, Edinburgh, John Mackenzie Esq. of Letterewe, W.S.

6. At Boulogne, Richard Martin, Esq., formerly M.P. for
way, in his 80th year.

9. At Stobo Hope, Peeblesshire, Mr Robert Hogg, nephew the Ettrick Shepherd. Though unknown to the public.

author, Mr Hogg had written many pieces, both in prose and verse, which showed considerable ability, joined to the most refined

sibility and taste, and led his friends to expect, that, in his years, he might have made a distinguished figure in the li-

world. Consumption, however, has cut off this amiable, me-
and most respectable young man, in the very blossom of

and of his genius.—At Cockwood House, Devon, the Rev. Drury, many years head master of Harrow School.

12. At his seat, Dropmore, Buckinghamshire, Lord Grey in his 75th year.

13. At 30, Lothian Street, Mr James Cumming, formerly of the Grammar School, Canongate.

15. At Paris, Lady Lyndhurst, wife of the Lord Chief Justice. She was the daughter of Charles Brunsdell, Esq., and widow of Lieut. Colonel Charles Thomas, formerly of the 1st regiment of Foot Guards.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Thomas, formerly of the 1st regiment foot guards, who was killed at the battle of Waterloo. Slw married to Lord Lyndhurst on the 31st March 1819.

In his 79th year, Andrew Berkeley Drummond, Esq. of Clifton Cross, and Cadland, Southampton.

PRICES OF SCOTTISH STOCKS—JANUARY 31, 18.

[illegible]

SCOTTISH BANKRUPTS.

Hutchison Aikman, brewer, Craig End Brewery, Edinburgh—John Keiller, wholesale and retail confectioner, Edinburgh—Broadfoot, ship-broker and merchant, Leith—William Wemyss, bleacher, Harmony Bleachfield, near Currie—John Smith, manufacturer and merchant, Glasgow—John Christie, builder, Glasgow.

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FEBRUARY 1, 1834.

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5. 17.

MARCH, 1834.

PRICE THREE HALFPENCE.

ECLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the earlier ages of the reformed faith, though great differences existed respecting forms of church-government, there was hardly any class of Christians who held that the church, or whatever they were pleased to call the church, should have some species of government, and that that should have a decided support in temporal power. The Catholics adhered to a hierarchy, at the head of which was a priest, bearing the character of a secular prince. The reformed church of England consisted also of a hierarchy, with this difference, that its acknowledged head was a moral sovereign only. The Presbyterians, again, abjuring a hierarchy, and professing to have no head but the Divine Founder of their faith, claimed temporal powers as a body, which they expected the state on all occasions to enforce. The religious struggle, indeed, of the two centuries before the last, all tended to one object—the exclusive support of the state to one church. It did not then enter into the mind of man to suppose that religion could be kept pure by any body of clergy, which had not some uniform constitution, fixed and sanctioned by civil authority.

The reason of this was the absence of dissent in the earlier ages of the Reformation. Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians—all deemed an authorised body necessary; and nothing could exceed their attachment, when, in the progress of the civil war, the crownists and Independents began to hint the possibility of having religion *without a church*. From that time, dissent has been gradually extending, till at length a large majority of the professing Christians in both England and Scotland—and those by far the most zealous, externally, in their faith—are said to be included in it.

But, when the larger part of the community are said to live religiously without a church, the propriety of sustaining a church should be called in question. It is certainly by no means surprising. It is now thirty years since this idea was started, but rather as a speculative question, than with any hope of being speedily carried into effect. Since the commencement, however, of the present innovatory era, the question has been more boldly brought forward; and it is at the present time agitated with a degree of eagerness and energy almost unexampled even in religious controversy.

The general wish of the English dissenters and Scotch seceders, appears to be the entire separation of church and state, and a complete levelling of the rights of all denominations. Holding that endowment, so far from supporting religion, betray its service, they desire that the preaching of the gospel be maintained only by the voluntary contributions of those who are to profit by it. They do not even admit of the American system of endowments, by which a body of Christians of a certain amount can claim a certain portion of the church-allotments for the support of a minister chosen and removable by themselves. The mass of the church property in both countries, which is to be appropriated by the state, to which they hold that it belongs—only the present incumbent being allowed to enjoy their salaries for life. A concise view of the principal dogmas of the party is presented in the subjoined resolutions, which were adopted by a large meeting recently held in Edinburgh.

That this meeting object to civil establishments of religion, because, to employ the national authority in maintaining a religious creed, is to overstep the just limits of civil legislation, and to violate the rights of conscience;—because, to elevate one religious sect to a

civil superiority over others, conferring upon it exclusive political privileges, and the enjoyment of national funds, is an act of gross injustice;—because the close alliance between the sect thus unduly favoured, and the general government, hinders the adoption of equal and impartial laws; and, by engendering disaffection in those to whom justice is denied, produces divisions among the people, which impede the movements of government, and lessen the national happiness;—because the incorporation of the church with the state is at once unnatural and unchristian; is subversive of its independence, and of the rights of the Christian people, injurious to the reputation of Christianity, and obstructive to its progress, by substituting a hateful and enfeebling compulsory support for that dependence on the power of its author, and the affection of its genuine disciples, through which alone it has hitherto prospered.

That of the practical oppression and inexpediency of these institutions, the dissenters of Scotland have ample proof, in their exclusion from every office connected with the system of national education; in their being liable to assessments for erecting and upholding the churches and manse of the establishments, and to be involved in the frequent disputes and litigations of which these are the source; and in many other grievances which might be enumerated. But this meeting cannot pass, without special notice, the example of this city, where the establishment is upheld at an extravagant expense, and for the use chiefly of the wealthy classes, by a system of direct taxation, offensive to the conscience of dissenters, and, in its effects, most hurtful to religion—irritating the minds of the community, exhibiting the gospel of peace in odious conjunction with an apparatus of force, and the ministers of the church as the incarcerators of their fellow-citizens.

That in the exclusion of their dissenting brethren of England from the national universities, and in their being compelled, by civil penalties, to conform to the rites of the established church in baptisms, marriages, and burials—this meeting see another striking example of the oppressive nature of ecclesiastical establishments—and take this opportunity of expressing their indignation that such unjustifiable wrongs should have been inflicted upon a body of men eminent for their services to the religion, morality, and freedom of the country, and for nothing more admirable than the patience with which they have borne the injustice of the laws.

That understanding that measures affecting our ecclesiastical institutions are to be submitted to Parliament by his Majesty's government, this meeting deem it their duty, in the exercise of their undoubted privileges as British subjects, to make a declaration of their principles to the government and legislature, and to represent that the total abolition of the ecclesiastical establishments of these realms is demanded at once by justice to dissenters, whom they so grievously oppress, and by the circumstances of society; it being absurd to maintain expensive religious institutions for a daily lessening minority of the people, and after the triumphant demonstration afforded by the progress of dissent of the far higher expediency of leaving religion to its native energies, and the providence of its divine Author."

Opinions exactly similar to these are now very generally expressed throughout England; nor does the resolution expressed by the government to stand by the church, appear to have in the least daunted the leaders of the movement. Meetings against tithes have of late called together very large masses of the agricultural population; and though no violent resistance to their collection has yet taken place, as

in Ireland, the unpopularity of the impost (if it can be so called) seems to be little less than in that country. The most remarkable symptom, however, of the progress of anti-ecclesiastical feeling, is to be found in the way that church-rates are now treated. The church-rate, it is necessary to explain to the Scottish reader, is an assessment imposed by vestries upon churchmen and dissenters alike, for keeping places of worship in order. The liberal newspapers assure us that it is now found almost impossible any where to procure a vote for this tax, so necessary to the very existence of public worship in the established churches. At one recent vestry meeting, the church was voted a nuisance, and a contractor was advertised for, to remove the old materials! The demand for a rate is every where met by a vote for adjournment; and the general feeling is now so well known, that in many places the churchwardens do not venture to propose a rate at all. Probably a mere desire of saving money animates many of the opponents of church-rates; but a very different sentiment is put forward, as the prevailing one. "I believe, sir," said Mr Pengilly, a dissenting clergyman, at a vestry-meeting in Newcastle last year, "the time has happily arrived when we are prepared to recognise this principle, 'that no one man is amenable to another for his religious views; that God alone is the Being to whom alone every man, and every man alike, is accountable in spiritual things.' If any one in this parish were to attempt to interfere in the rights of conscience, I conceive we all should be ready to address him in the firm, powerful, and beautiful language of the Apostle Paul, 'Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? to his own master he standeth or falleth.' We have on earth one Bible, one revelation of the will of our great Creator and Saviour; and, by the Divine Author of that revelation, we are commanded to search the Scriptures, and are taught that all religious error arises from ignorance or a departure from that only standard of divine truth. Upon this principle, it is, sir, that thousands and tens of thousands of persons in this country have felt it their duty to dissent from the religious establishment; and they do it not from any captious or cavilling disposition; God forbid! but because, if they should continue in union with that establishment, they should do violence to the dictates of their consciences, and be unfaithful to him who hereafter is to sit in judgment upon their conduct. I would inquire, therefore, whether, in a case of this kind, it is right or just, or is it according to the spirit of Christianity, to *compel* a man, thus conscientiously dissenting, to *pay* his money to support what he conscientiously disapproves? Upon this point I appeal to the enlightened mind and to the liberal and Christian heart of every man in this meeting. Now, church-cess being imposed for the express purpose of supporting the worship and service of the established church, and demanded and insisted upon from dissenters, is a violation of the principle of religious liberty, and of the dictates of conscience; and if this parish be aware of this circumstance, I do not believe that they would be disposed to enforce the demand."

It may be remarked, that one very striking feature in the agitation is the appearance of so many dissenting clergymen at public meetings and in other conspicuous situations, from which, not long since, they would have shrunk, as not being compatible with the decorum of their professional character. Public feeling in this country points out that clergymen are apt to be most generally estimated, and therefore to accomplish most certainly the ends of their mission, when they reserve themselves from public affairs, and especially from all matters on which a division of opi-

nion may exist among their flocks. So general a departure from this obvious principle would seem to argue that the anti-establishment feeling is universal, at least in those communities with which the clergymen in question are connected, and that the agitation derives respectability in their own eyes, and in those of their flocks, from a conviction of the purity and elevation of its object.

The question now arises—how far or how soon is this movement likely to prevail against the church in either country? Before discussing it, we must acknowledge that, even although impartiality were not required by the character of this paper, we could not consider ourselves sufficiently enlightened on the subject to form a decided opinion on either side. We describe the movement as a piece of current history, and, in our speculations on its probable issue, consider only the power which seems to exist in the respective parties to defend and to assail.

The church of England, consisting of a vast body of highly educated and generally most respectable men—backed by the temporal aristocracy, and supported, as it now appears, by the existing Ministry—must certainly be considered as an institution of great strength. Their wealth and rank, however acquired, give them that kind of dignity which, even in the dissolute senators of the declining empire, awed the Gothic troops who were assailing their capitol. When we consider, moreover, how inextricably connected the clergy are with the gentry and nobility of the country, and what influence they exert, if not through pulpit efficiency, at least through their learning, their position in society, and their magisterial power, it will seem almost vain to suppose that they can ever be shaken from their high place.

Unfortunately, however, this very body of clergy was once overthrown by a movement not greatly different from that which is now threatening it. The Puritans of England and Presbyterians of Scotland, in the early part of the seventeenth century, stood pretty nearly in the same position regarding the Episcopal church, which is now occupied by the dissenters at large. On the one side was wealth, the countenance of government, and perhaps a more efficient ministration of the gospel than what can now be claimed for the established clergy. On the other was religious fervour almost alone;—yet religious fervour in three years laid the church in ruins. The great misfortune of the Episcopal system, as remarked by Mr Laing in his History of Scotland, is its want of enthusiasm for its basis. This is amply possessed by the opposite party, or, if it now exists in a less degree than formerly, it is made up by other favourable circumstances. The established clergy, while they are now as obnoxious from their political character as in the reign of Charles the First, are assailed with infinitely more bitterness on account of the modes by which their benefices are realised. The very wealth, indeed, which in one respect fortifies the church against its assailants, also weakens it. Within the last year, many thousands of persons have been legally prosecuted in England for tithes; in the single county of Lancaster, no fewer than thirteen hundred. The money is no doubt due, and is exigible by law; but is it to be hoped, that, where a clergyman is obliged, even in common justice to himself, to stand in such a relation to his flock, his ministrations can be of any service, or that the church he belongs to can prosper? All this system of prosecution is over and above what rendered the church unpopular in the reign of Charles the First, and it is an addition of the greatest importance. It is a part of the ecclesiastical cause, which, just the more successfully it is defended, must sink the church lower and lower in the estimation of the people.

The inevitable conclusion, then, is, that religious establishments are in real and imminent danger from the spirit which has been raised against them. Many ingenious, and some highly eloquent arguments, have been brought forward in their favour; but it is easy to see that they are not of the kind which avail with the understandings of the many, especially in an age when direct utility is almost the only principle to which any respect is paid, and when the mass of the lower orders have been led to believe that there is nothing which they earnestly will but what they may readily accomplish. It matters little that the Ministry should attempt to shield the church: religious zeal has, before now, whelmed more solid and towering things than a modern British cabinet. On the same calculation of the force of this sentiment, we believe the established church of Scotland, comparatively popular as it is in construction, and modest and efficient in practice, to be in more immediate danger than the church of England. The movement seems to partake far more of the character of a crusade in Scotland than in England. The church is there so slenderly endowed, that the agitators can be suspected of no motive whatever but a devotion to the abstract dogmas, that the state should give no preference to any religious party, and that the support of all alike should be voluntary. The change, moreover, would there be much less than in the sister country, and, accordingly, could be more easily effected.

To those who can abstract themselves so far as to draw philosophy from passing events, there must be something exceedingly interesting in certain circumstances which have been brought about by this attack upon ecclesiastical establishments. The church of Scotland is only an English dissent established by law. It was formerly hostile in the extreme to the

prelatic constitution of the church of England, and, if its own chronicles are to be believed, 18,000 of its members suffered death between the years 1662 and 1688, rather than submit to that ecclesiastical form. The common danger, however, which now hangs over their common existence as *establishments*, has apparently obliterated all religious differences between the two churches. Many circumstances testify this, but none so strongly as a declaration by Dr Chalmers, in a late sermon in London, that the difference between the churches of England and Scotland was “only complexional.” In the opinion of this person, the 18,000 Scottish martyrs of the reigns of the latter Stuarts shed their blood on account of a difference *only complexional*. On the other hand, the Scottish episcopal clergy, the successors of those who persecuted these very 18,000 men, and who have since been persecuted in turn with only a little less severity, are giving friendly aid to the Scottish established church, held by them to be unapostolical, and heretofore their most bitter enemy and oppressor. Such circumstances display, in a highly striking light, the self-deception which must exist in all excited moods of public feeling. Open the history of the country two centuries back, and you find armies raised and brought into deadly conflict—three ages, indeed, filled with bloodshed—for differences which a succeeding generation pronounces not worthy of a thought. The most ardent patriot, the purest devotee to religious truth, might pause, after such a declaration, before giving himself the least trouble, or encountering the slightest risk, for the sake of his kind. Well may human nature be styled imperfect, when what appears at one time as the most noble and self-renouncing conduct—martyrdom itself—is at another thought to refer to things “only complexional.”

Foreign History.

SPAIN.

THE remonstrances of Commander Llander and others proved effectual, about Jan. 20, in producing a change in the Spanish Ministry. M. Zea Bermudez was superseded by M. Martinez de la Rosa, as Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Gazeli was appointed Minister of Justice; M. Vasquez Figueroa, Minister of Marine; and M. Arnald, Minister of Finance *ad interim*; the other members of the late Cabinet remaining as before. The effect of the change is to substitute a *Movement* system for one of the *Juste Milieu*; and the new men are said to be as popular as their predecessors were the reverse. M. Martinez distinguished himself as a constitutionalist in 1822, and is a man of high talent.—The immediate assembling of the Cortes has been determined on, to consist of a chamber of peers, 100 in number, and one of commoners, the election of whom will be vested in individuals paying a certain amount of taxes.

The Carlists still remain in some force in the north of Spain, but do not now give much trouble. An attempt is making by diplomacy to get Don Carlos extruded from Portugal.

PORTUGAL.

THE important post of Leiria, containing 1500 men, was taken (Jan. 15) by General Saldanha, who seems to have put all the garrison to the sword except a few. On the 25th, the same commander entered Torres Novas, where he also massacred all he met. These events have given a cheering appearance to the prospects of Don Pedro. Coimbra is expected to fall into his hands immediately, which would open up communications with Oporto. The cholera is ravaging Don Miguel's force at Santarem, and it is not expected that this prince can maintain his cause much longer. He is himself stated to be very ill. Don Pedro is again on good terms with his peers.

WEST INDIES.

THE Legislative Assembly of Jamaica was prorogued on the 18th of December to the 7th January; having, in the course of their ten weeks' sitting, adopted, with some alterations, the bill for negro emancipation. Lord Mulgrave's prorogation-speech proves that the proceedings had been satisfactory. It would appear that the Jamaica slave-owners, following the example of the Antigua planters, have some idea of petitioning the British legislature for leave to dispense with the apprenticeship part of the scheme, and to emancipate their slaves without delay.

FRANCE.

IN the last week of January, Marshal Soult was compelled to give way to a committee of the Chamber of Deputies, and fix the army for the ensuing year at 310,000 men, instead of 370,000, by which a million and a half would be saved.

Jan. 25. In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Dulong, the deputy for Eure, and illegitimate son of M. Dupont l'Eure, taunted General Bugeaud, the member for Perigord, who was commandant of the citadel of Blaye during the incarceration of the Duc de Berri, with the ignominy of having acted as a jailor. The parties afterwards met, and, taking their stations at the distance of forty paces, M. Dulong fired first, according to decision, but missed his adversary. General Bugeaud then fired, and shot Dulong through the head. He died next day. This tragical affair caused a great sensation at Paris, not only on account of the death of a promising and po-

pular young man, but because of some concern the king was alleged to have had in bringing the catastrophe. M. Dulong had written a *l'apology* which M. Bugeaud had considered *story*, and the quarrel was believed to have terminated but a paragraph appeared next day in a gavel paper, giving to the act of retraction a *co dishonourable* to M. Dulong, that he felt obliged to recall it; and when, immediately, the fatal meeting, he demanded back his letter. M. de Rumigny, one of his opponent's second, is *aid-de-camp* to the king, it was not forthwith. This M. de Rumigny (the same who acted as a police spy in getting up the charge of *co* against M.M. Cavaignac, Guinand, and others years since) has subsequently admitted that *th* was at the *Tuilleries*, and that he destroyed it *presence of the king*. Louis-Philippe is thus *and* undeniably implicated in the affair, and seems to doubt that it was he who caused the *tion* of the offensive newspaper paragraph in *o* produce a renewal of the quarrel.

An immense number of low-priced publications of them indecent as well as seditious, are *l* about the streets of Paris. In order to put *a* the practice, the Ministry have procured *a* law the venders under their control, by forbidding to sell papers or pamphlets in the street *witho* cence, which may be taken away when the *g* ment chooses to consider the article sold *inde* seditious.

The abolition of a hereditary peerage in France has been followed up by the abolition of the major entails, which were invested under the dynasty *po*leon to secure an hereditary estate to his her peers.

AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, AND PRUSSIA.

THE Congress of Vienna was opened (Jan. 13) a speech by Prince Metternich, on the subject internal affairs of Germany. It is stated *th* subjects for deliberation are, 1. The general *s* tions regarding the maintenance of the consti states, in reference to which it is to be deter whether the institutions of a single state may *l* owed to clash with the act of the confederat The state of the press, and in particular of news and other periodical publications; 3. The gener of Germany, with a view to the improvement country.—In the Austrian Observer of the 23 a decree which the Emperor of Austria had *in* concert with the Emperor of Russia and *th* of Prussia, dated the 4th of January, and signi cially. It contained the two following articles

“Whoever shall commit, in the states of A Russia, or Prussia, the crimes of high treason or in arms, or who shall enter into a plot against *th* of the throne or of the government, shall not find *as*ylum or protection in the other states.

“The three courts engage, on the contrary, to the immediate expulsion of the individuals accused crimes above specified, on an application from *th* vernment to which those individuals belong, but *be* always understood that these arrangements sha *no* retrospective effect.”

POLISH EXPEDITION IN SWITZERLAND.

A CONSIDERABLE number of Poles had lately *l* bled in the mountains of Switzerland, with the of forming an independent government; and *co* able remittances were made from this country *fo* assistance. It appears that these ardent patriot *be* been tempted, either by their own feelings, or, *as* accounts assert, by Austrian spies, to project *ter*prise, in conjunction with a number of *It*alians and Piedmontese, for the overthrow *S*ardinian government in Savoy. The design *known* to the latter power, measures were *ta* check it, and the Italians consequently with *th* Poles, however, to the amount of 300, *R*omano, crossed the Lake of Geneva to a spot *th* territory of that canton, within two miles *S*avoy frontier. They were there arrested *an* armed (Feb. 3) by the Genevan militia. *R*omano said to have made his escape with 50,000 francs, *h*ad been intended as the funds of the enterprise. *P*aris correspondent of a London newspaper, *th* brated O. P. Q., alleges that this was a *co* prompted by the influence of the despotic *po*wer order to justify the proceedings they contem *ag*ainst German liberty, and to divert attention *th*ir deliberations.

The accounts of famine in the southern *pro* of Russia are truly appalling, and the suffering *th* ting that government to an immense expense *fo* plies of corn, which are sought from all *qua* Potatoes are also called for in large quantities, *a* supposed that for many months to come *th* *po*tion can no otherwise be fed than by similar *im*plications.

Abbas Mirza, eldest son of the Shah of Persia, towards the close of the past year, and his father, is far advanced in life, is stated to be dangerous. The succession falls to a son of Abbas Mirza, *a* mere youth.

Letters from Sydney, New South Wales, of the of August, state the arrival there of the first *v* with free female settlers, 215 in number. *In* days, no less than 180 of them were engaged, and

MARCH, 1834.

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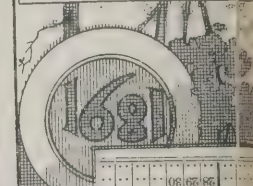
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W & POISSONS
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no doubt that the whole of them would in a few days be provided for.

The march of intellect has penetrated into Serbia, and a newspaper in the Servian language has been established, devoted to politics and literature. The first number gives an account of the visit of Prince Milosch to Belgrade.

IRELAND.

Monday, January 20, judgment was pronounced on Richard Barrett, Esq., of the Pilot newspaper, for a libel, purporting to be a letter from Daniel O'Connell. The sentence was, that he be imprisoned for six months in the jail of Kilmainham, pay a fine of £100 to the king, and give security to keep the peace for seven years, himself in £500, and two sureties in £250 each. After his committal, Mr Barrett published an article in his paper, explaining why it was judged proper that he, rather than Mr O'Connell, should bear the brunt of the government prosecution. "The question," said he, "really to be decided, is, which would Ireland be served most by, O'Connell standing now in our place, or as he is? If the answer could be, that Ireland would be served by Daniel O'Connell occupying the dungeon we now inhabit, the answer would be, O'Connell, you ought to be there. Nay, he might be here; for at the very outset of the prosecution, the author of the publication, however he be, offered to stand in our place. But as it were O'Connell and he imprisoned) the rights of Irish liberty would be manacled; and as we are equally, nay, more effective here than if our persons were free, the answer of Ireland, the answer of our own conscience, is, Richard Barrett, you should have surrendered Daniel O'Connell."

Mr Steele has withdrawn from Irish politics, in consequence of a quarrel with Mr O'Connell.

PARLIAMENT.

1. THE OPENING—THE KING'S SPEECH.

Tu. Feb. 4. Soon after two o'clock, the King entered the House of Lords, and, the Commons being summoned, as usual, he delivered the following speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
In calling you again together for the discharge of your high duties, I rely with entire confidence on your diligence, on your sincere devotion to the public interest, and on your firmness in supporting on its foundations, and in the just distribution of its powers, the established constitution of the state.
These qualities eminently distinguished your labours during the last session, in which more numerous and more important questions were brought under the consideration of Parliament than during any former period of similar duration.

Of the measures which have in consequence received the sanction of the legislature, one of the most difficult and important was the bill for the abolition of slavery. The manner in which that beneficent measure has been carried throughout the British colonies, and the progress already made in carrying it into execution by the settlement of the island of Jamaica, afford just grounds for anticipating the happiest results.

Many other important subjects will call for your attentive consideration.

The reports which I will order to be laid before you, on the commissions appointed to inquire into the state of the municipal corporations, into the administration and effect of the poor's laws, and into ecclesiastical revenues and patronage in England and Wales, cannot fail to afford you much useful information, by which you will be enabled to judge of the nature and extent of any existing defects and abuses, and in what manner the necessary reforms may, in due season, be safely and beneficially effected.

It has been the constant aim of my policy to secure to my people the uninterrupted enjoyment of the blessings of peace. In this I have been much assisted by the good understanding which has been so happily established between my government and that of France; and assurances which I receive of the friendly disposition of the other powers of the Continent, give me confidence in the continued success of my endeavours.

I have, however, to regret that a final settlement between Holland and Belgium has not yet been effected, and that the civil war in Portugal still continues.

You may be assured that I will be careful and anxious to avail myself of any opportunity which may afford me the means of assisting the establishment of a state of security and peace in countries, the interests of which are intimately connected with those of my dominions.

Upon the death of the late King of Spain, I did not hesitate to recognise the succession of his infant daughter; and I shall watch with the greatest solicitude the progress of events which may affect a government, the peaceful settlement of which is of the first importance to this country, as well as to the general tranquillity of Europe.

The peace of Turkey, since the settlement that was made with Mehemet Ali, has not been interrupted; and I trust, be threatened with any new changes.

It will be my object to prevent any change in the relations of that empire with other powers which might affect its future stability and independence.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been framed with the view to the strictest economy, and to such reductions as may not be injurious to the public service.

I am confident I may rely on your enlightened patriotism, and on the cheerful acquiescence of my people, in supplying the means which may be required to up-

hold the honour of my crown and the interest of my dominions.

"The accounts which will be laid before you of the state of the revenue, as compared with the expenditure, will be found most satisfactory.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have to lament the continuance of distress amongst the proprietors and occupiers of land; though, in other respects, the state of the country, both as regards its internal tranquillity and its commerce and manufactures, affords the most encouraging prospects of progressive improvement.

"The acts passed in the last session, for carrying into effect various salutary and remedial measures in Ireland, are now in operation, and farther improvements may be expected to result from the commissions which have been issued for other important objects of inquiry.

"I recommend to you the early consideration of such a final adjustment of the tithes in that part of the United Kingdom, as may extinguish all just causes of complaint, without injury to the rights and property of any class of my subjects, or to any institutions in church or state.

"The public tranquillity has been generally preserved, and the state of all the provinces of Ireland presents, upon the whole, a much more favourable appearance than at any period during the last year.

"But I have seen, with feelings of deep regret and just indignation, the continuance of attempts to excite the people of that country to demand a repeal of the legislative union.

"This bond of our national strength and safety, I have already declared my fixed and unalterable resolution, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate by all the means in my power.

"In support of this determination, I cannot doubt the zealous and effectual co-operation of my Parliament, and my people.

"To the practices which have been used to produce disaffection to the state, and mutual distrust and animosity between the people of the two countries, is chiefly to be attributed the spirit of insubordination which, though for the present in a great degree controlled by the power of the law, has been but too perceptible in many instances.

"To none more than to the deluded instruments of the agitation, thus perniciously excited, is the continuance of such a spirit productive of the most ruinous consequences; and the united and vigorous exertions of the loyal and well-affected in aid of the government, are imperiously required, to put an end to a system of excitement and violence, which, while it continues, is destructive of the peace of society, and, if successful, must inevitably prove fatal to the power and safety of the United Kingdom."

After the conclusion of the speech, his Majesty retired, and the house adjourned till five o'clock.

2. THE ADDRESS.

Tu. Feb. 4. At the re-assembling of the House of Lords at five o'clock, the Duke of SUTHERLAND moved the address, which was, as usual, an echo of the speech, and was seconded by Lord HOWARD of Effingham.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said he did not intend to oppose the address, though the speech appeared to contain as little as any ever addressed to them from the throne, and it was impossible to infer whether it was the intention of government to bring forward any measure on the topics touched upon. As to the success of the slavery emancipation bill, he thought the boast premature. He adverted to the unsettled disputes between Holland and Belgium, and strongly censured the Ministerial policy with respect to Portugal, contending, that if Don Miguel had been recognised, there would now have been peace both in Spain and Portugal, as we could have influenced him (Miguel) not to succour Don Carlos. He blamed Ministers for not having told Mehemet Ali that he should not carry war into Asia Minor, nor attack the Porte so as to make it necessary for the Emperor of Russia to send a fleet and army to protect it. He reproached the Ministry for not having proposed any measure on the subject of the poor-laws, which had been under consideration for three years. As to the municipal inquiry, he thought the house should pause before they proceeded upon reports, when the legality of the commission which procured them was in doubt. He thought a new municipal constitution could not be based on the £10 franchise. He thought the speeches of some of the Ministers and their friends should not pass unnoticed by the house. He praised the Irish coercion bill, and asked whether it was intended to re-enact it on its expiration at the end of the session. He represented the Irish clergy as starving, and called for succour.—Earl GREY, in reply, said, that, as to the success of the slave emancipation bill, the colonies had received the measure with satisfaction, which was not expected, and its adoption was a subject for congratulation. As for the disputes of Holland and Belgium, the policy of Ministers was in the track of the duke's measures; and how could he then complain? All except the duke must agree that the union of those two nations was impossible. With respect to the affairs of Portugal, the duke, when leaving office, had stipulated that certain things should be done by Don Miguel before he could be acknowledged; and those things never had been done. His reign was marked by every atrocity; neutrality had been observed; both parties had been allowed to take their measures by their own means. The question was one of disputed succession; and were we called upon to acknowledge the usurper? As to the noble duke's remarks respecting the alleged omissions in the Ministerial policy as regards Turkey, did he know, that, in April 1833, a declaration was made by this country, which had as much effect in

stopping the march of Ibrahim as the Russian armies and fleets he spoke of? He (Lord Grey) thought it not the policy of a commercial country to make an enemy of Mehemet Ali. The influence of Russia in Turkey was not owing to the present Ministry. They did not sanction the crossing of the Balkan. He could not say that Turkey was independent, but she ought to be preserved in her integrity so long as circumstances would permit. As to the municipal corporations and the poor-laws, they were subjects requiring the most careful examination; but it was not to be supposed that Ministers would not be prepared to indicate their intentions upon these subjects, proceeding upon well-digested information: it was a matter in which they could not proceed too cautiously. He trusted the report would ere long be presented to the house. He declared, that, at the proper time, he should be fully prepared to meet any argument that might be raised on the legality of the powers exercised by the corporation commission. With respect to the situation of the established church, he agreed with the noble duke, that extreme caution was necessary in introducing any measure on the subject. He deprecated any attempt at rash innovation; nor did he wish any thing like a general change in the establishment of the church. Upon these views he had acted. He did not consider himself bound by, or answerable for, any thing said by the friends of the government at public dinners. Perhaps he did not so often look after these speeches as his noble friend did, and therefore he did not clearly know what was alluded to; but his measures would certainly not be influenced by any thing that had fallen or might fall from such speakers. He had no objection, however, to make confession to the noble duke of his own opinions. He was a sincere adherent—a devoted friend to the church of England. He had never lent himself, and never would lend himself, to those theories, under whatever specious name of separating church and state they might be designated, which, wild and extravagant in themselves, could not be otherwise than dangerous in their results. To such schemes he would always offer his most uncompromising opposition. But he thought that, for the sake of the church itself, there were many which might be beneficially altered, in measures truly conservative—not in the abused sense of the word, but conservative of the useful and good. As to the re-enactment of the Irish coercion bill, he thought the question premature: it did not expire before August, and there was time enough to consider it. It would be one of the happiest days of his life when he could announce that the necessity for it had ceased. Ireland, he was happy to say, was in a state of improvement greater than any country in the world; her trade was reviving, her agriculture improving, and she promised to go on rapidly in the course of amelioration, and would, he was satisfied, go on more rapidly still, if undisturbed by the malignant spirit of a man who—no, he was not present, and therefore he would not speak what he felt—but she was emerging from evils greater perhaps than any country had ever been trammelled with.—The address was then carried without opposition.—

Thur. Feb. 6. His Majesty's reply to the address was communicated to the house.

In the House of Commons, same evening (Feb. 4), the address was moved by Mr SHAW LEFEBVRE, who intimated his expectation, that, when the question of church reform came before the house, the abolition of sinecures would take place, and that a reform would speedily be effected in the poor-laws, the burden of which was so materially increased by bad management, as also in the tithe system—by which means the distresses of the agricultural interest, which he described as extreme, might be in some measure relieved. Mr Lefevre said, that the labouring classes in the agricultural districts were in a state of "frightful demoralisation;" that, deprived as they were of education, they lived in total ignorance of their social position, became envious of all around them, and were therefore easily led to the commission of acts of outrage and incendiarism.—Mr MORRISON seconded the address in an able speech, entering into ingenious and elaborate calculations to show the mischievous effects of restrictions on commerce, and the benefits resulting from the application of the principles of free trade; and showed the improvement in the cotton, linen, and iron trades. He showed that the quantity of cotton wool entered for consumption last year (amounting to upwards of 296 millions of pounds) exceeded the quantity in 1825 by 46 per cent.; and that it was more than double the average yearly amount in the years from 1813 to 1824. The wool entered for home consumption advanced more than 42 per cent. in quantity on the preceding year; the exports of woollens increased 18½ per cent., estimated by the actual or declared (not the official) value. The raw silk entered for consumption increased upwards of 8 per cent., the declared value of the exports of silk manufactures, 40 per cent.; the imports of flax increased 13½ per cent.; the declared value of exports of linens, 23½ per cent.; the exports of iron increased nearly 20 per cent. He could not hope to see the welfare of agriculture permanently secured until the question of corn-laws as well as poor-laws had been finally settled.—Colonel EVANS complained of the indistinctness of the speech on several points.—Mr HUME complained that the subjects of national education and reduction of taxes were not alluded to, and, after censuring several points contained in it,

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moved an amendment—"That the house would take into its immediate and serious consideration the state of the established church, as regarded its temporalities and the maintenance of the clergy; and also with a view to the removal of those complaints which arose out of the mode in which tithes and church rates were levied, in order to accomplishing such changes in them as might give effectual relief, not only to the members of the established church themselves, but to those conscientious dissenters who suffered under the present state of the law, thus carrying into effect the recommendations which proceeded from the throne at the commencement of the last session."

Lord ALTHORP explained, that the government had thought it best to say little as to what they meant to do, because in the last session some inconvenience had been experienced from their saying too much. He had a measure to introduce for the redemption of tithes, which he thought would be satisfactory. Lord John Russell also would introduce a bill for regulating dissenters' marriages; and the other demands of this class of religious professors were receiving the best attention of government.—Mr Hume's amendment was lost by 191 to 39; and another amendment by the same gentleman, pledging the house to economy, was negatived without a division.—The passages in the speech relating to Ireland were animadverted upon, in a very vehement manner, by Mr H. GRATTAN and Mr O'CONNELL. The former dwelt upon the misery of the people, the beggary of the gentry, and the absenteeism of the great landed proprietors; and asked if it was decent, or politic, or humane, to talk of visiting any body of his Majesty's subjects with the "just indignation" of the king. Mr Grattan rung the changes upon this phrase with great perseverance. With equal ardour he denounced the passage which stated the King's "unalterable determination" to resist the repeal of the Union.—Mr O'CONNELL moved to expunge the three last clauses in the address, which echoed the sentiments in the speech; and which Mr Grattan, Mr Hume, and Colonel Evans, all joined with him in thinking impolitic, uncalled for, and pitiful in the extreme. Mr O'Connell commenced his oration with some bitter sarcasms on the "no meaning" of the speech, and the failure of the government measures for the commutation of tithes, delivered with great force and effect. As he proceeded, he fell off; especially towards the conclusion, which referred to the evils that free trade and the Union had inflicted upon the commerce of Ireland. Mr O'Connell's tone was full of defiance, and his was the only bitter attack made upon Ministers during the night.—Mr LITTLETON replied to Mr O'Connell, with perfect self-possession and good-humour: his manner was firm, but conciliatory and dignified. He admitted that the repeal question had been making progress in Ireland, and agreed with Mr O'Connell that it was a fair subject for debate in the House of Commons. He exposed some of Mr O'Connell's inaccuracies relative to the tithe question. He said that he had given notice of a motion for bringing forward a measure for the final adjustment of tithes, on the 20th instant; and expressed his conviction, that unless this matter was satisfactorily and finally arranged, the state of Ireland next winter "would be desperate indeed."—Mr CORBETT delivered a speech of encouragement to Mr O'Connell to proceed in his repeal project.—Sir ROBERT PEEL described it as being got up on the old Tory plan, and therefore he could not but approve of it in general. He condemned the foreign policy of Ministers, and particularly disapproved of their refusal to recognise Don Miguel. In the East, and in Belgium also, he thought that Ministers had mismanaged matters; he ridiculed the idea of preserving the "integrity of Turkey."—Lord PALMERSTON defended Ministers from this attack, which had been so frequently made almost in the same words.—The house then divided on Mr O'Connell's amendment, which was rejected by 189 to 23.—The motion for the address was agreed to, and the house adjourned.

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Fri. Feb. 14. Lord ALTHORP, having moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of ways and means, gave a view of his financial plans for the ensuing year. Reviewing the financial operations since 1830, his lordship reminded the house that a considerable deficiency was produced in 1831 and 1832, by large reductions of taxes; but that Ministers, not being alarmed by that temporary effect, relied on the relief afforded to the country for an increase of revenue. And they were not deceived in that reliance. The revenue rapidly recovered; and although a further relief of taxes took place in 1833, to the amount of £1,500,000 (making £3,335,000 repealed in three years), yet, instead of a deficiency, there was, on the 5th Jan. 1834, a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £1,513,000. Ministers had effected reductions in the present year's estimates, as compared with the last, to the extent of about half a million. This would raise the surplus to two millions. The alteration in the tea duty, and the opening of the China trade, would give probably a further sum of £600,000. The East India Company had limited their quarterly sales of tea to 8,000,000 lbs., or 32,000,000 lbs. a-year; the ad valorem duty upon which yielded to the revenue £3,300,000 sterling. Now, the Board of Control intended to increase the sales of tea to 9,000,000 lbs. a quarter, or 36,000,000 lbs. a-year; and a fixed rate of

duty on each kind of tea being adopted (regulated by an average which would not increase the burden on the consumer), the produce to the revenue might be estimated at £3,900,000 sterling. In the spring of 1835, the private trades would come into the market, and doubtless would at least maintain the increased supply of the present year. Taking them at £2,600,000, the total surplus of revenue, there must be deducted £1,800,000 for interest of the twenty millions to be raised to pay the compensation voted to the West India proprietors. This would leave a clear sum of £1,800,000 at the disposal of Parliament. He hoped the house would not, by making too large a reduction in one year, reproduce a deficiency of revenue. By proceeding more cautiously, with an increasing revenue, they might afford important relief to the people year after year, without affecting the public credit. He proposed therefore to repeal entirely the house tax, which now yielded about £1,200,000; but he did not advise any further reduction at present. He would confess that in his own opinion there were other taxes the repeal of which was more desirable. (Cheers.) But he felt very strongly, that the excessive unpopularity of a tax was in itself a powerful reason for its abolition. (Cheers.) He could not, however, introduce immediately a bill to repeal the house tax; he must wait until he saw how certain motions regarding other taxes were disposed of. (Laughter.) The house and window taxes had been very much coupled together; but the same objects did not apply to both. The window tax had been reduced since 1822 to the extent of £1,466,000, and the lower classes were generally exempt from its operation. In comparing the present time with the golden era of economical reformers, 1792, he might remark that the taxes on houses and windows in that year yielded £1,129,000; this year they would amount to only £2,000,000. It might be objected that Ministers, after admitting the serious distress of the landed interest, afforded that interest no relief by the proposed reduction of taxes. He would say, however, that the pressure on the landed interest arose less from public taxation than from local burdens. (Cheers.) With reference to such, Ministers did not neglect the landed interest: they were about to introduce a measure to relieve it from tithes. (Loud cheers.) It is not my intention to abolish tithes, to get rid of the clergy altogether: but what I meant was this, that we propose to relieve the occupiers of the soil, by the commutation of tithes. Ministers also intend to propose measures with regard to the poor rates. They had, too, a plan for giving relief to Ireland without loss to the revenue. Lord Althorp concluded by moving that the sum of £14,000,000 be raised by exchequer bills for the year 1834.—After some remarks from Mr Cobbett, Sir Robert Peel, Mr O'Connell (who complained that nothing was done for Ireland), and others, the motion was agreed to.

4. CHARGES AGAINST THE IRISH MEMBERS.

Wed. Feb. 5. Mr Hill's statement to his constituents at Hull, in October last, to the effect that an Irish member who spoke and voted against the coercion bill, had in secret entreated Ministers to pass it, as necessary for the peace of Ireland, was brought before the house by Mr O'CONNELL, who called upon Lord Althorp to state distinctly, first, whether he or any other member of the cabinet had ever stated that an Irish member had acted in the manner described? and, secondly, whether any Irish member ever went to him, or any other Minister, and made the statement which had been imputed to him?—In reply to the first question, Lord ALTHORP for himself positively, and to the best of his belief for his colleagues, denied that any such statement had been made. With regard to the second question, he was not aware that any Irish member had ever made such a statement to a Cabinet Minister; but he added, that he had good reason to believe that some Irish members (certainly more than one), who voted and spoke against the bill, did in private conversation use very different language.—Great excitement was caused among the Irish members by this declaration, and Mr O'CONNELL started up and said, "The noble lord is shrinking! State the names of those members."—Lord ALTHORP said, "Does the hon. member accuse me of shrinking?"—Mr O'CONNELL retracted that expression.—Lord ALTHORP then said, that he was answerable for what he had uttered: that he would not shift that responsibility upon others; and that, if called upon, he would name the Irish members alluded to.—Mr O'CONNELL and Mr FINN asked if they were among the number, and both received an answer in the negative. Several other members were rising; when the SPEAKER interfered, and stated, that an expression used out of the house, or in private, ought not to be made the subject of discussion in the house.—Mr SHEIL argued, from the expressions made use of by Lord Althorp, that the story itself was a fabrication, as it appeared that no communication in favour of the coercion bill had been sent to a Cabinet Minister by any Irish member who had voted against it. The charge was distinctly negatived by the noble lord. (A member on the Ministerial benches expressed his dissent.) Mr Sheil then said, that as Lord Althorp had expressed his belief that some Irish members had used different language out of doors in regard to the coercion bill from what they had used in that house, he would ask him whether he was one of the members alluded to?—Lord ALTHORP re-

plied, "Yes, the hon. and learned gentleman of them."—The house was hushed in profound silence. Mr SHEIL kept his seat for some moments; length he rose and said, "Having heard the statement which the noble lord has just made to the house, beg, on the other hand, to declare, in the face of my country, and, if I may do so without profanity, in the presence of my God, that if any individual has addressed the noble lord, or to others, that I gave any application of the coercion bill in private, he has believed by a gross and scandalous calumny. As the noble lord has put the statement on his own responsibility, I shall say no more."—Mr O'CONNELL apologized to Mr Hill for the language he had used respecting him. He now considered him as "perfectly satisfied."—The latter gentleman gave an explanation of his conduct, ascribing it to inadvertency, but stating that, if a committee of inquiry were moved to, he was ready to prove every word he had said.—Discussion took place with regard to Lord Althorp's responsibility for the charge against Mr Sheil, which ended by his lordship explicitly declaring that he did not vouch for the truth of the statement, but considered himself responsible for the fact that such a statement had been made.—As it was now evident that a personal meeting between Lord Althorp and Mr Sheil was inevitable, and as the former would not pledge himself "not to respond to a call" from the latter gentleman, both were put into the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. Soon after their committal, the required promises were given by the two gentlemen, and they were immediately liberated.

A conversation took place next evening (Thursday) between Mr O'Connell and Mr Stanley, regarding the most advisable method of instituting an inquiry into this affair; and on Monday (Feb. 10), Mr O'Connell moved for a committee of privileges for that purpose, which was carried against an amendment of Sir F. Burdett for the previous question, by 192 to 54. The report of the committee being brought up on Friday (Feb. 14), stated, that, having proceeded to inquire into the substance of Mr Hill's allegation, as reported by the Examiner newspaper, and slightly corroborated by himself—

"Two witnesses were called before them at the suggestion of Mr Hill, and others were about to be examined, when Mr Hill himself, finding the testimony already heard very different from what he had expected, freely and spontaneously made the following communication to the committee:—

"That he had come to the conviction that his charge against Mr Sheil, of having directly or indirectly communicated, or intended to communicate to the government, any private opinions in opposition to those which he expressed in the House of Commons, had no foundation in fact; that such charge was not merely incapable of formal proof, but was, in his present sincere belief, totally and absolutely unfounded; that he had originally been induced to make mention of it in a hasty unpremeditated speech, under a firm persuasion that he had received it on undeniable evidence; but that, being unsatisfied of the mistake into which he had fallen, and convinced that the charge was wholly untrue, he came forward to express his deep and unfeigned sorrow for having ever contributed to give it circulation." Mr Hill added, "that, if there were any way consistent with honour by which he could make reparation to Mr Sheil, he should deem no sacrifice too great to heal the wound which his erroneous statement had inflicted."

The committee continued—"It is with the highest gratification that the committee found themselves enabled thus to exonerate an accused member of Parliament from imputations alike painful and undeserved. The voluntary avowal of an erroneous statement on the part of Mr Hill, puts it now in their power to pronounce a decided opinion, and to close the present inquiry. Neither of the witnesses who appeared before the committee deposed to any facts calculated to bear out the allegation against Mr Sheil, nor did their testimony go to impeach his character and honour in any way, or as to any matter whatever. The committee had no hesitation in declaring their deliberate conviction, that the innocence of Mr Sheil, in respect to the whole matter of complaint referred to in their investigation, was entire and unquestionable.

"The committee felt bound, at the same time, to express their full confidence in Mr Hill's declaration, and the statement impeaching Mr Sheil's character was rejected by him at Hull, under a sincere, though mistaken, impression of its accuracy. They derived this confidence as well from the tone of generous regret which characterized his communication at the close of their proceeding, as from the candid admissions and the evident anxiety to avoid all exaggeration and misstatements which they observed throughout his testimony as delivered in their presence."

After the report had been read, Lord ALTHORP admitted, that, after having conversed with his informant on the subject, he found, that, although the words of that gentleman were literally true, the impression produced on his (Lord A.'s) mind, and which he conveyed to the house, was not borne out.—Mr SHEIL, who described himself as snatched from the verge of a precipice, admitted he had said that measures must be adopted to repress the excesses in the south of Ireland; but that was not giving approbation to the coercion bill.—It turned out that Mr John Wood had been Lord Althorp's informant, though not the only one, and that this gentleman had excused Mr Sheil in the most frank and generous manner, stating that he had heard Mr Sheil speak against the coercion bill. Thus terminated a matter which produced more interest.

nt, perhaps, than what has attended many of the
most important public transactions.

5. CHURCH PATRONAGE IN SCOTLAND.

Wed. Feb. 5.—Mr R. WALLACE, member for
Greenock, brought this subject under the notice of
the house, presenting at the same time a petition from
35 persons in Greenock, for the abolition of patron-
age. Mr Wallace expressed his disappointment that
the King's speech did not contain a syllable in refer-
ence to this subject, which the Scotch people con-
sidered as one of such high importance. He referred
to a statement which he made last session respecting
the abuse of patronage, in which a member of
the house was implicated. His account of the affair
was flatly denied; but upon inquiry it turned out to
be correct. It appeared that the patronage of the
church [the hon. member, we believe, alluded to Hob-
bes in Roxburghshire] had been made use of as a
means of returning a member to Parliament—had
been perverted to purposes of political corruption.
A member for Caithness had been induced to post-
pone a motion on the subject of the abuses of the
church of Scotland, by an assurance from the Lord
Advocate that measures were in contemplation for
remedying those abuses. But the session passed
away, and nothing was done. Since then, another
case had occurred, in the parish of Muiravons-
ie, in the county of Stirling. A fortnight after the
incumbent died, the living was in the possession
of another gentleman, whom the parishioners had
never seen—a Whig from Edinburgh, appointed by
government on the old Tory principle of paying re-
ward to political connexions, not to the fitness of the
person so appointed. And this was done after the
Lord Advocate's declaration that in future the wishes
of the parishioners should be consulted. Mr Wal-
lace concluded by declaring, that if the government
proceeded as they had begun in the dispensation of
church patronage in Scotland, a general alienation of
the affections of that country would take place; and no
other confidence would be placed in them by a people
from whom they had so often and so grossly disappointed.
—Col. LEITH HAY thought Mr Wallace's remarks
imature. He trusted that Mr Sinclair would renew
the motion of last session in the present. The result
of inquiry into the subject would be very beneficial.
He should deem it a dereliction of his duty if he did
not stand up and say, that the government patronage
of the church of Scotland was honestly and fairly dis-
counted, without reference to political or private feel-
ings. —Mr SINCLAIR differed with those who wished
for a separation of church and state. Their union
was absolutely necessary to the welfare of each. He
thought, however, that abuses should be corrected as
speedily as possible. He should again bring forward
the motion, which he had relinquished last session
for motives that had never yet been made public.
He trusted, that, in the present session, discussion
would be provoked, attention directed to abuses,
and remedies suggested for their removal. —Here
the conversation was discontinued. —On Thurs-
day, the subject was resumed by Mr A. JOHNSTONE,
who presented a petition from St Andrews, for the
remedy of abuses in the Scottish church. The peti-
tioners asked for a restoration of the integrity of the
church, as before 1711.—Captain ELLIOTT com-
plained of the attack made upon him in his absence,
without notice, the day before, by Mr Wallace. He
would not enter upon the merits of that question, but
thought that the rules of courtesy demanded that no-
tice should have been given him of Mr Wallace's in-
tention. He had duties to perform out of doors, but
would have attended if he had received an intimation
of what was expected to take place. The person who
had been appointed to the living, which it was said
had been given him for political purposes, was proved
to have been duly qualified; and he gave no credit to
the assertion that the church courts in Scotland were
engaged in inquiring whether the circumstances at-
tending his induction amounted to a charge of simony.
—Mr WALLACE said, that all the newspapers in
Scotland had stated the fact last alluded to by Captain
Elliott, without receiving contradiction. He re-as-
serted what he had stated respecting the other case.
As to bringing forward the subject in Captain Elliott's
absence, it would be hard if members were to be muzz-
led, and not allowed to speak their sentiments in the
house, because it was inconvenient for some members
of the government to attend in their places.

6. CONDUCT OF BARON SMITH.

Thurs. Feb. 13. Mr O'CONNELL moved for a com-
mittee of inquiry into the conduct of Baron Sir William
Smith, one of the Irish judges.—First, on the plea of
irregularity in his habits of attendance in courts, but
chiefly on account of his taking occasion, when ad-
dressing the special commission which sat in Dublin
last year, to utter a violent political harangue, re-
ferring to speeches in this house, and calculated to
incite the Catholic population with resentment.
After a very long debate, in which several Conserva-
tive members endeavoured to palliate the judge's con-
duct, and the Ministers took different sides, the motion
for a committee was carried, against an amendment
of the previous question, by 167 to 74.

7. KING LEOPOLD'S PENSION.

Fri. Feb. 11. A discussion of some interest arose in
the House of Commons on the subject of the annuity
paid to the King of Belgium. It was urged first by

Mr ROBINSON, and subsequently by other members,
that some inquiry ought to be made into the mode in
which the money was expended. Ministers were re-
minded that King Leopold received great credit for
giving up all that portion of his annuity that was not
necessary to keep up Claremont, to pay his debts, and
provide for his old servants. Yet it appeared that he
had drawn the whole L.50,000 per annum up to the
present time. Was part of this money spent in Bel-
gium? It was a matter of doubt whether the pension
voted to Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, then a Brit-
ish subject, was legally payable to an independent
foreign sovereign. For these reasons, Mr Robinson
moved for an account of the money, if any, which had
been paid into the Exchequer by King Leopold out
of his annuity.—Lord ALTHORP and Lord JOHN
RUSSELL defended the conduct of King Leopold.
Lord Althorp read two letters from the Baron de
Stockmar, his agent in England, from which it ap-
peared that Leopold's debts, when he left this coun-
try, amounted to L.83,000; and that the whole of the
sums received on account of the annuity had been
applied to the liquidation of these debts, and to the
keeping up of Claremont and Marlborough House;
the latter of which was held by an unexpired lease.
On the 5th of April next, however, all the incum-
brances will be discharged, and the first payment will
be made into the Exchequer. The current expenses
of Claremont, Marlborough House, &c. amount to
about L.20,000 yearly, leaving L.30,000 to be repaid.
—Some severe remarks were made upon the large
amount of debts contracted by a personage who was
supposed to have lived rather parsimoniously than
otherwise when in this country. Several members
objected to taxing the people of England for keeping
up useless palaces, and thought that King Leopold
might have taken his servants away with him. As
to taking away the pension, however, Lord Althorp
said that the house would scout such a proposition.—
Mr Robinson's motion was finally acceded to.

Feb. 10. A petition from ninety congregations of
dissenters (Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists)
within twelve miles of London, praying for the abo-
lition of the connection between church and state,
was presented in the House of Commons by Lord
Morpeth.—11. On the motion of Mr Ward, a com-
mittee was appointed to inquire into the best mode of
obtaining correct and authentic lists of the divisions.
—On the motion of Mr Warburton, a select commit-
tee was appointed to inquire into the laws and regu-
lations regarding the education and practice of various
branches of the medical profession in the United
Kingdom.—Lord Althorp stated that a bill for the es-
tablishment of local courts would be introduced during
the present session into the House of Commons.

COURT-MARTIAL.

At a general court-martial, held at Cork on the 23d
day of December 1833, and continued, by adjourn-
ments, to the 16th of January 1834, Captain Augus-
tus Wathen, of the 15th, or King's Hussars, was
arraigned on six charges, brought against him by
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Brudenell—first, for stating
in an invidious manner to Major-General Sir F. Ar-
buthnot, at the half-yearly inspection of the regiment,
that an unusual supply of new stable jackets had been
issued to the men of his troop, without his knowledge,
thereby imputing improper conduct to his command-
ing officer: second, that the serjeants of his troop had
informed him "that the men were discontented at
having the jackets delivered to them," which was not
true: third, "that he had said he had reported this
discontent to Lord Brudenell," which was also not
true: fourth, for not having conveyed to his troop the
approbation of the major-general of their appearance,
as he was directed to do by Lord Brudenell: fifth, for,
on the following day, in conveying that approbation,
remarking, that, if they had gone on service, "they
would have done their duty, notwithstanding any un-
pleasant circumstances had occurred in the troop,"
thereby throwing an imputation on Lord Brudenell:
sixth, for refusing to repeal the words he had address-
ed to his troop—"such conduct being insubordinate,
unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentle-
man, to the prejudice of good order and military dis-
cipline, and in breach of the articles of war."

Upon which charges the court came to the following
decisions:—

"The court having taken into its serious considera-
tion the evidence produced in support of the charges
against the prisoner, Captain Augustus Wathen, of the
15th, or King's Hussars, his defence, and the evidence
he has adduced, is of opinion that he is not guilty of any
of the charges preferred against him. The court, there-
fore, honourably acquits him of each and of all the
charges."

"Bearing in mind the whole process and tendency
of this trial, the court cannot refrain from animadverting on
the peculiar and extraordinary measures which have been
resorted to by the prosecutor."

"Whatever may have been his motives for instituting
charges of so serious a nature against Captain Wathen
(and they cannot ascribe them solely to a wish to uphold
the honour and interests of the army), his conduct has
been reprehensible in advancing such various and weighty
assertions to be submitted before a public tribunal, with-
out some sure grounds of establishing the facts."

"It appears in the recorded minutes of these proceed-
ings, that a junior officer was listened to, and non-com-
missioned officers and soldiers examined, with the view

of finding out from them how, in particular instances,
the officers had executed their respective duties—a prac-
tice in every respect most dangerous to the discipline
and the subordination of the corps, and highly detrimen-
tal to that harmony and good feeling which ought to
exist between officers."

"Another practice has been introduced into the 15th
Hussars, which calls imperatively for the notice and ani-
madversion of the court—the system of having the con-
versation of officers taken down in the orderly-room
without their knowledge, a practice which cannot be
considered otherwise than revolting to every proper and
honourable feeling of a gentleman, and as being certain
to create disunion, and to be most injurious to his Ma-
jesty's service."

His Majesty has been pleased to approve and con-
firm the finding of the court.

Although it would appear, upon an attentive per-
usal of the whole of the proceedings, that some parts of
the evidence might reasonably bear a construction less
unfavourable to the prosecutor than that which the
court have thought it their duty to place upon them,
yet, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances
of the case, his Majesty has been pleased to order that
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Brudenell shall be removed
from the command of the 15th Hussars.

(Signed) JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

"Lord Brudenell," says the Courier, "is an offi-
cer of no experience, who has obtained his present
high rank by dint of purchasing his commissions.
His lordship, we have heard, gave as much as twenty
thousand pounds for his different commissions; and
now that he will be obliged to retire, he will not ob-
tain above four thousand pounds: so that the deci-
sion which compels him to retire from the service will
in fact impose a pecuniary mulct upon him to the ex-
tent of sixteen thousand pounds, which may serve as
a warning to those young men who are ambitious of
purchasing a post they cannot adequately fill. The
whole army will be pleased with the decision, and
will do justice to the court-martial and the high au-
thority which has sanctioned its views."

ENGLAND.

Jan. 16. A meeting of the gentry and yeomanry of the
eastern division of Cornwall took place, for the purpose
of petitioning Parliament to pass a measure for the com-
mutation of tithes. The petition at first proposed, simply
prayed, that, whereas the agricultural interest is arrived
at an alarming condition, partly on account of the severe
and unequal exaction of tithes, it would please the house
to impose a fair commutation in money, to be redeem-
able at the option of the payer. An amended petition,
praying the legislature to fix the rate of commutation at
one-tenth of the rent [that is, about a thirtieth of the
produce], was carried by a majority of twenty. A letter
from Mr Charles Buller, M. P. was afterwards read, in
which, after asserting that tithes is national property,
he recommended that the agriculturists should compound
for their entire abolition, by agreeing to give up the re-
strictions on corn.

19. James Davies, assistant-gamekeeper to E. B. Clive,
Esq. M. P. near Hereford, was murdered by poachers.

23. At a special meeting of the Masters of the
Bench, to take into consideration the renewed applica-
tion of Daniel Whittle Harvey, Esq., to be called to the
bar, accompanied by a copy of his petition to the judges,
it was unanimously resolved, "That the bench do not
see any sufficient reason to alter the resolution of the
bench communicated to Mr Harvey by the treasurer of
the society, on the 13th of November 1821, against his
application to be called to the bar."—A smart shock of
an earthquake was felt at Chichester, by which chimney-
pots were overthrown and bells set a-ringing.

29. At a meeting of Convocation, held at Oxford, and
very numerously attended, the Duke of Wellington was
unanimously elected Chancellor of the University, in the
room of Lord Grenville. The installation of his Grace
took place at Apsley House, Feb. 14, with all due cere-
mony.

30. A meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Ta-
vern, attended by Colonel Stanhope, Sir J. S. Lillie,
Messrs Crawford and Detrois, and Dr Wade; Colonel
Thompson in the chair. After speeches by Mr Crawford
and the chairman, a petition to Parliament was agreed to,
in which it is observed, "That if the owners of land bear
any undue proportion of the burthens of the country,
your petitioners would be among the first to pray that,
after equitable retribution to the people for past suffer-
ings, the taxes that press on the owners of land should
be reduced; but that to attempt to compensate them by
a tax which amounts to the prohibition of industry and
commerce by act of Parliament, your petitioners practi-
cally feel to be an impolicy to which no parallel can be
found in the history of barbarous nations." It concluded
with a prayer, "that a law may be passed, directing the
total removal of the existing duties on foreign corn, by
such assigned gradations as to the wisdom of the legisla-
ture shall seem meet."—Baron Bayley took his leave
of the bar, finding it necessary to abandon his duties on
account of his health.

Feb. 6. John Ager, Patrick Grant, and John Bell, of
the True Sun newspaper, were, in the Court of King's
Bench, found guilty of publishing in that paper in May
last, two seditious libels, tending to excite the people to
resist payment of the assessed taxes. The prosecution
was at the instance of the government.—The first gen-
tleman, as printer, has recently been sentenced to one
month, and the two latter, as registered proprietors,
to six months' imprisonment, for a libel on Alderman
Winchester.

7. An individual named Penny had a verdict against
him in the Court of Exchequer, for penalties amounting
to L.120, for selling an unstamped newspaper, called
The People's Police Gazette.

13. An address, signed by 6530 clergymen of the church of England, was presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury at the Palace, Lambeth. The Archdeacon of Canterbury, Dr Croft, read the address to the archbishop. It expressed the devoted adherence of the clergy to the doctrines and discipline of the establishment, and their willingness to co-operate in carrying into effect any measures which their spiritual rulers may deem necessary for preserving its purity, and augmenting its usefulness.

Meetings to express attachment to the established church have lately been held in various parts of England. Jan. 21, a numerous meeting took place at the National Schoolroom in Cheltenham, where resolutions expressive of cordial approbation of the doctrines of the church of England, of indignation at the attempts of dissenters and schismatics to overthrow the establishment, and of determination to resist them by the formation of associations and other means, were passed with much cheering. A numerous meeting was held, Jan. 28, at Bristol, and another, Jan. 30, at Liverpool, for the same purpose. A lay declaration of adherence to the established religion is also sent about, inclosed in a circular, of which the following is a copy:—"Sir, have the goodness to send the inclosed declaration round your parish, that it may receive the signatures of all male adults who are so disposed, not confining the application to householders. Those who are absent or are unable to write may authorise others to sign for them. When completed, I have to request you will return it under cover to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, (signed) JOHN OKES.—Cambridge, Feb. 7, 1834."

The Earl of Durham has abandoned his prosecution of the Durham Advertiser for originating, and of the John Bull and Standard for copying, the paragraph in which he was truly represented as ordering a village to be removed, and by which his lordship had conceived that he was placed in an odious light before the eyes of his tenantry and workmen.—Jan. 30, his prosecution of the Newcastle Journal for another paragraph, in which he was represented as flying the tri-color flag above that of Great Britain on his yacht in the Tyne, was stopped in the Court of King's Bench, by the discharge of the rule previously obtained against the proprietor of that paper. The case for a criminal information was not made out.

Literary and scientific institutions, for the cultivation of the mental faculties, are every where advancing—even in London, where the extreme application of the industrious classes appears least favourable for the purpose. One for the city of London has been flourishing for a considerable time, and now includes a great number of the young shopmen of that part of the metropolis. Its funds are in so prosperous a state, that it has been able to erect a theatre for scientific lectures, and to engage men of considerable eminence as lecturers. The members publish a little monthly miscellany, which shows some literary talent. Another called the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, though of more recent formation, is also going on well. Classes for natural philosophy, languages, and music, have already been formed; and a theatre, with library, laboratory, and museum, is fitting up. The mechanics of this great district have also an institute, under the name of the Marylebone Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. The drapers of the city have still more recently (Jan. 23) formed an association called the Drapers' Institution, to provide, by voluntary contributions from the drapers themselves and the public, reading-rooms, scientific lectures, libraries, and temporary assistance to such of the members as may, by unavoidable circumstances, be brought into a state of distress. In all these societies, one grand saving principle is observed—the exclusion of all political and theological controversy.

The London and Westminster Bank is to commence business during the present month.

The establishment of the South Sea House is to be broken up, by which a considerable saving will be effected.

Dispatches have been received from the African expedition under Mr Lander, announcing his having arrived at Fernando Po on the 2d of November, in the iron steam-boat Alburkah. Lieutenant Allan accompanied him, and it is understood that they have penetrated a considerable way into the interior.

Certain eminent manufacturers of figures in St Paul's Churchyard lately shipped off for India and the Ganges no less than £00 newly-manufactured idols (false gods) for sale. The profits expected from this pious fraud are supposed to be sufficient to make the Christian merchants happy for the remainder of their days. Two missionaries go out in the ship which is to convey the idols to the place of destination. Thus the miserable natives of India will receive their "bane and antidote."

The whole of the 10,000 shares of the Bristol railway have now been bought, and it is designed to make immediate application to Parliament.

The Leeds election terminated, Feb. 15, in favour of Mr Baines, the Whig candidate, who had 1951 votes, while Sir John Beckett, the Tory candidate, had 1911.

It appears that flour is 72 s-5ths per cent. dearer in London than at Paris; and that with the sum of £2, 10s. a man may buy 483lb. of fine flour at Paris, whereas with the same sum he can only buy 280lb. in London. The price of wheaten bread of the first quality at Paris is 11 sous per 4lb. French weight; which is less than 4½d. for the loaf of 4lb. English weight. The price of bread of the second quality is 8 sous per 4lb. English weight; which is less than 3½d. the loaf of 4lb. English weight. The flour at Paris is greatly superior in quality to the London flour; and, indeed, there is not a capital city in Europe in which both flour and bread are of so indifferent a quality as in London.—Times.

The ancient mode of tracing criminals by blood-hounds has lately been revived with striking success in Oxfordshire. The Duke of Marlborough has, in addition to the famous Blenheim spaniel, retained unimpaired the breed of the old English blood-hound. The duke's steward, who has the care of these noble animals, had recourse to

this plan at the fire of Mr Raingley's, of Woodstock, one of the duke's tenants. The steward was one of the first on the spot, and observed some fresh footsteps; he therefore marked their direction, and summoned his conductor. The hound was no sooner put on the footsteps than he opened his deep-toned note, and traced, with wonderful exactness, every winding attempt to delude his eager pursuit, until he reached a previously notorious cottage. The door was opened, but no man was found; however, the insatiable pursuer was not to be thus deluded, for, rushing out in the direction of the fire, he became more anxious at every step, until he seized one of a group going to assist (and, as afterwards proved, the one most lavish in abuse of the incendiary), to his small astonishment. The man was thunderstruck at his discovery, and soon confessed that he was the perpetrator of the diabolical act.

The new trustees to Lady Hewley's charity are already appointed; they are all Independents, with the exception of one Baptist.—No fewer than six thousand persons have been put on board transports, as convicts to Botany Bay, during last year. A vast number who have been sentenced are still in prison or the hulks.—Incendiary conflagrations continue in several districts of England.—The political unions, which not long since exercised so much influence, are generally described as in a declining state.

The article wool has now attained an extravagant price, and is little short of what it was at the highest period of the war. Coarse moor wool, such as is generally produced in the higher districts of this county, and in Galway, especially in the Glenkens, and in the parish of Minnigaff, is now selling in the Liverpool market at 16s. to 17s. per stone of 24 lbs., which, three years ago, would have scarcely brought 5s.; while the finer qualities of Scotch and English wools are equally high in proportion. White Cheviot is now worth 40s. to 42s., which, at the same period, could have been bought for 14s. to 15s. A rise so great, and in some degree unexpected, will have the effect of checking the manufacture of woollen goods, as the manufacturers will not work on speculation in times so critical, but merely endeavour to keep pace with the present demand.—Dumfries Courier.

SCOTLAND.

Jan. 20. A complaint was made by the Dean of Guild of Aberdeen, in the Town Council of that burgh, respecting the freedom with which a remark of his, lately made in that place, had been treated by the editor of the Aberdeen Herald. It seemed to be the general feeling of the council that the editor had abused the liberty granted to the press of having reporters present in the Council; but it did not seem to be thought necessary that any measure should be taken for abridging that liberty. The editor subsequently expressed his resolution to continue making what remarks he pleased upon the conduct of the council, and the sentiments there expressed by its members.

—21. Mr Wallace, M.P. for Greenock, received a public dinner from his constituents.

—23. At a meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, answers were determined on to ten queries which had been given in to the reverend court, respecting the churches of the city. The queries and answers may be summed as follows:—Query 1. Are the clergy willing to renounce all right to the annuity and merk per ton, and accept in lieu of them a fixed stipend to be paid out of the town's revenue? Answer, No.—2. Would the clergy accept a fixed stipend of £550 during the life of the present incumbents? Answer, They would accept £600.—3. Would they agree to their successors being paid £500? No; nothing less than £600.—4. Would they agree to make the Old Greyfriars a single charge, on the death of Dr Anderson, and to the appointment of a clergyman there on that footing? No.—5. Would they agree to a new division of parishes, to lessen the inequality of the clergymen's duties? Yes.—6. Would they agree to uncollegiate the city churches on the death of the present incumbents? No.—7. Would they agree to uncollegiate all or any of the churches, on these conditions, 1. Either that a new church should be built, and a parish formed for the clergyman set free, or, 2. That the stipend of a certain number of the uncollegiate clergy should be reserved as a fund for erecting the additional churches required? They agree to uncollegiate churches on the first condition, but not on the second.—8. Would they agree to erect an additional parish in the New Town, and suppress one in the old? They agree to the erection, but not to the suppression.

—9. If the city should be unable to build five new churches for the uncollegiate ministers, besides the two they are already under obligation to build, would the clergy agree to allot parishes of double population to the collegiate charges? No.—10. Would they agree that future appointments should be made to collegiate charges on condition that the incumbent shall do the whole duty, or accept a single charge if new arrangements require it? Yes.—Dr Chalmers occupied four hours in reading and commenting on the queries and answers, and was so much exhausted by the exertion, as to be taken dangerously ill on his way home. The learned professor has since recovered.

—24. A numerous and most respectable meeting of Roxburghshire proprietors was held at Kelso, to form an association for the protection of agriculture.—The Duke of Buccleuch in the chair. The resolutions were in substance as follow:—That the extent of the power and prosperity of every country in a great measure depends upon the prosperity and advanced state of its agriculture. That agriculture is one of the principal sources of the power of a nation, as the capital employed in this branch of industry, while it puts in motion a greater quantity of productive labour than an equal amount otherwise expended, adds also much more to the real wealth and revenue of a nation, and is, therefore, of all the ways in which capital can be employed, by far the most advantageous to a country. That this meeting, being convinced that the power of Great Britain, and the permanency and improvement of its resources, in every other branch of industry, depend upon the unimpaired efficiency of its agricultural exertions, resolves to form itself into an association for the purpose of fostering and promoting, by every means in its power, this great staple of the nation's wealth. That his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry be elected president of the association for the ensuing year.

—27. Thomas and Mary Braid (persons in humble life, and in the relation of brother and sister) were tried before the High Court of Justiciary for a crime of very uncommon occurrence, joined to that of the murder of their child. The former offence was proved against both prisoners, and the latter against the female only. The man was therefore sentenced to transportation for life, and the female to be executed on the 17th of February. Some circumstances favourable to the latter having since transpired, her sentence has been commuted by the royal favour for transportation.

—31. At a meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh, it was voted, in direct opposition to the recent resolutions of the Presbytery, that the number of clergymen should be reduced to 13; that a sum of £650 should be set apart annually out of the ecclesiastical fund for the support of additional schools; and that clergymen when infirm should be allowed to retire on two-thirds of their salary, with the consent of the Presbytery and two-thirds of the Town Council. At the same meeting, Mr Aytoun entered into an exhibition of documents, to show that the city-church tax, of annuity, had been surreptitiously extended in 1809, from 19,000 merks, which was the original sum, to its present large amount. On this account, Mr Aytoun argued that the tax is at present on an illegal footing, the Court of Session having decided, in the case of Donald v. the Magistrates of Anderston, "that it will not en-

force a clause in a private act, in regard to which no notice was given in applying therefor, in conformity to the law of Parliament." At the meeting of Council, Feb. 4, it was unanimously voted, that "it is the opinion of this Council that the annuity ought to be abolished, and the clergy provided for in some other way than at present." About a fortnight after the above resolution, a declaration was prepared by several persons connected with the church in Edinburgh, and circulated for signature among the inhabitants, besides being placed in various shops—to the effect, that the undersigned, being deeply sensible of the benefits conferred on the country by the established church, and of the utility of the Edinburgh ministers in communicating religious instruction to the poorer classes, regard with serious alarm any attempt to reduce the number of the clergy; at the same time that they are anxious to encourage any plan calculated to extend and increase the usefulness of the church establishment in the city, by uncollegiating double charges—making a new arrangement of parishes, providing additional church accommodation—adjusting, on the most proper footing, the provision for the clergy—and by other means that may appear practicable and desirable."

Feb. 3. The town council of Cupar resolved, by a majority of 10 to 5, to petition Parliament for a dissolution of the connection between church and state, and the application of the church property to the death of the present incumbents, to the civil purposes of the government.—A series of disturbances of an alarming character commenced throughout the west of Scotland, in consequence of the introduction, by the master calico-printers, of new workmen into their establishments, in lieu of the former, who had turned out for an increase of wages. Combinations for increase of wages have been sanctioned by law for several years; but, unfortunately, the workmen are unable, in prosecuting this just mode of improving their interests, to abstain in every case from outrages, which always have been, and always will be, unlawful. Disturbances of this kind, at Thornliebank in Renfrewshire, at Glasgow, in Stirlingshire, Milngavie and Anderston in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and other places; and the aspect of the tumults so alarming, that parties of military were sent for from Edinburgh to assist in quelling them. Two attempts were made by an infuriated mob to break into the printfield at Anderston, and seize new workmen, who were chiefly hand-loom weavers; an act of dreadful violence is stated to have taken place. It was the latter part of the week that peace was restored in all the disturbed districts. A number of the rioters have been seized, a two from Thornliebank were sentenced to two months' confinement in bridewell. Eight have been lodged by the sheriff of Stirlingshire in the jail of that county. It was lately computed that Glasgow, that, in consequence of these combinations, no less than 20,000 artisans were unemployed, including the entire staff of masons, engineers, machine-makers, and calico-printers. It is most now returned to their employment, where it will open to them, at the same or slightly elevated wages.

The late Dr Bell of Madras left £10,000 in trust of the trustees of Edinburgh, for the purpose of endowing three schools in his plan. The money, which was at first placed in the funds, drawn out in summer 1832, by the then magistrates, for the purpose of discharging a clamorous creditor. Three months after, the bank became insolvent, and the money, which would have educated a thousand children, is almost the same as lost. It is not improbable that the late town council may be prosecuted, and made personally responsible for the fund thus abused.

The Edinburgh Advertiser states that the celebrated Sociologist St Cecilia, by which the city was regaled with amateur and dramatic music during the greater part of the last century, is about to be revived.

The Courier states, that it has "some reason to believe that Majesty's government means to make some concessions on one question of church patronage in Scotland."

A company has been formed in Edinburgh and Glasgow for the introduction of steam-conveyance along ordinary roads. Carriages of this kind are now building in Edinburgh, and that experiment is to be made on the road between these two cities.

Dr P. Macfarlan, one of the ministers of Greenock, is expected to be the next Moderator of the General Assembly.

Mr G. J. Bell, of Edinburgh, who is entrusted by government with the preparation of the new Scottish Bankrupt Bill, has met a committee of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, in order to adjust clauses and introduce improvements. From the spirit in which Mr Bell has met the suggestions of the Chamber, and we may add of the country generally, there is every reason to believe that Scotland will enjoy a bankrupt law which will sit once cheaply and expeditiously administered, and which will afford new facilities for protecting the honest as well as punishing the dishonest debtor.

A case of abstracting money from letters has just been decided at the General Post Office, Edinburgh, which is likely to lead to the criminal trial of one if not two young men (brothers), who have been for some time employed as clerks in that establishment.

Remarkable instances of the adaptation of water to coast sound occur at some of the lighthouses on the coast. At Inchliskilg, about four miles from Leith, the town-clocks, the bawling of dogs, and even the beating of carpets, are heard by the keepers while on their watch at night. And the great drum of a military band at Ayr barracks has been occasionally heard at 11 o'clock at a lighthouse, on the opposite side of the Frith of Clyde, distant about sixteen miles.

Improvement in Glass Manufacture.—A discovery of a most important nature for the prosperity of Australia has recently been made by a Mr J. King of Sydney. It is, that the common silicious sand, which is found in an inexhaustible tract between Sydney and Botany Bay, is of unrivalled excellence in the manufacture of the best kinds of plate glass. Specimens of the sand have been sent to England, and been found by makers to be much superior to the sand of Lyme Regis, or any other place in this country. The glass produced, it seems, is, from its purity, especially fit for forming lenses. This discovery will most likely prove of great advantage, in a commercial point of view, to our Australasian possessions. Mr King is an enterprising and ingenious young man, and was some years ago employed in a glass-manufacture in Edinburgh.

A new mode of blasting rocks, for road-metal, has been suggested by Mr D. Millar, road-contractor, Pennycook. Mr Millar proposes that, instead of bores on the present small scale, a vast mass of rock should be penetrated by a bore of several inches in diameter, for which a great quantity of powder might be used; and, as he shows, the cost of quarrying, and also the risk of life and limb, would be much diminished.

There is at present in the course of exhibition, throughout Scotland, an orrery, framed by an individual named John Fulton, which, for several reasons, is highly worthy of notice. It is a complicated piece of machinery, fabricated in the most elegant manner, of brass, and containing a considerable number of ingenious and useful improvements upon the former instrument of this kind. Yet this wonderful piece of mechanism was made entirely by the hands of a working shoemaker, residing in a village in Ayrshire, and who never in his life had seen any such thing except as represented in Ferguson's Astronomy, and a stray volume of Brewster's Encyclopædia. According to a Glasgow newspaper, "for four and a half years he continued to labour, interrupting intervals from the expense that was necessary, and not seeing ahead the forebodings of the many, that his labour would be much better bestowed on his daily handicraft. But the dour of his genius was not to be repressed until he had fully realised the beautiful conception of his mind, which he now offers to the notice of his countrymen. We have seen several orreries of those, too, that had been constructed by adepts in the science of astronomy, and hesitate not to affirm, that this one is far superior not only in its construction and finish, but in the economy of the machinery, and the completeness of the different movements given to the various planets. It would lead into too lengthened a detail for the pages of a newspaper, to enter fully into its varied excellencies."

At a late meeting of the feuars in Strathmiglo, it was unanimously resolved that the town bell shall in future be rung on Sundays at the usual hours, for the accommodation of the dissenting congregations, though there be no sermon in the established church.

Lord James Stuart, the Whig candidate for the Ayr burgh, is stated to have every prospect of success, as Sir George Murray, whom a most respectable requisition was signed, has declined to come forward.

Donald Macdiarmid, a native of Skye, who some years ago resided to South Carolina, where he died lately, has bequeathed to endow two schools for the education of poor children, in the principal town in that island.

Very few, if any, of the Scottish ports, has the increase of shipping been so rapid and extensive as at Dundee during the last year. According to a statement, made up at the end of the year, it is estimated, there then belonged to the town 285 vessels, of which 26,331 tons. This exceeds the shipping of Aberdeen by 1,000 tons; and that port having only 176 vessels, which tonnage 26,433 tons. At no very distant period, Aberdeen had the superiority, both with respect to the number of vessels and the amount of tonnage. Besides, we now employ more of the shipping of that port than it employs of ours. During the past year, though several losses occurred, the increase here amounted to 1,000 vessels, or 3321 tons. The addition in the course of the year already promises to be considerable.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

During the past month, two newspapers have been started in the county of Scotland—at Kilmarnock, the Kilmarnock Journal and hire Advertiser, and at Paisley, the Western Independent.

The Glasgow Argus has published a tabular account of the amount expended by the city of Glasgow for entertainments, from January 1801, till 30th September 1833, as moved for in the bill by Mr. McGavin. The sums are classed under the three heads of ecclesiastical, civil, and criminal expenses. In the ecclesiastical column, there is charged for deputations to visiting ministers, £25, 5s. 6d.; inductions of ministers, £300, 13s. 11d.; letting church seats, £192, 11s. 9d. In the civil department—for elections, king's birth-days, &c. £7682, 15s. 7d. In the criminal—for jury Court, &c. £2168, 8s. 6d.—Grand total for the thirty years, £16,454, 8s. 6d., or an average of about £500 per annum.

The lordship of Lochaber, for several centuries the property of the Gordon family, and endeared from its association with poetry and history, was sold at the end of January, in three lots—one to Mr. Walker of Crawfordtown, Dumfriesshire, another to Lochiel Sir Duncan Cameron of Fassfern, and the third and most valuable to the Earl of Aboyne, who is heir-presumptive of the Gordons.

The Scots Times, a Glasgow newspaper, we find an interesting account of the fall of rain in the west of Scotland in 1833.

Glasgow.	Greenock.	Castle Toward.
January 2.556	January 1.10	January 1.20
February 2.600	February 6.30	February 6.80
March 4.598	March 1.45	March 1.20
April 1.073	April 2.95	April 2.60
May 0.778	May 2.90	May 2.50
June 2.617	June 4.80	June 5.15
July 1.032	July 1.75	July 2.85
August 0.936	August 1.70	August 2.55
September 1.010	September 3.50	September 5.60
October 1.397	October 4.60	October 6.15
November 1.733	November 6.00	November 6.68
December 5.212	December 12.30	December 12.00
19,908	49.35	55.4

Greenock is nineteen miles of direct distance west from Glasgow; Castle Toward is ten miles south-west from Greenock, under high mountains of Cowal. The fall of rain increases, first, as the distance of the rain-gauge is nearer the west coast; second, as nearer high mountains.—In the year 1815, according to the rain which fell at Glasgow was 22.3; at Bothwell, seven miles eastward, but nearer hills, 24.7; at Greenock, 36.7; at Cardross, eleven miles north-west from Glasgow, farther from the hills than Greenock, but near the Campsie Hills, 41.4 inches. The differences are all explicable on the principles above mentioned.—At all the three stations in the table, one-fourth of the annual amount of rain fell in December.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

ANGULAR duiberty seems to hang over the religious situation of New York. A clergyman from the United States has recently reported in this country, that city contains 80,000 persons who avow their belief in the Scriptures, and make no difference between Sunday and Saturday. A native document, entitled an Appeal to the Clergy of New York, published in the New York Observer, goes even beyond this statement. It states that 100,000 of the inhabitants either habitually neglect the ordinances of religion, or delude their souls with "another gospel." It continues—"No tongue can utter, no pencil can paint, no imagination can conceive, the horrid wickedness which the eyes of God daily and nightly see perpetrated in this proud metropolis. Heaven-daring impiety, the open violation of the Sabbath, abominable licentiousness, gambling, vicious amusements, dishonesty, violence, and beastly intemperance, are continually murdering the souls and bodies of thousands." Quite opposite to these statements is that by Mr. Grant Thorburn, a native of Scotland, who has resided for forty years in New York, and is on a visit to his native country. Mr. Thorburn, whose personal memoirs, just published, testify that he himself under the strongest religious impressions, informs the editor of the Edinburgh Courant, that there is more external respect paid to the Sabbath in New York than in London, Liverpool, or Edinburgh; that a recent attempt, by a stranger, to establish an atheistical temple, completely failed; and that, in the 250,000 inhabitants, there are 150 places of worship, which is a considerably higher proportion than in the Scottish capital, where, moreover, places of worship may exist without congregations, which is impossible in America. Mr. Thorburn also mentions a curious circumstance, as illustrative of the sanction given by municipal authority to the ordinances of religion, namely, that every place of worship has a right to have chains drawn across the street opposite to it, to prevent the passage of carriages during service. The following extract from a little volume just published, under the title of a General View of the United States, will afford some additional light upon this controverted point:—"There is no national religion in the United States, but the support of religion is left to the voluntary contributions of individuals. This is a singular contrast to the policy of European states; and yet religion is by no means neglected among us. It is true, the rural population is generally ill supplied with places of worship; but it ought to be recollected, that this population is thinly spread over a new country, and that Europe owes its temples to the religious zeal, not to the religious enlightenment of age, but to the superstition and bigotry of an age of ignorance. It will be found, however, that, in the great cities of Europe, where the religion has outgrown the original church funds,

the places of worship do not bear a greater proportion to the population than in those of the United States. The number of clergymen at present is estimated at about 13,000. Many of these, however, among the Methodists, are continually travelling about, and preaching in different places; and there are, besides, many persons who officiate as clergymen, although engaged in some other occupation. In 1830, Boston, with a population of 61,392, had forty-three churches; New York, with 203,000 inhabitants, upwards of one hundred; Philadelphia, with a population of 167,811, had one hundred churches; and Cincinnati, with 24,331 inhabitants, twenty-three. It is only between the large towns of America and Europe that a comparison can be fairly instituted. And if the supply of churches is considered as a criterion of religious zeal, we should take into account, that new churches in Europe are built by compulsory assessments, whereas in America they are built by voluntary contributions. Even in country districts ill provided with churches, no impartial observer will say that the moral duties are less attended to than in Europe." It thus appears, that, in the American cities, there is not much short of one place of worship for every thousand inhabitants; which, if the numbers of the clergy are to be considered as a criterion of the prosperity of religion, is certainly an agreeable state of things. In our own country, the proportion is very different. In Edinburgh, for instance, there is not more than one place of worship for every three thousand of the inhabitants.

A map has been published by the Reformation Society, exhibiting the situations of Roman Catholic chapels, colleges, and seminaries, in the several counties of England, Scotland, and Wales, and also the present stations of the Reformation Society, up to January 1833. From this it appears that the total number of Catholic chapels in England and Wales, in 1833, was 423, and in Scotland, 74; being an increase in England and Wales since 1824, of 65, and in Scotland, since 1829, of 23 Roman Catholic places of worship. The counties in England possessing the greatest number of Catholic chapels are—Lancashire, 87; Yorkshire, 52; Staffordshire, 25; Northumberland and Middlesex, each 19; Warwickshire and Durham, each 14; Hampshire, 12; and Lincolnshire, 11. There is no Catholic chapel in the counties of Rutland or Huntingdon. In Wales, Catholicism seems to have made but little progress—6 out of the 11 counties into which it is divided not having a Catholic chapel in them, and there being only eight chapels in the entire principality. Inverness-shire and Banffshire appear to be the most Catholic counties in Scotland, there being 17 chapels in the former, and 12 in the latter county. The Reformation Society has been enabled to establish only 46 stations throughout the whole of England, Wales, and Scotland, to counteract the rapid strides which Popery seems to be making.—*Times*.—[One great cause of the recent increase of Catholic chapels, at least in Scotland, is obviously the vast influx of Irish into the population. So far as we are aware, the return of a Scottish Presbyterian to the bosom of the Church of Rome is an event of very rare occurrence.]

In the Glasgow established churches, out of 10,838 sittings, 2581 are unlet; in Edinburgh, out of about 15,000 sittings, 4800 are unlet; and in the dissenting chapels of Paisley, out of an aggregate of course much less, 4700 are vacant.

In the present House of Peers, there are two hundred members possessed of church-patronage, some to the amount of about thirty livings each. The Lord Chancellor has 807 pieces of preferment in his gift. Altogether, 4050 livings, nearly a third of the whole, are in the gift of the House of Peers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRANGE STORY OF GASPAR HAUSER.

The newspapers recently gave an account of the assassination of this mysterious individual, but without sufficiently explaining who or what he was. To remedy this defect, the Ghent Messenger has published a very minute account of his extraordinary history, from which the following is taken:—

He was found about five years ago, at Nuremberg, in a state of nature; unable to tell whence he had come, or how he had been brought there—in fact, he seemed like a person dropped from the clouds. His age then appeared to be about thirty years; his stature was four feet nine inches; a short and very delicate beard covered his chin and upper lip. His complexion was very pale, his limbs were slender, and his feet bore no mark that indicated they had been confined in a shoe. The sole expression of his countenance was gross stupidity. He scarcely knew how to use his fingers or his hands; and when he walked, one would have said it was a child who, for the first time, attempted to make some steps. For his food he would allow nothing but bread and water, to which he was accustomed, and his repugnance to every other was such, that even the smell of meats affected him disagreeably; and if he swallowed a few drops of wine or coffee, he was instantly seized with violent vomiting.

More lately, he stated that he knew nothing of himself or of his family; that it was at Nuremberg he learned for the first time, that besides himself and the man with whom he had always been, there were any other living creatures. As far back as he could remember, he had always inhabited a small low cham-

ber, which he sometimes called a cage, continually seated on the ground, his feet naked, and having only a shirt and trousers for his whole clothing. He had never seen the sky, and remained the greater part of his time deprived of the light of day. When he awoke, he found near him some bread and a pitcher of water. Sometimes this water had a bad taste; and when that happened, he felt his eyes grow heavy in spite of him, and he was forced to yield to sleep; afterwards, when he awoke from his sleep, he perceived that another shirt had been put upon him, and that his nails had been cut. He had never seen the face of the person who brought him his food. How long he had lived thus, he could not tell. It was understood, from an imperfect recital which he made, that his keeper came one day into his chamber, and, keeping behind him, so as not to be seen, had guided his hand as if to make it write something; that shortly after he placed him on his feet, and attempted to teach him to walk; that, finally, this man took him on his shoulders and walked away with him. Hauser was not able to tell much respecting the journey that followed, except that he fainted several times during its continuance.

In the first period of his arrival at Nuremberg, the whole right side of his body was subject to strong convulsive contractions, particularly when the sight of some new object struck him. When he slept, noise did not appear to have any effect upon him, and even violent treatment could not awake him. He could not bear the rays of the sun, which inflamed his eyes. Prints and pictures appeared to him to be cut in wood.

The multiplicity of impressions which his mind received quickly excited his nervous system to an extraordinary degree, so that in a little time the muscles of his face were agitated with nervous contraction; his hands trembled so violently that they could hold nothing; his hearing was become so sensitive, that not only the sound of a drum threw him into convulsions, but he felt violent pain when any one spoke near him in an elevated voice. Shortly he lost his appetite, and his health required that he should be removed to a quiet house where nobody would see him. It was then that he lay upon a bed for the first time, and that he began to dream, which had never happened to him before.

One of the things which he found most difficult was to accustom himself to our sort of food. It cost him months before he could succeed. Hot meats caused him a parching thirst, which he could not quench by drinking ten or twelve measures of water a-day; but when he became a little accustomed to our sort of victuals, the convulsions ceased, the excitement of the brain diminished, his eyes lost their feverish brightness; in fine, his health gradually revived. A fact worthy of notice is, that the change of living caused him to grow two inches in a few weeks.

The sort of life which Gaspar Hauser had led for so many years, separated from the rest of the world, had furnished him with so little opportunity of exercising his mind, that it was that of an infant, and it was a long time before he could comprehend the difference between animated beings and the objects which have not life. He imagined that the movement produced, no matter what the object might be, was spontaneous; so that, if the wind should carry away a sheet of paper, he thought that it had by a voluntary impulse flown away. He supposed that a tree manifested the life within by the movement of its branches and of its leaves, and that the rustling of the latter, when agitated by the wind, was the language in which it communicated its thoughts.

His sight was very remarkable; he saw as well in darkness as in the broad day (this was proved by many experiments.) In the darkest night he could distinguish blue from green. His sense of hearing was also excessively developed; but his sense of smelling, above all, was a source of torment. All the odours, with the exception of that of bread, of fennel, aniseed, and cummin, were to him more or less disagreeable. At a great distance he could distinguish fruit-trees from all others by the smell alone of their foliage. When he passed near a cemetery, the odour exhaled from it, and which was perceptible to none but himself, gave him an access of fever. The smell of a rose caused him to faint.

But that which appeared, perhaps, the most extraordinary in the organisation of Gaspar Hauser, was his facility in feeling magnetic and metallic effects. One day they gave him a loadstone; he took it, held it some moments, then threw it away, observing, that it made him feel disagreeable sensations. Professor Daumer, having learned this circumstance, made some experiments upon him with the magnetic needle; and when it was directed at his side, he complained of a violent pain in his stomach, and said that he felt, besides, a sensation like that which a current of air would cause escaping from his body, and precipitating itself towards the needle. Metals acted also violently upon Gaspar Hauser, and caused him to feel, by their contact, a sort of attraction, and a cold that penetrated, according to the size of the object, more or less into his arms. This incredible faculty disappeared afterwards gradually.

The following was latterly his mode of living:—He ate every kind of meat, except pork, but he required that they should be slightly seasoned, and the seasoning which he preferred was still that of fennel and cummin. He continued to drink water, for which he often substituted in the morning a cup of chocolate: he had a great aversion to all fermented liquors,

HISTORICAL CHAMBERS' NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS, EDITORS OF "CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL,"
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PRICE THREE HALFPENCE.

THE DEGENERACY OF THE AGE.

The old cry of increasing vice, crime, and drunkenness has recently been raised in various quarters; a very strong effort has been made in a popular press, to connect the universal profligacy with the loss of general knowledge among the people. The criminal committals in England and Wales have increased, it seems, from 6576 in 1812, and 12,201 in 1818, to 20,829 in 1832: in other words, they have increased more than tripled in twenty years; while in Scotland, though the same accurate data do not exist, calculation extending over the same period, it is not that the committals are now not much fewer in proportion to the population than in the southern part of the island. The population is now as 3 to 2 to what it was in 1812; but the committals are as more than 11 to 10.

No doubt, there is now more crime in the country than formerly: the evidence of parliamentary returns, on a question of this kind, is not to be disputed. It is a surprise every one, however, to learn that such is the case, for we are much mistaken if it be not the general impression that less of crime and its consequences comes before the eyes of the community now than formerly. What we mean is, that the various classes of the people formerly remarked more frequent instances of crime occurring among persons whom they considered as of their own class, in short—than they do now. We will be puzzled for a little to know whence all this crime arises, for they saw more of it when there were less, than when there were twenty thousand committals.

The mystery, we are persuaded, is to be thus explained. Crime has decreased in all classes of society, except among a low and hopeless rabble, who congregate in large towns, and are alike beyond the reach of the schoolmaster and the preacher. In the eyes of the more elevated classes, all below master tradesmen, artificers, labourers, and paupers alike—are the same. But there cannot be a greater mistake. The distinctions of this country, and we might almost say the distinctions of all countries, are now as distinct from the vicious and vulgar mass as "the gentlemen" are. It is in a class who neither work nor want work, a miserable, neglected, abandoned crew—the lees of all the other classes, subsided to the bottom—that vice and crime flourish so luxuriantly. They dwell in the obscure corners of large cities, and live, as it is emphatically said, no one knows how. One thing, however, is evident every day at the police bars and the courts of criminal justice, that they are perpetually employed in petty larcenies and burglaries, that they appear again and again even in the course of a few months, and are now almost the only part of society who give any annoyance to the rest.

In the proof of these statements, we shall adduce a series of facts.

In the large manufacturing towns are confessedly the chief scenes of crime and vice. That there should have been an increase, then, of crime and vice, is not to be wondered at; for within the twenty years the density and numbers of the population in those places have been vastly increased. In 1811, the manufacturing part of the whole population of England was to the agricultural as 6 to 5; in 1832, as 8 to 5; and in 1830, as 2 to 1. In Scotland, during the same period, it increased from 5 to 6, to 2 to 1; that is, from being as less than one half to fully double. During the same thirty years, the population of the three largest manufacturing towns of the empire has been exactly doubled!

Could any thing be more natural than that vice and crime should have increased in a proportion to the in-

crease of circumstances which confessedly are favourable to their production?

II. That, while vice and crime increase in large manufacturing cities, they do not increase expressly among the artificers and mechanics who form so large a proportion of their population, is now to be proved. This, we are glad to say, has been done completely to our satisfaction by Mr J. F. Macfarlane, one of the present magistrates of Edinburgh, who, while others satisfied themselves with a superficial view of supposed social evils, has been at pains to acquire exact knowledge on this particular point. Mr Macfarlane lately addressed a series of queries to fourteen individuals and copartners in Edinburgh, who are in the habit of employing a considerable number of operatives—as follow: 1. Present state and ordinary behaviour [of the men], especially in regard to steadiness and sobriety, compared to former times in your recollection. 2. Whether there is now a greater or less difficulty in obtaining sober and steady workmen than formerly. 3. Whether they are more or less regular in returning to their work on the Mondays after pay-day, or after any other day when they may fall to be paid. 4. Whether there is less or more drinking in the workshops, and, if any such practice, whether they use ardent spirits or malt liquors most. 5. Since 1825, the wages of mechanics have fallen considerably; on the other hand, living and house-rents have been moderated: are tradesmen as well off at present, when employed, as they were at and previous to 1825? To the first question, four answered "As steady and sober," and ten "Improved" or "Much improved." To the second, four answered "As well," and ten "Less difficulty." To the third, five answered "Regular" or "As regular," and nine "More regular." In answer to the fourth query, all except one answered that they allow of no drinking; the excepted individual remarking that the men preferred malt liquors to ardent spirits. In answer to the fifth, all with one exception declared the men to be as well or better off than formerly, several pointing out that the combinations kept up the wages notwithstanding the fall of price of living, and also of masters' profits. The excepted individual in this case was a builder; a trade, which, for obvious reasons, has declined in Edinburgh since 1825.

A valuable attestation has been given to the same general effect by the superintendent of public works in Edinburgh, who, in reply to Mr Macfarlane's inquiries, says—"From actual experience, and much intercourse with various bodies of working men, I consider that they have been gradually improving during my recollection, more especially within the last ten years; in proof of which I could mention many instances, but, for brevity's sake, shall confine myself to one or two, under my own direction. Ten years ago, I had frequently to dismiss paviours and labourers for being unsteady; of late years, however, I have seen nothing but sobriety and steadiness amongst them, and my belief is that they are morally better. In inspecting the various public works about the city, I have the very same impressions of the different workmen employed. Every man seems steady and attentive to his work. In former times, however, public buildings and great works used to be infested with idlers, or unsteady men pretending to seek work, but who more frequently led away simple ones to drink, and corrupted them."

III. Few, we think, will deny that to prove an increase of sobriety, is to prove an increase of morality. This, then, we can prove very incontestibly. For several years past, the number of persons belonging to temperance societies in Scotland alone has not been less

than 50,000; and the leading men in those institutions assure us in their reports, as a fact taken from actual observation, that drunkenness is on the decrease. In England, there are 72,116 adherents to this rule of life. Nay, what is perhaps the strongest fact of all, twenty-five vessels now sail from Scottish ports, many of them on long voyages, without spirits on board. The statements of temperance societies are confirmed by the diminution in the consumption of spirits and of public-houses. The quantity of British and Irish spirits, used throughout the United Kingdom, in 1830, was 22,744,271 gallons; in 1831, 21,845,408 gallons; in 1832, only 20,778,558: a diminution of nearly two millions of gallons, or one-eleventh, in the short space of two years. The diminution in Scotland alone has been from 6,007,631 in 1830, and 5,700,689 in 1831, to 4,861,515 in 1832; or about one-fifth! Within the liberties or royalty of Edinburgh, the licences for the sale of spirits have sunk from 1046 in 1829, and 965 in 1831, to 853 in 1833: a decrease of 193, or nearly one-fifth; while within the wider range of the city police, the number has fallen from 1868 in 1830, to 1586 in 1832: a decrease of 282 in the whole city within two years. We are further informed, by the report of the Scottish Temperance Society for 1833, that the reduction of the number of public-houses within the last year has been, in Aberdeen 16, in Ayr 10, in Leith 20, in Linlithgow 9, in Saltcoats 10, and proportionate numbers in various smaller places, while, every where, many of those who still take out licences are losing the ability to do so, on account of the decline of their trade.

Among minor and less precisely authenticated evidences of the increase of sobriety, may be mentioned the following:—The captain of the Edinburgh police thus writes to Mr Macfarlane—"I am perfectly satisfied that the number of persons brought to this office and the police watchhouses, in a state of intoxication, for protection, is now very considerably less than about twelve years ago, when I joined the police establishment; and I am of opinion that drunkenness is much decreased in every department of the lower orders, since that period." Eight or ten years ago, about five hundred people were found every Sunday morning fighting in a state of intoxication in the Cowgate, a low street in Edinburgh; and the King's birthday and New Year's morning were occasions when no one could appear abroad upon the street with safety: there is now no such thing to be complained of. A few years ago, people used to be brought in large numbers into the police offices daily, in the last degree of inebriation; whereas, the whole average daily number of drunken people now taken care of, is about six, more than the half of whom are females of a class with whom drunkenness is an essential contingency of their usual mode of life; while out of 181 brought in during the month of February last, only four were remarked to be in the extreme state, which was formerly the most customary.

Further proofs of the improved condition and morality of the working-classes might be found in the fourteen millions which they have deposited in Savings Banks, in the prevalence of friendly societies, in the increase of the literature addressed to and bought by them, and, what to us is as convincing a fact as any, the number of marriages in proportion to the whole population, which has sunk from 1 in 122 in 1810, to 1 in 129 in 1830—showing the great increase of provident habits during that period.

Having thus established the fact that crime has not increased in what may be called the cognisable classes of society, it follows of course, since crime has increased, that it must have done so in the low and hopeless crew

whom we have already described. The theory entertained upon the subject by a large body of thinkers may be held to be expressed in the following passage from Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for February:—"The most depraved class of society, beyond all question, at least in the great towns, is the lowest; the corruptions of rank and opulence have been fairly outdone by those of penury and discontent; entering by the gates opened by the schoolmaster, degeneracy has entrenched himself in the dense population of the great towns, from whence, as to many centres, the leprosy is rapidly overspreading the land. How is this deplorable fact to be accounted for? Simply in the multitude of inlets which the power of reading and the press have opened into the human mind, when totally unprepared for the trial, and the instantaneous rush which every species of corrupting and disorganising composition has made, to occupy the space thus for the first time laid open, to the general exclusion of the more distasteful habits of real utility. In the general deluge, every thing calculated to elevate, purify, or improve human nature, has, among the lower orders in our large cities at least, been overwhelmed; knowledge has given place to fiction; information to abuse; religion to infidelity; Newton to the Republican; Bacon to the Satirist; the Bible to the Black Dwarf." A newspaper very truly remarked upon this passage, that it has all the effect of burlesque. Not only was the class alluded to never acquainted with either Newton, Bacon, or the Bible, but they never learn even to read. They have outgrown the provisions made by our ecclesiastical and scholastic institutions, and been left entirely destitute of culture of every kind. The gratis religion supplied by endowments goes only to the instruction of the upper classes: the lower provide it for themselves, if they have the ability and inclination, and, if not, they go without. On the other hand, the gratis teaching supplied by endowments is on far too narrow a scale to admit any considerable portion of the masses in question being instructed. There is but one school for one parish in Scotland, let the population advance as it will; while in England, there is not even that. In Edinburgh, where there is a population of 130,000, there are no parish or free schools, unless we reckon two or three on a small scale supported by charitable endowments or philanthropic individuals. In this city, therefore, as in the other large towns, the mass of the children of the poor are not taught to read, and are totally unacquainted with the decencies of civilised society. They spend their time in hordes upon the thoroughfares in the lower part of the town, acquiring a knowledge of every thing that is bad, and nothing that is beneficial, disregarded alike by the clergy, the magistracy, and the respectable classes of their fellow-citizens, and only falling under the supervision of the police officer. One of the conductors of this paper has indeed proved, by *personal official inquiry*, that it is from this neglected mass of juvenile delinquents that the jails of Edinburgh receive a large portion of their inmates; and that it is by the numerous committals of these unfortunate creatures that the calendar of crime seems to be so much increased. Those who now affect to be so much alarmed at knowledge escaping from private channels, and through the press, to the lower orders, without the accompaniment of religion, must at least allow that they have made no effort to the contrary. If individuals, of their own benevolence, or from their own spirit of enterprise, contrive to give general knowledge where a splendidly endowed body cannot give religion, is it not a confession that that body has misused its opportunities, or that it should have ere now been extended or adjusted in such a way as to have accomplished that object? In fact, the case is simply this: A strong effort is now making to provide the mass of the middle and lower orders with the means of improving their understandings: it is successful with all above a certain point, beneath which lies a region of sin and misery nearly hopeless. Crime, however, having increased during thirty years in that *lowest deep*, a set of persons who have never made the least effort either to communicate divine or human knowledge, and who conceive it to be their interest to withhold at least the latter, charge the result as arising from the instruction of an entirely different class, in order to throw odium upon that class and their instructors, while it is principally chargeable, perhaps, on their own supineness, in reference to the mass altogether benighted. Supposing there were any danger in human, unaccompanied by divine knowledge, it must surely be a very extraordinary case, if a well-endowed and numerous body of clergy cannot overtake the efforts of a few scattered and unaided individuals, and for every seed of science plant two of religion.

Foreign History.

FRANCE.

THE political state of France is such as to excite serious apprehensions of another revolution. The city of Lyons was convulsed for a week in the latter part of February, by combinations of workmen, who were only overawed by large bodies of troops, and who animated, it is said, by a republican spirit. Serious disturbances also took place at St Etienne; and at Marseilles the king was burnt in effigy. In Paris, on Sunday, Feb. 23, a scene of dreadful violence took place at the Bourse, in consequence of the suppression of the cheap political prints; one man was killed by the police. Carlist disturbances are also attracting painful attention in the south of France. The tendency, however, of the public mind is towards republicanism. The king appears to triumph through all these disturbances, by the complete control which he has acquired over the Chambers; and his measures are among the most arbitrary which have been adopted in Europe for a long time. For instance, a law to suppress associations of above three persons is in progress, and a journalist has been sentenced, for a libel on the king, to two years' imprisonment, two years' further deprivation of political rights, and a fine of 2000 francs. It is needless to estimate the probable effect of the re-establishment of a French republic upon the institutions of Great Britain and other countries.

A new feature in the condition of the public mind in France is an agitation for free trade and reciprocity with Britain. It is stated as the opinion of many mercantile persons in France, that, if French corn and wines were admitted into Britain, the ports of that country would be instantly thrown open to British manufactures.

SPAIN.

THE new Spanish ministry is much weakened by divisions; and the Queen is losing favour on account of a connection of an odious nature which she has formed with a young subaltern. Hence the Carlist cause is said to be improving in the north; and, on 2d March, that party occasioned a disturbance of a serious nature in Madrid.

PORTUGAL.

THE Miguelite garrison of Santarem made a desperate attack on Saldanha's troops, Feb. 13, and were repulsed with the loss of 1400 men, but not without a great slaughter having also taken place on the other side. A scandal of an odious character has also arisen respecting Donna Maria.

TURKEY.

A new treaty has been concluded between Russia and Turkey, upon terms apparently more favourable to the latter. It is agreed that Moldavia and Wallachia are to be immediately evacuated, and the remainder of the possessed territory very soon. The Turkish frontier on the side of Persia is also to be extended. The English ambassador has again remonstrated against the treaty of 8th July.

Mehemet Ali is said to be preparing an expedition against Arabia Felix. An army of 20,000 men was nearly ready to march on this service, when the last accounts left Cairo.

The finance committee of the senate of the United States have reported strongly against the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank; which they pronounce to have been "unnecessarily early, and unnecessarily sudden." The effects of this measure are declared to be disastrous in the extreme. There is quite a commercial panic in the country. Numerous heavy failures have occurred, and money is worth two per cent. a-month. President Jackson, however, continues firm to his purpose.

IRELAND.

Mr Barrett, now under imprisonment in Kilmainham jail, for Mr O'Connell's libel on government, was (Feb. 18) served with a notice, that, in terms of an act passed in 1815, no more stamps could be served to him for his newspaper. The Pilot, nevertheless, has been continued under another name. This apparent act of persecution attracted much notice in Parliament, but was found to be an unavoidable consequence of the statute, which forbids stamps to be served to persons convicted of a seditious libel. Lord Althorp has brought in a bill for the repeal of as much of the act in question as relates to the refusal of stamps.

The Dungarvon election closed with the return of Mr Ebenezer Jacob, a Repealer, in opposition to Mr Barron, a Whig. The voters in the interest of the Tory Marquis of Waterford voted for Mr Jacob. The numbers at the close of the poll were—for Jacob, 307; Barron, 260.

Immediately after hearing of the attack upon Baron Smith in Parliament, a considerable number of barristers in Dublin presented an address to him, highly laudatory of his talents, patriotism, and judicial conduct.

During the last three years, there have been thirteen prosecutions of the press in Ireland at the instance of the government, while, during the preceding sixty-eight years, there had been only forty. The prosecution of Mr Barrett has cost the country £702.

Mr O'Connell's collectors have made up their account of parishes that have already paid the rent, and the proceeds amount to £12,800. This is £300 above last year's amount. It is said, that, when all the parishes have paid up, about £2000 more may be expected.

Some of the payments for tithe in Ireland are ludicrously minute. From papers lately read by Mr. Littleton in Parliament, it appears that in the county of Armagh, there are 470 persons paying 1s. 3d. each on an average; in Cork, 336 persons paying 10d. in Londonderry, 1223 persons paying only 6d., in a parish of Carlow, where the total number of taxpayers is 446, the number who pay under 9d. is 1. In another parish in Carlow, the total amount due by 221 defaulters, out of 481, is only 10s. 3d. about one farthing each. In some instances the charge amounts to only seven parts of a farthing.

PARLIAMENT.

1. INQUIRY INTO THE PENSION LIST.

Tu. Feb. 18. A very animated discussion took place in the House of Commons, respecting the pension list. Mr HARVEY moved for a select committee to inquire into the consideration of each grant on that list, and was supported by Messrs Hume, Roebuck, O'Connell, and others. It was urged that an inquiry was highly necessary, not only for the purpose of purging the pension list from the names of persons who have just claim to the national bounty, and who had probably in many instances earned their pensions by disgraceful conduct, but in strict justice to those themselves, or whose relations, had done the country real service, entitling them to recompense. The strong popular feeling on the subject, the general expectation throughout the country that the pension list would undergo revision, and the unworthy names be dislodged from it, rendered it highly expedient that a resolution for a committee of inquiry should be granted. —The motion was opposed by Lord ALTHORP, who moved, as an amendment, several resolutions, embodying the spirit of the defence, and which were chiefly to the following effect: That, upon the accession of his present Majesty, an arrangement was entered into with Parliament, whereby, in consideration of the resignation by his Majesty of his interest in the military revenues, and the droits of the Crown and admiralty, two acts were passed, fixing the amount of pensions payable out of the civil list at L.75,000, and providing for the remaining amount of L.105,940 out of the consolidated fund, till such time as pension to that amount should fall in, when the L.75,000, payable out of the civil list, would be the whole charge of this kind existing:—That under the provision of these acts the charge on the public has already been reduced since the accession of his present most gracious Majesty by the sum of L.12,149; and that the further reduction of the expenditure to the sum limited by the civil list acts is progressive, and has been fixed by law: That it is the bounden duty of the responsible advisers of the crown to recommend to his Majesty for grants of pensions on the civil list such persons only as have just claims on the royal beneficence, and who, by their personal services to the crown, by the performance of duties to the public, or by their useful discoveries in science, and attainments in literature and the arts, have merited the gracious consideration of their sovereign, and the gratitude of their country. —The amendment was carried, on a division, by 161 to 182. The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers; and Mr Harvey gave notice, that, at a convenient time, he should renew his motion, and move a call of the house for its discussion. —*Fri. Feb. 28.* Lord ALTHORP moved the appointment of a select committee “to examine the papers respecting sinecure offices, and to report their observations thereupon to the house.” He should recommend that persons granted by Parliament by way of compensation should not be included in the examination of the committee. —The motion was agreed to. —Mr Harvey is to introduce a new motion respecting the pension list, Monday next, when the house to be called.

2. COMMUTATION OF TITHES IN IRELAND.

Thur. Feb. 20. The house having gone into committee on that part of his Majesty's speech which referred to the adjustment of Irish tithes, the honourable Secretary for Ireland proposed the following scheme of commutation:—"Tithe composition is to be abolished from and after November next, and a land-tax of equal amount, and payable by the persons, substituted, to be managed and collected by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.—The tax to be redeemable at the end of five years, and the sum of money equal to four-fifths of the value of the land in each county, as determined by a commission for that purpose appointed, together with such further sum as, reckoning the interest of money at 2½ per cent. per diem, may be required to make up twelve years an annual income equal to four-fifths of the land-tax; or the land-tax is to be redeemable for so much land as shall yield annual rents and profits equal to four-fifths of the land-tax; so as to give to the tithe-owner L.80 in land for every £100 of tithe to which he had a claim.—So much of the land-tax as shall remain unredeemed on the 1st of November 1839, to be converted into a rent charge equal to four-fifths of the land-tax, and payable by the owner of the first estate of inheritance in the land, who shall be entitled to recover the whole

ment over against his tenantry.—Such rent charges are redeemable or saleable for the best price to be obtained, not being less than the consideration for redemption of land-tax.—The tithe-owners to be paid by warrants issued by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, and addressed to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.—These payments to be made out of the fund raised by the land-tax, or the money paid for its redemption, by the annual amount of the rent charges, or their produce when sold. When, however, the money shall be invested in land sufficient to give the tithe-owner a full equivalent for his tithe, land is to be transferred to the party, and the government to be relieved from all further connection with it. Such payments are to be of the amount of compositions to which the tithe-owners may be legally entitled, subject to a deduction for the tithe, loss, and expense of collection. Such rate of deduction to be variable for each county, and to be fixed by a commission, with reference to the average expenses and outgoings attendant on the collection of tithes in each county during the ten years from 1820 to 1830. When redemption of land-tax or sale of rent charges shall take place, the payments by warrant as aforesaid are to cease; the redemption or purchase money to be paid over to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and yield an interest of 2½ per cent. per diem. The money to be from time to time drawn out, and invested in land for the benefit of the tithe-owner entitled to the principal money.—A resolution, founded on this plan, was carried against vehement opposition from Mr O'Connell and other Irish members, by 219 to 42.

3. BARON SMITH.

Fri. Feb. 21. Upon the motion of Sir E. KNATCHBULL, the order for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the conduct of Baron Smith, was discharged, by a majority against Ministers of 161 to 155.

4. AGRICULTURAL QUESTIONS.

Fri. Feb. 21. The Marquis of CHANDOS brought forward a resolution, "That, in any reduction of the burdens of the country which it might be practicable to effect by the remission of taxes, a due regard be paid to the distressed condition of the agricultural interest, as adverted to in his Majesty's speech." It was contended by the marquis and his supporters, that the duties on malt, windows, horses, and agricultural servants, pressed with undue severity on the landed interest. The question as to the application of the surplus revenue was an open one; for although Lord Althorp had announced his intention to take off the house-tax, the House of Commons had not sanctioned that resolution. It was denied that the landed interest had any monopoly of corn, or other articles of general consumption; and the extremely low prices of all agricultural produce would soon involve the whole body of landlords and farmers in ruin, unless something was done to relieve them. Even the high price of wool was of little avail, as it was occasioned by a great measure by a deficient supply.—In reply, the Ministers and their supporters maintained, that the relief which would be given to the landed interest by the repeal of taxes would by no means be equal to exaction. Local imposts, tithes, and poor-rates, and most especially the last, were the great burdens which ought to be alleviated. In this way, effectual relief might be administered; and the government had applied itself diligently to the subject.—The motion was lost, on a division, by 206 against 202; ministerial majority, 4.—On *Tu. Feb. 27*, numerous petitions were presented at the morning sitting, praying for relief of agricultural distress, and especially for a repeal of the malt-tax. In the evening, Sir W. INGILBY brought on his expected motion, "That the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, with a view to take into consideration the propriety of partially or totally repealing the duty on malt." This motion he supported in a speech full of jests and frolic, which cast an air of burlesque on the whole subject. He contended that the repeal of the malt-tax was necessary for the relief of the agriculturists, and also for the morals of the common people, which were degraded by the multiplication of beer-shops, and would be improved by a return to the old system of every man his own brewer." Sir William then proposed a new budget, in which the five millions of the malt-tax were to be supplied from a tax on beer, wines, gin, gaming-houses, leather, and tithes.—The Marquis of CHANDOS seconded the motion, but disclaimed all previous knowledge of, or concurrence in, Sir William's extraordinary budget. The ensuing debate occupied several hours. The great relief which the repeal of the tax would afford to the depressed landed interest, the policy of encouraging the consumption of beer, in preference to that of gin, and the tendency which the permission to brew at home would have to bring about the old practice, so conducive to morality, of farmers doing their own labours, were all insisted upon. The members who supported the motion for inquiry were, Mr Benett, Colonel Davies, Mr Cobbett, Mr Bagg, Colonel Wood, Mr Hume, and Mr O'Connell. Mr Hume especially, on the ground that inquiry would certainly do good.—Lord Althorp, Mr Warburton, Sir R. Peel, and others, opposed the motion; Lord ALTHORP saying, that if the committee were appointed, it would be a palpable usurpation of the administrative functions of the government. He also expressed his disbelief that the labourers would ever

again brew their own beer, as the article could be produced cheaper in breweries. He had plans in forwardness—plans which he pledged himself to produce—which he really thought would relieve the agricultural interest.—On a division, the motion was lost by 272 against 170; ministerial majority, 102.

Thur. March 6. Mr HUME brought forward the subject of the corn-laws. In the morning he presented various petitions against the continuance of those acts, amongst which the most remarkable was one from Glasgow, with 59,000 signatures; another from the metropolis, presented in the evening, had 31,000. In a long speech, the honourable member for Middlesex endeavoured to show the detriment occasioned by these laws to the great body of the people. He traced the history of the enactments for regulating the trade in corn, from 1660 downwards; and pointed out their constant inefficacy to produce the result desired by those who framed them; till the year 1815, when the commencement of the present excessively restrictive system began. The bill of 1815 had the effect of raising the price of bread in this country, but not to the extent which the landholders desired. Mr Hume next referred to the vast increase in the population of our great manufacturing towns, and dwelt upon the necessity of furnishing an increased supply of food for their maintenance. When so large a portion of the population were dependent upon manufactures for support—when that class of the population was so rapidly increasing—would it be possible to prevent the importation of foreign corn? The agricultural produce of the country could not increase in any thing like the same proportion. The great disadvantage with which our manufacturers had to contend, was the low rate of wages, the consequence of the low price of food, for which labour could be had on the Continent. We had cheap cotton, and wool, and cheaper fuel, but food was dear. While the corn-laws had failed to benefit the landed interest, the rest of the community were starved by the artificial want which they created. A reduction in the price of corn would be followed by a reduction in the price of wages. It might be asked, how, then, would the manufacturer gain? He would answer, that food would be proportionably cheaper; that England, being the principal corn-market, would strike the average of Europe, and at the same time, by her cheaper production, secure a market against the competition of foreign manufacturers. The carrying-trade would become our own, were there a regular trade in corn established under a fixed duty. At present, corn was imported into this country in foreign vessels, because our shipowners, many of whom were merchants, could not calculate upon so uncertain a trade. The landed interest founded their claim for a duty on corn on the ground that land was subject in this country to peculiar burdens. There were tithes, poor-rates, county cess, local and parochial taxation, and church-rates. But they had purchased their land subject to tithes: the impost had existed from time immemorial, and from the year 1700 to the year 1815, no claim for relief had been set up on this ground. With regard to the others, let the house look at the burdens which they laid upon towns. There were the poor-rates; the expenses of paving, lighting, and watching; and the church-rates, from which the landed interest was peculiarly free. The county rates, as he could prove, pressed more heavily on the manufacturing than the agricultural counties. He was reminded of the malt-tax: that fell heavily upon the land, but it also fell heavily on the consumers of beer. Mr Hume then adverted to the baneful influence of our corn-laws upon our foreign trade, and mentioned the steps now taking in Germany in retaliation of them. On the other hand, the proceedings of the people of South Carolina, and more recently of the vine-growers in the south of France, showed a determination not to submit to injurious restrictions on commerce. England should take the lead in removing these restrictions. It was most peculiarly her interest to do so. He was for removing prohibitory duties also on foreign manufactures: he would get rid of the restrictive system. It was admitted by all except some ultra landed gentlemen, that the present corn-laws could not be kept up much longer. Unless trade was relieved from the pressure upon it, it would be impossible to find employment for the millions engaged in manufactures, and bringing up to those occupations. Yet, as the land was not able to maintain them, they must be maintained by manufactures, if at all. The farmers could not be worse off than they now are: any change would benefit them—the few entangled in long leases only excepted. He had formerly advocated a duty of 15s. a-quarter, to be reduced by one shilling a-year, till it came to the point at which the agriculturists had a claim to protection in consequence of any exclusive taxation beyond what other classes were liable to. He now, however, thought that 10s. should be the point at which they should begin to reduce. Mr Hume concluded by moving, "That this house do resolve itself into a committee, to consider of the corn-laws, and of substituting, instead of the present graduated scale of duties, a fixed and moderate duty on the import at all times of foreign corn into the United Kingdom, and for granting a fixed and equivalent bounty on the export of corn from the United Kingdom."—The motion was seconded by Colonel Torrens, and supported by Lord Morpeth, Mr Clay, Mr P. Thomson, and others.—Sir James Graham took the lead in opposing it. He said,

that, to give up the corn-laws, was inconsistent with the preservation of a landed aristocracy. Were the present motion to be carried, two-thirds of the land would be brought into the market.—The debate was continued next evening, and closed by a division, negating it by 312 against 155; landlords' majority, 157.

5. ARMY ESTIMATES.

Fri. Feb. 28. The army estimates were brought forward, in a committee of supply, by Mr Ellice. The vote he proposed was for 88,952 men, being 8000 under the former amount, while the saving in expenditure was £299,000. He mentioned the labours of the commission which had been appointed for the purpose of consolidating the civil departments of the army. In compliance with the recommendation of the commissioners, it was proposed to abolish the board of control of army accounts; to take to the War-Office the charge of the Ordnance half-pay; and to transfer the whole of the Commissariat to the War-Office. It was also proposed not to grant the present allowance of half-pay to the officers who might hereafter enter the army. The recommendations of the committee on military expenditure which sat last session, had been attended to in every instance but one, which related to the staff at head-quarters. Altogether, the estimates were the lowest which had been presented to the house since the union with Ireland.—Mr HUME moved, as an amendment, that the number of men should be 9000 less, which was negated by 282 to 46. The house was in committee on these estimates during the greater part of the evening of March 3, when £3,056,873 for the land forces at home and abroad (exclusive of those in India), and various other votes, were passed with more or less opposition.—*March 10.* On the army estimates being again under the consideration of a committee, several of the independent members opposed the grant of £82,179 for the volunteer and yeomanry corps; which passed, however, on a division, by 135 to 52.

6. DISSENTERS' MARRIAGES.

Tu. Feb. 25. Leave to bring in a bill for the relief of dissenters, in regard to the celebration of marriages, was moved for by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and obtained. The chief provisions of the proposed bill were as follow:—Dissenters must either be married by banns or by special licence. If they choose to be married by banns, they will have to give a regular notice to the clergyman of the parish in which they reside, to publish the banns. After the banns have been published, if the parties wish the marriage to be celebrated by a dissenting minister, they must ask for a certificate of the due publication of the banns; and the clergyman of the parish, upon granting it, will enter in the book, in which the banns are recorded, that a certificate has been granted on the application of such parties. The dissenting minister will then give notice in his chapel that he will proceed on a certain day of the week to celebrate the marriage; and, after the ceremony, he will be required to record the marriage in a registry kept by him for that purpose, and to make a return every three months of all the marriages he has performed, to the register of the diocese, accompanied by a fee to insure their accurate entry. The mode of procuring a licence to be the same as at present; and the licence having been granted, notice of that fact will be sent to the clergyman of the parish, and the dissenting minister, on marrying the parties, will record the marriage in his registry. The proposed bill to be applicable to Roman Catholics as well as Protestant dissenters.—The plan was opposed by Mr HUME, who thought that marriage ought to be a civil contract only.—*Mon. Mar. 3.* In the House of Lords, Lord DURHAM lamented the inadequacy of this bill to satisfy the hopes of the dissenters; when Earl GREY said that the measure embraced but one object, and that other measures of relief were intended.—The 28th of April has been fixed for the second reading of the dissenters' marriage bill, in order to allow time to the dissenters to urge objections to it. Should these be found insuperable, Lord John said he would not press the bill, though he did not see how he could make any alterations in it.

7. IMPRESSMENT.

Tu. March 4. Mr BUCKINGHAM moved for a select committee to take into consideration the practicability of devising some plan by which a regular and voluntary supply of seamen might be procured for his Majesty's navy, without recourse to the practice of forcible impressment. He supported his views in an able and temperate speech, in which he endeavoured to show the inexpediency of impressment in various lights.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM opposed the motion, and announced that he had a measure in preparation, by which the end would be better served than by the appointment of a select committee, namely, a plan for registering merchant seamen, and supplying the navy from them by ballot. He moved, as an amendment, for leave to bring in a bill for that purpose, which was carried by 218 against 130.

8. NAVY ESTIMATES.

Mon. Feb. 17. The navy estimates were brought forward in a committee of supply, by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, who stated that, in addition to the million which he had already taken off this branch of the public expenditure, he was now to take off £181,000. The men required for the service of the year were 27,500, including 9000 marines and 1000 boys.—An amendment by Mr HUME, for 2500 fewer men, was negated.

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tived by 196 to 20. Various detail votes were also passed.—In the course of this debate, Lord Althorp occasioned great surprise, on Mr Hume taunting him with having said he would carry on the government without patronage, by replying that he had never said any such thing.

9. CHURCH PATRONAGE (SCOTLAND).

Thur. Feb. 27. The house, on the motion of Mr GEORGE SINCLAIR, appointed a select committee to "inquire into the state of the right of patronage in the Church of Scotland." The motion was acceded to by Mr JEFFREY, who, however, expressly guarded himself from being supposed to coincide in the views of Mr Sinclair. The excitement on this subject in Scotland had become so great, that the settlement of it was absolutely necessary.—A debate then ensued, in which Captain Gordon, Mr Cumming Bruce, and Sir Robert Peel, opposed, and Colonel Leith Hay, Mr Cutlar Fergusson, Mr Colquhoun, Mr Gillon, and Mr Sinclair, supported, the motion.—Captain GORDON said, that the present government had misused its patronage for political purposes; an instance of such misconduct had occurred in his own county. If an inquiry, limited in its objects to such proceedings as these, were sought for, he should not object to it; but he would not support a measure for overturning the whole system of patronage, as it had existed, with two slight interruptions, since the time of John Knox. Besides, the settlement of this business belonged more especially to the General Assembly of the Church.—The line of argument adopted by Captain Gordon was followed with little deviation by the other speakers on the same side.—Sir ROBERT PEEL considered the attempt to interfere with the right of patronage, which had now existed for one hundred and twenty years without interruption, in the same light as an attempt to deprive the patrons of livings in the English Church of their advowsons. He enlarged also upon the evils arising from popular election of ministers, and of the great advantage of the union of church and state.—On the part of the supporters of the motion, it was urged, that the right of patronage had always been considered an usurpation; that after it had been abolished, it was restored by the Jacobites in the reign of Anne; that the General Assembly, in 1736, had earnestly protested against it; and that it was directly at variance with the canons of the Presbyterian Church. It was the opinion of Dr McCrie, and other men of eminence, that the increase of dissenting congregations, now amounting to five hundred and fifty-three, or a hundred more in number than half the parish churches, was mainly owing to this abuse. The people of Scotland had resolved upon seeing the church reformed in this respect. As to leaving the matter to be settled by the General Assembly, that was out of the question, as the time of the Assembly was already sufficiently occupied for the short period of its sittings; and the people expected the subject to be fairly discussed and settled in Parliament.

10. REMOVAL OF THE BISHOPS.

Thur. March 13. Mr C. RIPPON moved for leave to bring in a bill "to relieve the archbishops and bishops from their legislative and judicial duties in the House of Peers." He remarked, that the Episcopal bench, however useful when lay lords were unlearned, was now unnecessary. The duties of the bishops in Parliament caused their absence from their dioceses, and brought them into scenes of gaiety unsuitable to their character. The interests of the church were also hurt by its bishops being mixed up in political matters.—Mr GILLON seconded the motion, and it was supported by many other members, one of whom, Mr HARVEY, vindicated the dissenters from the imputation of a desire to share the revenues of the church. The non-conformists, he said, wished to have no connection with the state, either as regarded the church or as regarded its revenues. They were of opinion—an opinion sanctioned by the experience of eighteen hundred years—that Christianity required no aid from the civil power, and that it was impeding in its progress whenever such aid was tendered to it. During the three first centuries, it was able to stand and triumph over powers far more formidable than any of those which sprung out of the refinements of the present age. It overcame the power of Paganism, and humbled the pride of the Cæsars. There was nothing in the pomp of Rome or the pride of courts which could resist its divine but simple dignity. However powerful the fashion of the present times might be, however profitable the subserviency of courts, however brilliant the regalia of monarchy, whatever strength there might be in sceptres or whatever reverence in crosiers, Christianity rested on imperishable principles; and all the non-conformists asked, was to let Christianity stand on its own inherent and imperishable principles.—Mr HUME was decidedly of opinion that the removal of the bishops was necessary to render them agreeable to their flocks.—Mr TENNYSON offered a few remarks in opposition to the motion, on the ground that it interfered with the ministerial plan of church-reform; and Lord ALTHORP said he should not trouble the house with any reply, but would meet the motion with a direct negative. The division gave 58 for the motion, and 125 against it; ministerial and conservative majority, 67.—The minority received the announcement in such a manner as to show that even this degree of strength was beyond their expectation.

11. CORRUPT CONSTITUENCIES.

Bills for the disfranchisement of the boroughs of Carrickfergus and Stafford—of those voters in the borough of Hertford who are qualified by paying rates and taxes, of those in the borough of Liverpool who are qualified as freemen—and for the extension of the bounds of Warwick so as to include Leamington—have, during the session, passed through the most of their stages; as also a bill, introduced by Lord J. Russell, for the prevention of bribery at elections, and the more ready punishment of such conduct by disfranchisement.

12. OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

Tu. March 11. Sir A. AGNEW obtained leave to bring in two bills for the better observance of the Sabbath in England and Scotland respectively, which were read a first time, and are announced for a second reading on April 16.—A third bill for preventing fairs on Mondays and Saturdays, was thrown out by 181 to 137, on the ground of tending to create confusion in commercial affairs.

13. FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

Fri. March 14. A motion was made by Major FANCOURT for abolishing the punishment of flogging in the army, which he supported by the usual arguments. It was opposed by Mr R. Grant, and the Ministers in general seemed to make cause against it. The men, it was represented, were only flogged for disgraceful offences, and no other kind of punishment was practicable, or could be expected to have the same effect.—On a division, the motion was lost by 227 against 94 [a larger relative majority than what voted for the continuance of this mode of punishment, in 1826, under a Tory government.]

14. CAPTAIN ROSS.

Mon. March 17. Mr C. FERGUSON moved that a grant of £5000 be made to Captain Ross, for his public services, and Mr J. F. YOUNG moved as an amendment, that the amount of the grant be £7000 instead of £5000. Mr C. FERGUSON, on the suggestion of several members, withdrew his motion, and agreed to move next day for the appointment of a select committee to consider the claims of Captain Ross, and to report thereon to the house. It was apparently the opinion of the house that the grant proposed was inadequate.

15. MINOR SUBJECTS.

Mon. Feb. 17. Mr O'CONNELL moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill for the improvement of the law of libel. Its provisions are—to assimilate the definition of libel to that of slander; to separate public from private libels, and principals from accessories; to abolish *ex-officio* informations; to deprive the Crown of the right of reply unless the defender calls evidence; to admit the truth of the alleged libel to be given in evidence; and to regulate the costs in civil actions by the amount of damages given.

Thur. March 6. Lord ALTHORP brought in his promised bill for the repeal of the house-tax.

Petitions from the dissenters respecting their grievances, and calling in many instances for the separation of church and state, continue to be presented in great numbers.

Fri. March 14. Sir JAMES GRAHAM explained the new regulations he proposed to be adopted in the Exchequer. He proposed to abolish the offices of auditor, teller, and clerk of the pells; and to establish in their place a comptroller, and various assistants. It was also proposed to establish paymasters, similar to those in the army, navy, and ordnance departments. The office of comptroller-general would be held for life; and as, in case of sickness, an assistant-comptroller might be wanted, such an officer, removable only on the address of one of the houses of Parliament, would be appointed. The Exchequer office is to be open daily. All the money hitherto payable into the Exchequer is to be paid into the bank, to form one fund to the credit of the Exchequer in the bank books. The Treasury is to direct the form of keeping the accounts; and the present absurd modes of keeping them are to be entirely abolished. The Audit Board to have a quarterly account, and the Parliament an annual account, of all the money paid in and paid out, and of the actual balance of cash in hand at the end of each sessional year. The expense of the present system is £41,900 a-year; the number of individuals employed is sixty-five. It is proposed to reduce the cost to £11,000, and the number of persons employed to twenty-nine.

The house agreed, March 14, to adjourn on the 26th, till the 14th of April.

An attempt was made without success to interest the House of Commons in favour of Mr Cohen, editor of the *Brighton Guardian*, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for a libel on the magistracy of the neighbourhood.

ENGLAND.

THE DISSENTERS.

THE greatest dissatisfaction has been expressed by the dissenters throughout the country, in reference to Lord John Russell's bill for the performance of their marriages by their own clergymen. A pamphlet has been published under the title of the "Case of the Dissenters," from which it would appear that the practical grievances respecting the marriage and funeral ceremonies, &c. are the least of what these

religious professors complain of. The author declares the "predominant evil" springing from the establishment church, is that of "uniform, expressed, implied gradation." We have ourselves been long convinced that this is chiefly what animates the dissenters in both parts of the island, and more especially the clergy. A sectarian minister feels that he is not so respectable a man as the parish clergyman, and, under the fretful feeling thus engendered, he means for the reduction of his brother to his own level. "Partiality," says the Case of the Dissenters, "as ever been denounced as of the essence of bad government; it is bad in civil affairs, it is intolerable in that of religion. Yet to this evil an establishment opposes us. The professor of the state religion is the mere ground of his profession, placed near to majesty; he is one of a privileged fraternity; he is pointed out to the community as the more correct, safer, and every way the better man; and even, in some form or other, is at hand to uphold his pretensions. As he is exalted, the seceder is necessarily degraded. A cloud stands between him and the throne of royalty; he does not belong to the king's church, and he is hardly thought to be true to the king's party; and he is treated as though he held a 'divided allegiance,' and was not to be fully trusted—certainly not to be trusted equally with a conformist. It is impossible to say what he has not suffered from this cause, in estate, in reputation, and in good fellowship. Among any thing exceed this in exasperation? If it be some one definite evil, to be endured at some one point of one's life, for worshipping according to one's conscience, however great, it might be bravely borne; but when it is an evil pursuing one, in its subtle malignant influence, through every path and every hour of life—when it gives one a *lover place* in the settled opinion of one's fellow citizens—when it honours us at the Exchange, at the College, in the Senate, in the Pulpit—when it worms itself to the paradise at home, and breeds discord or interference between parent and child, brother and sister—who can bear it? It is the continual dropping that wears the stone. The storm might fall on it—the lightning might strike it—it is unhurt; but this continual vexation chafes and corrodes even a stone. In London, and in the principal towns in the country, more especially in Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, and Glasgow, meetings have been held, almost simultaneously, by the dissenters, to reprobate the conduct of Ministers, and to petition Parliament, in language of unusual earnestness, for the redress of their grievances. They are also preparing the means of making a still more formidable demonstration. They are taking a census of the dissenting population of the country, and making lists of the number of voters, with the names of the candidates for whom they voted, in order to show Ministers by whom the refractory majority of the House of Commons was returned. The Leicester census has been completed; and it appears, that out of 32,755 persons, there are 11,555 churchmen to 21,200 dissenters; that out of 2260 electors, who polled at the last election, 110 are dissenters, 936 churchmen, and 167 who belong to no religious sect; that out of the 1107 dissenting electors, 1024 voted for the reformers, while out of the 936 churchmen, 811 voted for the anti-ministerial candidate. In Liverpool, the children of dissenters at school are to those of churchmen as 92 to 50. In London, according to the *Congregational Magazine*, there are 459 churches and chapels of all denominations, of which 194 belong to the establishment, and 265 to the dissenters.

CHANGES AMONG LAW OFFICERS.

MR JUSTICE BAYLEY retired from the bench, Feb. 10, and was created a baronet. Sir William Horne immediately resigned his office of Attorney-General, on the understanding that he was to take the vacant seat upon the bench; and Sir John Campbell, Solicitor-General, was appointed to succeed him. A canvass was then commenced by Sir J. C. Hobhouse and Mr J. Crawford for the representation of Marylebone, expected to be vacated by Sir W. Horne; while Sir J. Campbell went down to Dudley, to meet his constituents. A strange series of disappointments, and some remarkable expressions of public opinion, have been the consequence. Sir W. Horne, owing to some misunderstanding, was not appointed to the judgeship, which was given to Mr John Williams. Hence there was no election for Marylebone. On the other hand, Sir John Campbell was thrown out at Dudley, by a Tory, Mr Hawkes, who polled 314 against his opponent; it is said, to the popular dissatisfaction with the Ministry, especially on account of the alleged insufficiency of the dissenters' marriage bill. The Sir W. Horne has lost his office, and Sir John Campbell his seat in the House of Commons. Several other London newspapers, formerly independent and liberal, but which have lately gone much into the material interest, have thought it necessary, on this occasion, to resume their former tone. The *Morning Chronicle*, for instance, has the following remark:—"The truth must be told, however unpalatable. Sir John Campbell found favour at Dudley in December 1832, as a 'ministerial candidate.' His connection with Ministers in 1834 was detrimental to his prospects. It is impossible to conceal our regret at the palpable state of public opinion. An impression, almost universal, prevails among the liberal party, that the form of the representation has not been allowed to

effect. Many practical questions of vital importance to the social condition of the people, have been wholly neglected. The just political claims of many classes of society have been overlooked and abandoned. In fact, the reformers have been disgusted with some of the temporising and *juste milieu* acts of Ministers."

Feb. 15. About sixty gentlemen, principally artists, met at the Freemasons' Tavern, and resolved to found an asylum for decayed artists, to be called the Artists' College. It is proposed that the cost of the building shall not exceed £5000, and that it shall contain twenty distinct tenements.

6. A person of the name of James Whitehead, who had been married in the morning at Croydon, had passed the day at his wife's uncle's, at West-ster, was riding home to Bromley, Kent, with his wife, in a gig; they had just reached the Surrey side of Westminster Bridge, when their horse took fright at the lights and horn of the Dover coach, at the time driving down, and becoming unmanageable, overturned the vehicle, and threw them out opposite Marlborough Street. Mr W.'s head came in contact with the lamp-post with such violence as to cause immediate concussion of the brain, of which he died within an hour in the house of surgeon Brookes, at the Marsh. Mrs Whitehead, who received many severe lacerations and bruises in the fall, was conveyed back to her uncle's, the unfortunate wife and widow of a day. Mr W. was only twenty-five years of age, and was a son of Mr Walton of Plastow Lodge, near Bromley.

7. Admiral Durham was elected M.P. for Devizes, in the room of Mr Gore, who lately resigned. The Admiral was the unsuccessful Tory candidate at the general election.

4. The family of Viscount Barrington having gone off in the carriage to witness the illuminations in celebration of the Queen's birth-day, his lordship's eldest daughter, a child of six years of age, fell out of the vehicle (the door of which from some unaccountable cause burst open), and was killed on the spot, by a wheel passing over her head.—Mr John Durham was elected without opposition for the borough of Kendal, in the room of the late Mr Brougham.

16. The proprietors of the London University held their annual meeting, Mr Abercromby in the chair, supported by Lord Ebrington and the Duke of Somerset. From a report which was read to the meeting, it appears that a decided improvement has taken place in the concerns of the university. The amount expended since its foundation is £162,997, 12s.; the amount received in various ways £165,557; the balance is in the hands of the bankers and in government securities. There is a mortgage debt, however, of £4000 on the property. The number of students has increased during the year from 667 to 753; and the amount received from the students for fees has been raised from £6158 to £7343, 15s. Three new professorships have been established—of geology, arts of design, and mineralogy. Captain Machonochie, R.N., Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society, is appointed to the first. Considerable progress has been made in building a new hospital connected with the university, which is estimated to cost £7556; of this sum, £5158 has been received; and it is hoped that the balance will be furnished by public subscription. It was also stated, that, for the first time, the annual ordinary expenses of the university had been defrayed out of its proportion of the fees. In the course of the proceedings, Dr Fellows addressed the meeting in the following speech:—"Mr Chairman, when this university was first established, it was in advance of its age. It was indeed at the time a grand experiment on the liberal principles of the community; but time has not taken the encouragement which it has received as a measure of that liberality, we must, I fear, graduate it at a very low scale. It has not, indeed, got quite down to the freezing point; but it has never yet risen to that degree of generous heat which should have warmed the heart and opened the hand in favour of this noble institution. Sir, a great deal has been said about the light of the age in which we are living; but as far as respects the intellectual nature of man, there are several kinds of light, and with very different properties. Sir, there is a light that enlightens the mind and hardens the heart; and I fear that the light of which we are boasting partakes a good deal of this character. For has it not blinded the minds of thousands to the benefits of this institution? Has it not hardened the heart that should have sympathised with its necessities? Has it not paralysed the hand that should have contributed to its support? But, sir, whatever may be the quantity or quality of this light of the age—be it little or be it much—be it cloudy or be it clear—this is certain, that the prejudices of by-gone years, prejudices coming out of the deep night of ignorance and superstition, still throw their long shadows across our path, often bewildering our way, and always impeding the onward march of civilisation and improvement. Hence, sir, more particularly owing to this circumstance, we have not yet reached that region of serenity in the political state of man, that happy combination of the social elements, when truth, only truth, and nothing but the truth—when truth, simple unsophisticated truth—will have the bold unhesitating profession of every man's heart, as well as the inward homage of every man's heart, of all the forms in which vice can walk the earth, and which is so loathsome as that of hypocrisy; and yet this

very vice is either so nurtured among us by the very nature of some of our institutions, or a free declaration of opinions on particular topics, exposes the individual to so much odium, so much obloquy, and such a multiplicity of vexations, that hypocrisy becomes early and almost necessarily intertwined in our actions and incorporated in our habits. Sir, if the principles of this institution had not had to contend with the inveterate hostility of so much puritanical cant, and so much pharisaical hypocrisy, is it probable that so little encouragement would have been given to an institution that opens its doors to the members of all religious communions, that excludes none, but invites all sects and creeds to partake of its literary benefits, and to drink without stint at its intellectual springs? And yet, Sir, I fear that it is this very comprehensiveness in the nature and principles of this institution, that has operated to its prejudice, that has retarded its progress and obstructed its success. Our finances would, I think, otherwise have been in a more flourishing condition. Instead of our expenditure exceeding our income, as it has up to the present year, our income would more probably have exceeded our expenditure. Contributions from all quarters, from individuals of all parties, from sectarians of all denominations, would have poured into the treasury of this institute of wisdom, this sanctuary of science. Sir, I call this building the sanctuary of science; and I beg to know what better purpose it can serve, or what higher destiny it can have? For does not all science elucidate the Divine agency, develop the Divine laws and manifest the Divine attributes? Sir, a great luminary of the seventeenth century, Isaac Barrow, took these words for a motto to one of his mathematical works, 'God is a Geometrician.' And let me ask you, is there any art or science of which he is not the original source, the primary spring? Take Paley's favourite instance, Look at that perfection of mechanism, the human eye, and tell me what is the just, the legitimate inference? Is it not this? HE who made the eye shall HE not see? And, let me ask you, can you have a more edifying monitor, a more animating guide to all that is great and good and elevating, than the consciousness of this omnipresent vision, this all-seeing eye? Can any church in Christendom? Can the church of Rome, with the pope and all the cardinals, or the church of Scotland, with all its presbyters, or the church of England, with all its bishops, furnish stronger inducement to purity of thought, to rectitude of intention, and to integrity of conduct? When, then, we are reviled as anti-religionists, when we are taunted with the objection that we give no theological instruction, I tell the slanderer that we hardly give any thing else. For do not all our scientific classes partake, more or less, of a theological character? Do they not all refer, more or less, to the acts, the volitions, the laws and ordinances of Deity in the moral, the intellectual, and the material universe? Nor can any student well attend any one lecture in any one of those classes, without knowing more of the Divine agency than he did before. And let me ask you, Is not every science a manifestation of the Divine agency, with a constantly increasing evidence? And remember that it is not an evidence that is apt to be dimmed with the obscurations of age or weakened by length of years; but that it is an evidence, of which every year will increase the light, and augment the strength. What I have said will, I think, suffice to show that the principles of this university, instead of having an anti-religious tendency, have a tendency quite the contrary. Sir, their tendency is to give more purity and simplicity to the religious systems of the civilised world. Their tendency is to substitute edifying facts for unmeaning dogmatism; their tendency is to replace metaphysical obscurities by luminous truths; and thus to confer a great, a lasting, an inestimable benefit upon mankind. Sir, knowing that such are the tendencies of this institution, and believing that such will be the results, I invoke the spirit within its walls, as if it were the Alma Mater to which I was indebted for the best lessons in wisdom and in virtue, and I say, '*Esto perpetua*.' Mayest thou flourish for everlasting! Mayest thou go on increasing and improving till the perceptions of time shall vanish in the consciousness of eternity! Mayest thou, hereafter, send forth tens and hundreds, ay, and tens of thousands, who shall explore new regions of knowledge, and open new paths of science, who shall be at once the use and the ornament, the stay, the help, the solace, the friends, and the benefactors of their country, and of their kind!"

—Mr Richardson, steward to Mr John Perkins of Bletchingley, Surrey, was murdered in going home in his gig from Epsom market, being shot in the lungs. It is supposed that he must have been attacked by two men, for the purpose of robbery, and that having fired his own pistol without effect, one of theirs took fatal effect upon him. Two men, named Cottevill and Woodhill, are in custody on suspicion of having committed this murder.

March 4. The East India Company's sale of teas commenced under unusual circumstances. The metropolitan dealers maintained that the quantity offered by the company—namely, nine millions of pounds, being half a million of pounds more than was offered at the last December sale—is more than they were given to understand would be brought forward; and that their purchases in the former case had been made on that understanding. They therefore made a demand upon the company to take back at the selling

prices all the tea not cleared out of the warehouses, purchased at the last sale, and amounting to upwards of two millions of pounds. The company refused to do this; and consequently the opposition to the sale was so great that no tea could be sold for several days. An arrangement is said to have been at length made among the dealers to permit one person to buy at a low price, and an immense quantity was accordingly disposed of at 1s. 4½d. The sale proceeded slowly during that and the succeeding week, when at length the quantity purchased in this illegal manner was agreed to be given back. The dealers now found additional cause of indignation against the company, from a rumour that they were intending to send teas to Newcastle and other outports—which, however, was formally contradicted. An immense loss must have been sustained by the company on what they have sold on this occasion, and many thousand chests of their teas have been refused.

5. A public meeting was held by the dissenters at Manchester, and continued next evening. It is described as having been "most numerous and respectfully attended." The spirit which actuated the meeting may be judged of by the following resolutions, selected from those, thirteen in number, which were passed in the course of the two days' discussion:—"That in the deliberate opinion of this meeting, all civil establishments of religion are an infringement of the rights of conscience, at variance with the spirit and opposed to the progress of Christianity: That although such establishments are indebted for their power to a union with the state, and might therefore be expected to co-operate uniformly with it, yet they too frequently employ the influence derived from this union in thwarting the government, when its measures are really calculated to promote general education, to extend the liberties, and to augment the happiness of the people: That the law which authorises bishops to sit in the Upper House of Parliament to represent the interests and wishes of their own denominations on all occasions, both ecclesiastical and political, compromises the character of the Christian ministry, is a partial and unjust preference to one class of his Majesty's subjects over all others, and a special grievance to the Dissenters, Presbyterians, and Catholics, of England, Scotland, and Ireland, who compose a large majority of the people of the United Kingdom: That since dissenters in all parts of the United Kingdom, by their voluntary efforts, erect and keep in repair their own places of worship, support their own ministers, maintain, to a great extent, their own poor, educate in Sunday schools and otherwise vast numbers of the population, extend their exertions into the British colonies, and thus contribute largely to the welfare of their fellow-subjects, this meeting considers it a heavy grievance that dissenters are compelled to support any civil establishment of religion by tithes, church-rates, or any other mode." A petition founded on the resolutions was agreed to.

Rowland Stephenson, the once wealthy London banker—whose society was sought for by nobles; whose parties were every thing that was stylish; whose dinners were to be rivalled only by Sir William Curtis in the east, or Sir George Warrender and Lord Sefton in the west; whose influence and character in the world stood high, and apparently immovable, impervious, and unimpeachable—is now the mere creature of passing charity, the object of common bounty, of mere eleemosynary aid and support. For years he has been the inmate of a debtors' jail in New York, which is described as one of the most loathsome prisons in the world, and has been fed and clothed by the hand of the stranger.

The Trades' Unions have been supporting 2000 men, women, and children, in Derby, for the last fifteen weeks, and they are now purchasing machinery for their own use, so as to set them at work on their own account. The same has been done also to some extent in Manchester, and one or two other towns.

Prince Hohenlohe has ceased to work miracles, in consequence of a singular accident. He received one day a letter entreating him to say four masses for a young lady who had her left leg four inches shorter than her right. The number four had been written in cipher; the writing was indistinct; the prince read eight in place of four, and said eight masses. His success was complete—it was even more than complete, for the left leg having grown an inch at every mass, was now four inches longer than the right. The prince was so deeply afflicted with this successful result of his prayers, that he has renounced all future attempts, and transferred his remaining stock of miraculous power to the Frau Schumann, an old woman living at Somdorf, in Saxony.—*Athenaeum*.

The legislative body of Frankfurt have repealed the law which limited the number of marriages between Jews at Frankfurt to thirteen a-year.

Bourrienne, author of the Memoirs of Bonaparte, died (Feb. 9) of apoplexy, in a lunatic asylum at Caen in Normandy, where he had been confined some time.

Sennefelder, the inventor of the art of lithography, died on the 26th February, at Munich, in the sixty-third year of his age.

The Manchester Guardian mentions the discovery of a murder near that town, committed by a weaver on his own infant, aged six weeks, by pouring oil of vitriol down its throat whilst lying in the cradle. The murder was discovered on the 1st of February, and the story given out was, that the child had been

burned to death in the cradle during the temporary absence of the mother. Mr Ferrand, the coroner, sent a young man as his deputy, to hold the inquest, at which, it is said, the father was the only witness examined, and a verdict of "Accidentally burned to death" was returned. An old woman who had seen the body of the child hinted her suspicions, and in consequence of the rumours circulated, the body was exhumed, and examined by a medical man, who said that there was no mark of burning externally, and that the child had died in consequence of having had oil of vitriol poured down its throat. The coroner, however, refused to hold a second inquest, and the Manchester Guardian intimates that the conduct of that functionary will form a subject of investigation, and be noticed in a manner he little expects. The father of the child, when he found that a further examination was to take place, absconded.

The number of corporal punishments inflicted in the army in 1830 was 665; in 1831, 646; in 1832, 485; and in 1833, 370.

Lord John Russell has excited much indignation in the Liberal party, by his appointing the Rev. Mr Gleig, a Tory, and who has occasionally made public appearances against the Ministry, to the chaplaincy of Chelsea Hospital, worth L.300 a-year. Mr Gleig is the son of the venerable Bishop Gleig, of Stirling, and has distinguished himself by several highly popular works, both in narrative and fiction.—At the former Leeds election, the Conservatives polled about 320 fewer votes than on this, and the Whigs about 61 more.—In consequence of the change in the East India Company's affairs, the tonnage of the vessels employed in that trade has fallen from L.25 to about L.10.—The Brighton pier is now completely repaired.—It is intended to build a Catholic cathedral on a grand scale at Bath.

At an annual trade sale dinner, Feb. 21, given by Mr Murray of Albemarle Street, and attended by nearly one hundred persons, there were sold, of Lewis's West India Journal, 1000 copies; the Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau, 1200; complete edition of Lord Byron's Life and Works, 14,000 vols.; Domestic Cookery, 4000 copies; Mrs Somerville on the Connexion of the Physical Sciences, 1600 copies; and of various other works, in the whole, upwards of 90,000 volumes.

We have great pleasure in recording an instance of highly honourable conduct, on the part of a gentleman in this town, of a kind which is but too seldom practised. In the year 1826, Mr J. S. Stubbs, now of St Ann's Square, woollen-draper and tailor, but who was then a silk-manufacturer, became unfortunate, and received a discharge from his creditors, on paying them a dividend of 10s. in the pound. Having since happily been successful in business, Mr Stubbs has now paid his creditors the remaining amount of their debts. Yesterday, the highly respectable banking-house of Messrs Jones, Lloyd, & Co., received from Mr Stubbs on his account no less than L.1500.—*Manchester Guardian, Feb. 8.*

For some time past, a combination has existed amongst the workmen employed in the different gas works, for the purpose of forcing their employers to raise their wages; and a short time since they demanded that their wages should be raised to 35s. per week, with the allowance besides of two pots of porter each per day. It appears the wages they then and at present receive, are 28s. per week for a stoker, a man who attends to the fires, and one guinea per week for the labourers generally, and this they receive all the year round. The respective companies refused to accede to the demand, and the workmen, in consequence, came to the resolution of making a simultaneous strike; the whole of London would, therefore, have been thrown into a state of darkness, and the most serious results might have occurred. The workmen resolved that the strike should be made at such a time that it would be impossible for the companies to engage other men; and, in fact, some days would probably have elapsed ere men, competent to perform the duty, could be procured. In the interim, the Imperial Gas and Coke Company gained information of the plan in contemplation, and took measures to prevent the project being carried into effect. They, at considerable expense, obtained men from different parts of the country who were acquainted with the business, and, March 13, the whole of the workmen, thirty-five in number, belonging to the Imperial Gas-light and Coke Company, who had joined the union, were discharged from the company's gas-works in Maiden-lane, Battle-bridge, and the new workmen put on in their places. The unionists seemed much astonished at this decisive mode of proceeding, and quietly left the premises. It is expected that the other gas-light companies will adopt similar measures. A strong body of police were assembled at the station-house, Somers-town, to repress any tumult that might occur.

There are no fewer than 70 peers, all holding seats in the Upper House, who are between 70 and 80 years of age. Among the most aged are Lord Wodehouse, 93; Lord Lynedoch, 84; Lord Scarsdale, 83; Lord Stowell, 89; Lord St Helen's, 81; Earl of Eldon, 83; Earl Fortesque, 81; Earl of Ranfurly, 80; Lord Carrington, 82; Earl Powis, 80; Lord Middleton, 80.

Deanery of Raphoe.—The distribution of patronage by the present Ministers has always been a stumbling-block to their adherents, and, when contrasted with

their professions before taking office, and the general bearing of their political lives, can only be accounted for by supposing it one of those extraordinary inconsistencies and imprudences to which the best characters are sometimes found liable. Their conduct on a recent occasion has called forth, from an able and upright Tory newspaper, the following poignant remarks, the more general circulation of which may perhaps have a salutary effect:—"The grasping spirit of the Whigs in monopolising church preferment has become so callous to shame, as to set public exposure and remonstrance at defiance. The fatherly care which Lords Grey and Brougham have taken 'to provide for their own,' in the appropriation of their official patronage, is well known. The emoluments that find their way annually into the pockets of the 'Tribe of Fortune,' as the Grey family have been denominated, amount to more money than the stipends of all the parochial clergy of Scotland collectively. The avarice of these monopolists is not limited to civil appointments; their ecclesiastical patronage, ever since their accession to office, has been almost uniformly exercised throughout the three kingdoms with an eye to their own private or party interests, notwithstanding their former professions to the contrary. In Scotland, few presentations, as far as we recollect, have been given by them, that do not bear the character of political jobs; if we look to Ireland, this species of jobbing is carried to a still more scandalous and culpable extent. As an example, we need only refer to what occurred in the House of Commons on Tuesday last in the case of Lord Plunkett, the Irish Chancellor. In 1830, a commission was appointed to inquire into the expediency of dissolving certain parish unions in Ireland. Lord Plunkett was one of the commissioners; and in 1831 they presented a report, in which they recommended that the deanery of Raphoe, at the demise of the incumbent for the time being, should be divided into six different parishes, giving a competent living to six efficient and resident clergymen. Very soon after this recommendation was issued, the deanery in question became vacant; and Lord Plunkett obtained Mr Stanley's sanction to confer it upon one of his sons; taking care not to inform the right hon. Secretary, who was then ignorant of the circumstance, that such a recommendation had been made. By this shameful manœuvre, and in the teeth of the very recommendation signed by himself, did Lord Plunkett smuggle his son into a rich benefice. Nine months have elapsed since the transaction occurred, but in spite of complaints and 'humble addresses,' the young gentleman keeps his deanery, and pockets the income of six efficient and resident clergymen! Looking at this job in contrast with that of Sir John Key, we are almost disposed to pity the civic Baronet as an ill-used and innocent man. The worthy stationer only wished to provide for one son by passing him off as two; and after, all the lad lost his salary. But the Irish Chancellor, the keeper of the King's Irish conscience, has the unconscionable appetite for place to multiply a single youth into six, who clings to his tithes and his deanery in spite of the clause introduced last year into the Irish church bill, to carry into effect these proposed divisions. It is true his son was installed before there was any law to enforce the contemplated disunion; but the very circumstance of his having recommended it, and of his being conscious that he was acting contrary to his own recommendation, ought to have made Lord Plunkett pause before consummating an appointment which must be numbered among the rankest of Whig jobs.—*Edinburgh Advertiser, March 18.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RETREAT FROM RUSSIA.

IN the Adventures of a Member of the French Imperial Guard, just published, the author furnishes his readers with accounts of some of the terrific sufferings endured by the French army in retreating from Moscow, which cannot be perused without exciting feelings of the deepest interest. As an example of what was endured by these wretched soldiers, the following deplorable picture may be quoted:—"Daylight brought with it the same eternal sight—pine-trees, vast white plains, and extinguished fires. Twenty times, in the course of the day, we beheld swarms of prisoners wandering about in all directions, without guards. We overtook several of these bands, who allowed us to pass them without even looking at us. The heads of all were invariably either sunk on their bosoms, or so surrounded with rags and strips of uniforms, that they preserved not the least shape of human heads. I questioned many of these prisoners, but not one replied. When I turned back to look at them, I saw nothing but grim faces, hollow cheeks, features begrimed with smoke, and beards bristling with hoarfrost and icicles. Fastenings of every kind either kept on fragments of shoes, or served in their stead. The covering of these poor fellows were halves, thirds, and quarters of great-coats, trousers burnt up to the knees, and a hideous variety of white and black sheep skins, torn from the backs of the cavalry horses. There were also bits of fur, the last remnants of the plunder at Moscow; and strips of handkerchiefs of all colours, fragments of petticoats, and shreds of tarred canvass taken from the baggage trains, upon which were crowns, and eagles, and grenades, and great N's. All these spectres wandered without order through immense forests

of pines, the branches of which seemed breaking under the weight of the snow. And these were the soldiers of the grand army!"

Speaking of another occasion, he proceeds:—"I again we saw fires; they were Russian bivouacs. Round the first were about a score of men thawing their frozen bodies. From the rags that covered them, we perceived that they were French. Certain of being driven away, if we approached without a load of wood, we searched the neighbourhood, and took with us the fragments of the nearest fire, which, which was uselessly lending its warmth to four corpses. A fifth individual was yet alive; he asked him to join us, but he chose to remain where he was, and die.

With our burning wood in our hands, we joined the other party. The ranks opened at our approach, but it was only to receive our fuel. Each then resumed his place, and shut us out. We protested against this breach of faith and humanity; but he might as well have talked to the winds.

"At least, give us back our firebrands," said my friend the Swiss.

Our just claims were, however, unattended to. Every man warmed himself, and made us no room. At length our expostulations became so vehement, that two soldiers told us to sit down upon the body of one of their companions, who, as they assured us, had been dead half an hour.

"Sit upon him, if you like," said his neighbour, "but he is still alive."

"Well!" exclaimed one of the two men who had first spoken to us; "let them stand, if they do choose to sit upon him. For my own part, I shall stir."

"Nor I," said every other.

In our uncertainty whether the man was alive or dead, we sat down with the greatest precaution. The body slightly moved; and whilst we were gone to fetch some water, the poor fellow expired. We then seated ourselves upon his body without scruple."

The appearance of nature in these vast solitudes is thus described:—"The cold was dry and intense. The sun appeared; but what a sun! Despoiled of his rays, he resembled a pewter dish, and threw but a light only just sufficient to make the reflection of his dim beams in the snow most trying to the sight. My eyes, already weak and bloodshot from the bivouac fires, did not cease twinkling. Notwithstanding this inconvenience, which was the least of the ills I endured, I continued to advance, and had been walking for the two last hours towards Wilna, in constant dread of meeting the Russians, when suddenly, without any perceptible transition, or being able to account for what I felt, this dread was changed into stupor at seeing nobody near me. My heart became oppressed, and I stopped. I measured these immense solitudes with my eye, and seeing them covered with dead bodies, thought myself the only living being in the world. This idea struck me with affright!"

Those Russians whom I had seen depart—the howlings I had received—the barbarity of the Jem—*and the existence of my Swiss lad—all appeared to me as the dream of a distempered mind. I felt my limbs; for I doubted of every thing, even of myself. My senses were leaving me. To change the course of my thoughts, I leaned against a tree, and persevered in keeping my eyes shut for two or three minutes, fully persuaded, that, when I again opened them, I should return to reality. This precaution rested me to myself, but without dissipating my fears. I was pusillanimous as a child. I was under an implacable spell, to break which it would have been necessary for me to hear the rolling of the drum, and the cry of 'Forward!' or the report of artillery. But the din of war had ceased—all was silent as a grave, and I was alone in these vast plains of snow. What a field of mourning! I had never seen so many dead together; and yet the Russian armies had taken no share in this slaughter—the climate alone had been the destroyer.*

Each trunk of a tree supported a victim. In some places four or five bodies were grouped in the most whimsical attitudes: one on all fours—another squatted upon his haunches—a third with his knees touching his chin, and his arms folded outside his legs, which were drawn close to his chest—a fourth with his arms resting upon his thighs, his head reclining, and seeming to be asleep.

But that which excited my surprise the most, was to see a gunner standing behind his piece, with his hand upon the breech of the gun, and facing Russia. The Russian army had defiled before him, and he respected him. He was in the midst of this ocean of snow, like a monument raised in commemoration of our disaster. I could not help going up to this dead soldier. I walked twice round him, looked at him with stupid astonishment, and was surprised that he did not speak to me. His looks were turned to heaven; and from the contraction of his lips, he seemed as if deprecating its vengeance."

Nothing in America is perhaps more striking than the rapid and general diffusion of information through the community by means of newspapers, the daily circulation of which is immense, and very far exceeding that of Great Britain. A daily paper only costs about 42s. per annum. I saw them every where, from the counting-rooms, as the merchants' offices are called, to the smallest stalls of the sons of Crispin; and often

ved the carters reading their papers whilst waiting for a job, either in the streets, or in small newspapers purposely opened for that class opposite their stands. Advertising is proportionably cheap, as there is no duty on either materials, publication, or agents; and the facilities given to trade by this liberal policy are very great. The newspapers of the great cities are issued twice a-day; namely, at six o'clock in the morning, and three or four in the afternoon. The delivery is accomplished with great rapidity, by numbers of active messengers. At private residences, the papers are either thrust under the doors, thrown into the areas, or even left upon the step, and the newsman's knock not be immediately attended to; and during the absence of a servant, or of a family, they sometimes remain untouched for hours, in a crowded street or thoroughfare. None are so anxious not to have their own newspaper. The diurnal is, generally speaking, respectably conducted, the leading articles well written. European news is promptly reported, and is as eagerly read; but no by-pamph trash of fashionable movements, routs, dinners, finds its way into the columns of American papers, such absurdities being justly held up to ridicule.—*America and the Americans.*

John Nash.—There are few names connected with the history of the city (Bath) better known to fame than that of this celebrated master of fashion; and his figures are well calculated to point a moral for the people of which he was the hero. He was born in 1744, at Swansea, in Glamorganshire, and was intended for the law, but entered the army; which, taking disgust at the discipline and his subordinate rank, he forsook, and took chambers in the temple. Here he devoted himself entirely to pleasure and fashion; when King William visited the inn, he was chosen master of the pageant with which it was customary to welcome the monarch. So pleased was William with the entertainment, that he offered him the honour of knighthood; but Nash refused it, saying, "Please your Majesty, if you intend to make me a knight, I wish it may be one of your poor knights of Windsor, and then I shall have a fortune at least equal to support my title." In 1704, he was appointed master of the ceremonies at Bath, and immediately instituted a set of regulations, as remarkable for their strictness as for their judicious adaptation to the wants and society of the place. While in the plenitude of power and popularity, Nash lived in the most indolent style of elegance, supporting his expenses by a running of success at the gaming table. His dress was covered with expensive lace, and he wore a large white cocked hat. The chariot in which he rode was drawn by six grey horses, and attended by a long cascade of servants, some on horses, others on foot; while his progress through the streets was made known by a band of French horns and other instruments. His common title was the King of Bath; and his reign continued, with undiminished splendour, for more than fifteen years. His health then began to decline, and his resources grew less plentiful. As the change in his spirits and circumstances became more evident, his former acquaintances gradually forsook him, and he died at the age of eighty-eight, in comparative indigence and solitude. His character, however, was so estimated by the corporation of the city, that he was buried with great magnificence at its expense; and his epitaph, a neat tribute to his memory, was written by Dr Harrington.—*Lardner's Cyclopæd.*

Who, I would ask, has converted Scotland—at the expense of the institution of her parish schools, a desert of a vast hunting-field—into something like a great agricultural country, and raised up in her large and populous societies, and whitened the seas with the sails of her merchant vessels? Who, but the schoolmaster, by the infusion into her population of that vigour and energy of character, necessary for the accomplishment of these splendid results? Who can give life to the "Modern Athens," the city of palaces and of palaces, or that splendid depot of manufactures in Glasgow and its suburbs, or that vast outlay of agricultural capital which characterises every part of our country? Who can view Scotland's present evidences of wealth, and say, it may be said, have been literally hewn out of barrenness, to have been dug out of her cold and rocky soil under the malignant influences of her foggy and cheerless sky, without admiring the triumphs of the schoolmaster in the creation of that spirit which he created them all, and has thus demonstrated his mighty power in moulding a nation's destinies, in overcoming every physical opposition to the promotion of the people's greatness and a people's happiness? Who, but the schoolmaster, has preserved the arm of cotton industry from feeling the paralyzing influences of that dead-weight of pauperism, which has strangled the sinews of England's prosperity, and retarded her onward progress in improvement, and who has enabled the "Land of Cakes" to climb up to the dignity of a land of wheat.—*Speech of the Rev. William Hunter, at a meeting of Schoolmasters in Dundee, February 28.*

When passing," says Professor Lichtenstein, near the Riet rivergate, and while our oxen were grazing, Van Wyk, the colonist, related to us the following interesting circumstance:—"It is now (he said) more than two years since, in the very place where we stand, I ventured to take one of the most dangerous shots that ever was hazarded. My wife was sitting within the house, near the door, the children were playing about her, and I was without, near the

house, busied in doing something to a waggon, when suddenly, though it was mid-day, an enormous lion appeared, came up and laid himself quietly down in the shade, upon the very threshold of the door. My wife, either frozen with fear, or aware of the danger attending any attempt to fly, remained motionless in her place, while the children took refuge in her lap. The cry they uttered attracted my attention, and I hastened towards the door; but my astonishment may well be conceived, when I found the entrance to it barred in such a way. Although the animal had not seen me, unarmed as I was, escape seemed impossible; yet I glided gently, scarcely knowing what I meant to do, to the side of the house, up to the window of my chamber, where I knew my loaded gun was standing. By a most happy chance, I had set it into the corner close by the window, so that I could reach it with my hand; for, as you may perceive, the opening is too small to admit of my having got in; and, still more fortunately, the door of the room was open, so that I could see the whole danger of the scene. The lion was beginning to move, perhaps with the intention of making a spring. There was no longer any time to think; I called softly to the mother not to be alarmed, and, invoking the name of the Lord, fired my piece. The ball passed directly over the hair of my boy's head, and lodged in the forehead of the lion, immediately above his eyes, which shot forth, as it were, sparks of fire, and stretched him on the ground, so that he never stirred more.' Indeed, we all shuddered as we listened to this relation. Never, as he himself observed, was a more daring attempt hazarded. Had he failed in his aim, mother and children were all inevitably lost; if the boy had moved, he had been struck; the least turn in the lion, and the shot had not been mortal to him. To have taken an aim at him without, was impossible; while the shadow of any one advancing in the bright sun would have betrayed him; to consummate the whole, the head of the creature was in some sort protected by the door-post."—*Sir W. Jardine's Naturalist's Library, Vol. II.*

Points of Law necessary to be known by the People.—There are a number of points of law, which often inflict great evil on individuals, yet against which they might easily have guarded themselves, if they had known of their existence and effects. The following are examples:—If the wife die first, and leave no children, her relations carry off one half of the surviving husband's moveable property, which the law assumes to have belonged equally to the spouses. A trader who has realised L.10,000 which is all invested in stock, finds his funds reduced to L.5000 by the death of his wife; and this law takes effect, although she had not a shilling of portion. The remedy is, to have a contract of marriage discharging the claims of the wife's relatives duly executed, or to get her to make a settlement, leaving all her property to her husband, except what she chooses to give to her relations.—Suppose that a son or daughter dies before their parents, leaving a family. The parents die afterwards without executing a settlement, and are survived by other children. The family of the predeceasing child gets no share of the moveable funds of their grandfather and grandmother, which the law bestows exclusively on the sons and daughters alive at their death. The remedy for this wrong is a settlement executed by the grandfather and grandmother.—A person buys a house, say of a builder, obtains a disposition, and pays the price, but does not take infirmity. The builder, many years afterwards, becomes bankrupt; the trustee for his creditors, finding no infirmity of the house on record, includes it in his adjudication of the bankrupt's property, and gets infirmity. He then recovers it from the purchaser, who must rank as a simple creditor on the estate, for the price. The remedy is, for the purchaser to take infirmity on the disposition when he makes the purchase, and to put it on record.—*Scotsman.*

Tu. March 18. Mr Divett moved in the House of Commons a resolution for the abolition of church-rates; but, on its being shown that the government had a measure to the same purpose in view, he consented to withdraw his motion.

On the motion of Sir R. Inglis, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the origin and nature of the Glasgow lottery.

On the motion of the Solicitor-General, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the present state of the law of libel.

Consols, March 22, 91 $\frac{1}{4}$.

SCOTLAND.

ECCLIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT OF EDINBURGH. It will be recollected that two innovatory schemes were lately proposed respecting the ecclesiastical establishment of Edinburgh—one by the Town Council, to reduce the numbers of the clergy to thirteen, one for each church, in order that a new means of supporting them might be the more easily attainable—another by the clergy themselves, for retaining the full number of ministers (18), but dividing the town at the same time into as many parishes, and giving one clergyman to each. By the latter scheme, of course, five new churches would be required, while the town is unable even to provide the two

which are at present deficient in the usual list of thirteen.—*March 4.* A paper from Dr Chalmers was presented to the Council, stating the desire of a number of gentlemen to erect a new church in the Cowgate, by subscribing L.100 each, upon which they were at no time to have more than 4 per cent., with the management and patronage for ten years; the seat-rents to be low, so as to attract persons in that mean part of the city, who have not hitherto been in the habit of going to church; and the church to be a parish-church, with 2500 of population, in the event of a new distribution of parishes. The proposal was met in Council by the following resolutions from Mr Maclaren, exhibiting the declining state of the ecclesiastical establishment of Edinburgh, and the non-necessity of new churches on such a footing:—"1. That it appears from the official returns furnished by the collector of seat-rents, that at the 20th February last, the number of unlet seats in the four churches in the New Town was 1420, and in the eight churches in the Old Town, 3364—forming a total of 4794 unlet seats, exclusive of 1000 free seats. 2. That at the 4th October 1830, the number of unlet seats in the four churches in the New Town was only 996, and in the eight churches in the Old Town 2114; being an increase of 434 unlet seats in the New Town, and of 1250 unlet seats in the Old Town, as at the 20th February last. 3. That while the number of let seats has been reduced from 10,566, exclusive of the hospital seats, as at October 1830, to 8882, as at 20th February 1834, being a reduction of nearly one-sixth part, the revenue derived from seat-rents has only been reduced from L.7512 to L.7281, or about one thirty-second part—thus demonstrating that there has been a greatly diminished demand for low-priced seats, and an increased demand for those at higher prices. 4. That since October 1824, the valued rental of the unlet seats, which was at that period L.1099, has been gradually increasing, and at 20th February last the rental of unlet seats was L.2753. 5. That of the twelve highest classes of seats, ranging from 21s. to 42s. there are 2092 let, and only 226 unlet; while of the twelve lowest classes, ranging from 1s. 6d. to 7s., there are only 1197 let, and 1517 unlet; the great majority of the low priced unlet seats being in the neighbourhood of the situation where the new church is proposed to be built. 6. That a former Town Council having come under obligations to build two new churches in the ancient royalty, while the population was decreasing, and the demands for seats rapidly diminishing, the present Town Council are of opinion, they will best discharge their duty to the public, by adhering to their resolutions of the 31st January, and, under present circumstances, declining to enter into any arrangement for increasing the number of churches." Mr Maclaren further showed, that, in the church of the parish out of which the new one was proposed to be cut, there were no more than 25 heads of families, only 9 of whom were liable to pay annuity tax, while the support of the church cost L.1603 per annum. On the question coming forward for decision, March 18, it was argued that the unlet seats were owing to the appointments of former Councils, although it appears that the decline stated by Mr Maclaren has taken place during a period when the appointments were highly popular. It was finally resolved, by the casting vote of the Lord Provost, to appoint a committee to confer with Dr Chalmers on the subject of the proposed new church.—[It is distressing to observe the blindness of public men to the facts which come before them. To suppose that a reformation of the low and abandoned class described in the first article of this paper, is to be brought about by throwing a church open to them, is the veriest infatuation. Unless their children can be trained in a different way from the present, vain will be every effort to redeem this mass of "practical heathenism." The clergy and others should have been making these exertions thirty years ago.]

Feb. 25. A farm-stead near Linlithgow, named Syke, and belonging to two industrious men named Walker, who chiefly cultivate the land with their own hands, was set fire to, and three out-houses burnt.

28. The election for the Ayr district of burghs closed, with the return of Lord James Stuart, the Whig candidate. His lordship was opposed by a young gentleman named Taylor, of independent principles, who opposed Mr Kennedy at the general election; on which occasion he came off with a very small minority. On the present occasion, he had 76 votes in Ayr to 111 of the Whig candidate; 74 in Irvine to 85; 52 in Campbelltown to 65; and 11 in Oban to 15; Lord James having all the 29 votes in Inverary, and carrying the election by a majority of 92 in all. Few of the Tories voted this election. The proceedings were unfortunately attended by some rioting, and the military was called in to protect the houses of the Whig voters.—A numerous meeting of Perthshire land-lords and tenants took place at Perth (the Earl of Kinnoul in the chair) for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Association. With the exception of two gentlemen, Mr Kinloch of Kinloch, and Mr Graham of Easthaugh, they were unanimous for the support of the advantages now enjoyed by the landed interest, but at the same time expressed their anxiety to favour the interests of other classes of the community.

March 1. Alexander Bannerman, Esq. M.P. was elected Lord Rector of the Marischal College of Aberdeen.

3. Thomas Stoddart, calico-printer, and David Morrison, apprentice calico-printer, appeared at the bar of the High Court of Justiciary, and pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them, along with a mob of disorderly and evil disposed persons, with riotously and tumultuously assembling, on the 4th February last, to the terror of the lieges and disturbance of the public peace, at the premises of Lillyburn, in the parish of Campsie, and county of Stirling, occupied by George Macfarlan and Company, calico-printers, and wickedly, violently, and feloniously forcing a passage through the outer gate, into a shop where a number of new hands were at work, and assaulting two of them, turning them out of the shop, and threatening their lives if they should return to their lawful employment as servants of the said George Macfarlan and Company. In consequence of their confession, the court took a lenient view of the case, and sentenced them to nine months' imprisonment in the jail of Stirling. Stoddart then rose, and said, "My lord, I humbly thank your lordship for this lenient sentence;" to which the Lord Justice-Clerk answered, that he found, from this, he had not put an improper interpretation on his character.

6. Dr Wardlaw's chapel, in West George Street, Glasgow, was completely filled by a meeting of the inhabitants favourable to a complete separation of church and state. Numbers were obliged to go away, being unable to obtain admittance. Seven Glasgow

clergymen were on the platform. Mr James Johnstone was in the chair, and opened the business of the meeting. Dr Wardlaw spoke at length, and with much energy, on the subject of the evils which religion endured from the union of church and state, which he denounced as entirely unscriptural. Several other gentlemen then spoke in a similar sentiment, and a large number of resolutions were passed in which they were embodied. A petition, to be presented by Lord Brougham to the Lords, and by Mr Gillon to the Commons, was agreed to, and a committee formed to procure signatures to it.

—9. On the afternoon of this day (Sunday), a riot of an extraordinary nature was raised by the Irish population in the lower part of the city of Glasgow. It seems to have been premeditated, as one of the rioters, who was afterwards apprehended, had his shoes heavily loaded with iron, in order that they might serve him as weapons during the fray. A local feeling of contention, between the natives of Donegal and Monaghan, appears to have been the chief motive of the contending parties. The conflict for some time raged wide and fierce, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to put a stop to it. It was calculated that 5000 persons must have been at one time collected at the scene of the disturbance; hence either party of the combatants sustained considerable loss. Hence either party of the combatants sustained considerable loss. Hence either party of the combatants sustained considerable loss. Hence either party of the combatants sustained considerable loss. Hence either party of the combatants sustained considerable loss.

—10. A man asked about giving them all the benefit of the iron shoeing already mentioned. The words "Donegal," "Religion," and "Holy Water," were at intervals heard above the noise of the strife. After a scene of outrage, such as is rarely witnessed in this peaceful country, eleven of the rioters were secured, and were next day sentenced to various fines and terms of imprisonment, by the sitting magistrate, who expressed his great regret that they had not been brought before the Court of Justiciary.

— 15. James W. Nicol appeared before the High Court of Justiciary, and pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a letter containing a fifty pound note from the Edinburgh Post-office, in which he had an appointment. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

A committee of the Town Council of Edinburgh, which has for some time been sitting in deliberation on the duties and salaries of officials belonging to the civic establishment, has at length brought forward its report, by which a saving of about £3,000 on the salaries will be made annually, and a simplification of the duties effected. If sanctioned by the Council, this will be the most important practical reform which has taken place among the Scottish burghs since their renovation in November last, and cannot fail to meet with the satisfaction of the constituency of Edinburgh.

At the close of February, Sir John Maxwell, M.P. for Paisley, resigned his seat, in accordance with a pledge he had given to his constituents to do so, in the event of their being dissatisfied with his parliamentary conduct. Sir John had supported the Ministers in various points, where a contrary course was desired, and hence the dissatisfaction of the constituency. An eager canvass for the burgh was immediately commenced by Mr Douglas of Barloch, an old Whig, with a strong tinge of modern Radicalism, Sir Daniel Sandford, professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, an ultra liberal in every thing but the question of ecclesiastical establishments, and Captain Gordon, on the religious Conservative interest. To these afterwards added Mr Craufurd, a thorough-paced Radical, formerly a candidate for Glasgow. In order to prevent a common defeat, Messrs Douglas and Craufurd agreed to support each other, and to divide the *whole inhabitant householders*, with the understanding that he who had fewest votes should retire. The result was that Mr Craufurd had 2675 votes, being forty-five above Mr Douglas, who consequently withdrew. The nomination of the remaining candidates took place, March 19, and the poll closed on the 22d, when it was found that the votes stood as follow :—Sandford 542; Craufurd 509; Gordon 29. Sir Daniel Sandford was accordingly declared duly elected. This was considered as one of the keenest contests that have taken place since the passing of the reform bill; no fewer than 1080, out of the 1100 voters, appeared at the poll.

The schoolmasters in various presbyteries have resolved to petition Parliament for an improvement in their situations, and to have certain parts of the schoolmasters' act, passed in 1803, revised and amended. Though the passing of that act materially increased the livings of schoolmasters, yet it has been well ascertained, that considering the relative value of all the staple commodities of life, the schoolmasters in and since 1803 are not in the receipt of as much as the schoolmasters of 1696, the period of the next preceding legislative enactment in their favour. The accommodation, too, for schoolmasters, under the act 1803, is agreed on all hands to be too scanty; and, in divided parishes, their situations are most anomalous. In large or populous parishes, where two or more schools are deemed necessary, all the schoolmasters in them should be provided with school-rooms, dwelling-houses, and gardens. It is not reasonable that they should be required to teach, and yet be unprovided with a place to teach in—(this is the case with the *provident* school); and this, in consideration of the hard labour assuming themselves in *one* chaldor of oatmeal more than is done in many small parishes, is such an obvious absurdity, that we believe all intelligent and liberal-minded men are agreed that it ought to be altered, and the teachers of such parishes (the principal, or properly, the parochial schoolmasters at least) placed on a level with the teachers of parishes where only one school is thought necessary. These are the chief grounds on which the schoolmasters have resolved to petition Parliament; and from the liberal spirit of the government, the known sentiments and views of enlightened men, as well as from the reasonableness of the thing itself, it is hoped that their application will be attended with success.

Public meetings condemnatory of the corn laws were held at Glasgow on the 19th February, and at Edinburgh on the 11th March. The Glasgow petition had 59,000 signatures.

At Braehead, in the parish of Carnwath, there are two persons still living, a man and his wife; the one is 101 years of age, and the other 102; and they have been eighty years in the married state.

The bodies of advocates and writers to the signet at Edinburgh were severally applied to last year, to waive their privileges, and submit to be taxed in common with the rest of the citizens, for the support of the clergy and the poor. The former body agreed to do so, but the latter refused. The support of the clergy being now looked for elsewhere, they have lately been applied to to waive their privileges in regard to the support of the poor alone, which both bodies have refused, unless the support of the clergy be also seen to. Thus the writers to the signet this year refuse submission to the smaller of two local taxes, both of which they last year rejected, because they are not now asked to submit to both.

A petition against church patronage has been transmitted from Aberdeen, signed by eleven out of fourteen of the established clergy, a majority of the Town Council, and nearly 4000 of the inhabitants.

A petition to Parliament has been prepared in Glasgow, against goods imported through the harbour of Leith, for consumption in Glasgow, being subjected to duties higher than is necessary for the purposes of the port, and which are appropriated to the support of the municipal and ecclesiastical establishments of Edinburgh.

Some weeks ago, an old woman, residing in a house on the Castle Hill, was unspeakably surprised, on awakening from her night's rest, to find a strange animal lying at her back, with one of its paws laid over her shoulder. Screaming with fright, she left her bed, and, seizing a towel, beat the intruder with all her might, when, with one bound, it sprang to the farthest corner of the room, and at length took refuge in another bed which stood in the same apartment. When the poor woman had a little recovered from her alarm, and had dissipated the idea that it was a visitor from the melting ragas, she remembered that a collection of old boasts were at present circulating in the neighbourhood, and began to suspect that her lodger belonged to the number. She immediately went and called upon Mr Wombwell, when she discovered that one of the kangaroos had made its escape during the night, and, going up to the Castle Hill, had found this poor woman's door open, and, upon examination, finding that it might be as completely accommodated beside her as in its own den in the menagerie, betook itself to rest, which, however, was broken in upon in the morning in the manner we have mentioned. The kangaroo was returned to Mr Wombwell, who handsomely remunerated the woman for its night's lodgings.—*Scotsman*.

Since the commencement of the subscription, about three months since, for a house of refuge, in Glasgow, the splendid sum of £10,000 has been put down. In the meantime, the large building adjoining the police-office, formerly used as a cholera hospital, after being thoroughly cleaned out and ventilated, has been set apart for the reception of the more necessitous and interesting cases that may be brought before the magistrate in the police-office.

The Glasgow Free Press states, that an association has been formed in that city, "for the purpose of conducting funerals upon more moderate rates of charges, but with respectability in appearance, and general efficiency, equal, if not superior, to the manner in which they have been hitherto conducted. Such an association has been long and loudly called for by the great majority of our citizens, many of whom have experienced some of the evils which the present society has been instituted to remove. The most important circumstance which deserves the attention of the community, is the fact of their rate of charges being one-third less than those hitherto exacted. We have authority to state that the rules and rates of charges have received the unqualified approbation of the magistrates, and of other influential individuals."

The Town Councils of Aberdeen and Inverness have agreed to petition Parliament conjointly for some legislative enactment which may prevent clandestine and fraudulent emigration. In Aberdeen alone, clandestine emigrants have within a short time left engagements to the amount of £100,000.

It is contemplated to start a steam-coach between Perth and Aberdeen, by the mail route.

The Edinburgh petition for the separation of church and state was sent off, March 8, with 12,900 signatures. It was presented, March 17, by Mr Abercromby, who said, that, although he disapproved of its prayer, he hoped that the wishes of this and other bodies of people, petitioning for so important an object, would be taken into due consideration.

Within the last few days, two very extensive sales of land have taken place, which will probably have the effect of bringing other property immediately into the market. The estate of Durris, in Kincardineshire, which has been for several years exposed to sale, was set up at L.100,000, and brought L.110,000, and the estate or island of Harris has been also disposed of at the upset, L.60,000.

Smearing Sheep.—Mr Robert Ogilvie, who occupies extensive sheep farms in Peebleshire and in the Highlands, has laid before us the subjoined account of a lotion for salving sheep, which he has compounded as a substitute for tar and butter:—"Take," says he, "of whale oil 3 gallons, of butter or cocoa oil, half a stone or a stone, black soap 4 pounds, arsenic 1 pound, water 60 quarts. To mix these ingredients, take a large pot, and put the black soap with 3 quarts of water into it; likewise put in the arsenic; set it upon the fire, and make it boil; then add the butter and the oil; fill up the pot with water, measuring it in; then let it come to a boil; put it into a tub; then put in more water, cold, to make up the rest of the quarts. In the composition thus: take a sheep, and lay it upon its back; pour a little betwixt its legs and its breast; then set it upon its feet; next, beginning at its head, you make a shed down its back to two inches from the tail-head; likewise two sheds on each side, four inches separate. A boy serves two men; pouring it in as they make the sheds with a tin quart, and a stroup in its side: two men can salve 12 or 15 score in the day. Qualifications: 1. It is cheap and efficacious; 2. It destroys all vermin, such as ticks, cedees, &c.; 3. It prevents the scab; 4. The wool can be sold as dear as white wool, as I sold my black-faced this year at 18s. 6d. per stone. I have used this salve for four or five years, and this year have used it upon twelve or fifteen thousand sheep upon my Highland farms. The above quantity will salve about four score of sheep."

On the 1st January 1812, there was no steam-boat in Europe. In the latter end of that month (after numerous experiments in my presence), Mr Henry Bell launched the *Comet* on the Clyde, at Glasgow. This was the first vessel successfully propelled by steam on any river in Europe. There are now 59 steam-boats plying from Glasgow, several of them above 300 tons burthen. The Manchester, one of the packets belonging to Messrs James Martin and James and George Burns and Company, in the Liverpool trade, is the largest that has ever been at Glasgow; she is 387 tons burthen, propelled by two engines, each 110 horse power. This magnificent vessel frequently performs the voyage, a distance of 240 miles, in 22 hours.

PRICES OF SCOTTISH STOCKS—MARCH 29, 1834.

No. of Shares.	When Due.	Share.	Paid.	Present Prices.
1,500,000	Jan. July.	Royal Bank of Scotland	£100	£160 a 102
3,000,000	April, Oct.	Bank of Scotland	83 6 8	183
5,000,000	Jan. July.	Commercial Bank	100	168 a 170
5,000,000	June, Dec.	National Union Co.	100	235 a 240
2,000,000	Jan. July.	National Bank	100	13 10s a 14
4,000,000	Jan. July.	Glasgow Union Bank	200	55
		Western Bank of Scotland	250	34
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
No. of Shares.				
1,000	July.	Caledonian Fire Ins. Co.	£100	£112 a 113
7500	April.	Hercules Insurance Co.	100	10 a 10 10s
50,000	June.	North British Insurance Co.	100	16 10s
100,000	August.	Insurance Co. of Scotland	10	1
200,000	August.	Standard Life Insurance Co.	10	1 4s
5,000	January.	Scottish Union Ins. Co.	50	16s a 10s
100,000	January.	Edinburgh Life Ins. Co.	100	11 a 12
	July.	West of Scotland	100	9 10s a 10
MISCELLANEOUS.				
No. of Shares.				
4500	Feb. Aug.	Edin. Coal Gas Co.	£25	£38 a 60
5400	June, Dec.	Water Co.	25	31 a 33
1200		& Dalkeith Railway Co.	50	60
4500	Mar. Sept.	— & Glas. Tin. Canal Co.	50	5 a 6
4800	Mar. Sept.	— & Glas. do. (allocated)	95	45 a 6
1380	Feb. Aug.	Glasgow Gas Co.	25	56 a 58 1
1500		Garnkirk Railway	50	50
1500		Glasgow & Kirkcaldie do.	25	25
750	July.	Leith Gas Co.	20	20 a 23
1207	Jan. July.	Forth and Clyde Canal	400 16	£40 a 550
2907	August.	Shotts from Co.	38	14 a 15
10,000	February.	Edin. & Leith Glass Co.	20	3 10s a 4
3000	April.	Favourite Leith Co.	25	9 a 10

SCOTTISH BANKRUPTS.

William Milso, haberdasher, Prince's Street, Edinburgh.—Reid and Adam, silk-throsters, Patrick Bank, near Paisley.—John Gordon Robertson, surgeon and apothecary, and dealer in drugs, residing at Mill of Wardis, county of Aberdeen.—Patrick Auld and Sons, late copper-smiths and brassfounders, Glasgow.—Archibald M'Vicar, shipowner and smith, Rothsay.—John Bulas, surgeon and druggist, Airdrie.—Thomas Pender Handyside, wine-merchant, Edinburgh.—The Company carrying on business under the firm of Legate and Watt, merchants and commission-agents, Glasgow.—P. and J. M'Dougall, calico-printers, Glasgow, and at Burnside, in or near Rutherglen.—James Ironside, wood-merchant, Edinburgh.

BIRTHS.

- Feb. 8. At Powis Castle, Lady Lucy Clive, a son.
10. At Mount-Aman, the lady of Captain Dirom, a daughter.
12. At London, the lady of Sir Charles Edward Grey, a son.
15. The Marchioness Clanricarde, a daughter.—At the residence of Scone, Mrs Craik, a daughter.
17. At Beaufort Castle, the Hon. Mrs Fraser of Lovat, a daughter.
24. At Stratford Green, Essex, Mrs Alexander McNeill, a daughter, a son.
27. At St Germain's, the lady of David Anderson, Esq., a daughter.
- March 2. At Dalkeith Palace, the Duchess of Buccleuch, a daughter.
12. In Upper Harley Street, the lady of James Morrison, Esq., M.P., a daughter.—At Oxenden, Berwickshire, the lady of William Maxwell, Esq. younger of Monreith, a son and heir.
13. At Kilgraston, Lady Lucy Grant, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Feb. 13. At London, Thomas Hamilton, Esq. brother o
William Hamilton of Preston, Bart. to Lady Townsend Farqu
widow of Sir Robert Townsend Farquhar, Bart. late Govern
of the Mauritius.
20. At St George's, Hanover Square, the Right Hon. the
of Glengall, to Margaret Lauretta, the youngest daughter o
late William Mellish, Esq. of Woodford, Essex.
21. At Portobello, Francis Wilson Paul, Esq. to Mary Hepl
daughter of the late James Home of Linthouse, Esq.
22. At the British Ambassador's Chapel, Paris, by the
Rev. the Bishop Luscomb, M. Maxwell, Esq. Captain Roy
Fusiliers, son of the Lieut.-General Sir John Heron Max
Bart., to Charlotte Frances, eldest daughter of Captain
goyne, R.N.

DEATHS.

- At sea, off the River Plate, in October last, Mr Francis Coull Reid, aged 25, first officer of the South American trader, Moroccan, and son of Mr William Reid, bookseller, Leith.
- Jan. 19. At Rhynie, William Bailie Rose, Esq. of Rhynie.
- Feb. 10. At his residence in the Harrow Road, Richard Russell, A.B. of St John's College, Cambridge, in his 4th year.
12. At 9, Picardy Place, Edinburgh, Dr James Buchanan, physician to the forces.—At Balgownie, James Cunningham, Esq. of Balgownie.
15. At Bourdeaux, where he went for the benefit of his health, James, only son of John Stein, Esq.
16. At Aberdeen, the Rev. Dr George Forbes, of Blealack Inverman.—At Bath, Mr John Thelwall, the celebrated one.
17. John Bennett, Esq. Secretary to Lord's, who, for a period of forty years, has been connected with that establishment.
19. At Bathgate, Mrs Murray, relict of the late Charles Murray, Esq. Covent Garden theatre.
21. At Symington manse, Lanarkshire, the Rev. John Sibbald, minister of that parish.—At Airdrie, the Rev. Robert Torrie, minister of the Associate congregation there.—At Portobello, J. Dewar, relict of the Hon. Sir James Dewar, Chief Justice of India.
22. At Pittenweem, the Rev. Charles Morgan Addie, minister of that parish.
23. At George Street, North Leith, Mr Robert Wight, late of Murrays, East Lothian.—At Bargany, Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, of North Berwick and Bargany, Bart., in his 68th year at his house, near St Alban's, the right hon. Elizabeth Dowager Lytton, in her 79th year.
24. At London, the lady of Lieut.-General Sir George Acland, G.C.B.
25. At Edinburgh, Mrs Admiral Smith.—At Oldney, Buckton, which parish he was vicar, deeply mourned by his family, and universally regretted by his spiritual charge, the Rev. Henry Tallet, in his 72d year; having for nearly half a century fulfilled his sacred duties of his office with unblemished character and unwearied zeal.—At Liverpool, Mr J. Shipp, the author of "Shipp's Biographical Memoirs," after an illness of a few hours only. Mr Shipp has left behind him a widow and several children. He was governor of Liverpool workhouse.
- March 3. At Aberdeen, the Rev. William Paul, Professor of natural Philosophy in the University and King's College of Aberdeen.
6. At Glenormiston, Mrs Steuart, wife of Wm. Steuart, Esq. of Glenormiston.—At Arbroath, Mrs Inverarity, in the 88th year of her age.
11. At Monimail, near Cupar, Mr D. Molyson, land-surveyor, formerly editor of the Cupar Herald, and latterly a valued contributor to Chambers's Edinburgh Journal. Mr Molyson was an excellent Greek scholar and mathematician, and much esteemed in private life.
12. At his house in Bruton Street, the right hon. Charles Yelverton, in his 70th year.
- Near Eye, Suffolk, Rear-Admiral Cunningham, aged 78.
- At Bath, Mr E. Upham, late of Dawlish, Devon, known to the literary world by his Oriental publications.
- At Winterbourne, near Bristol, the Rev. T. Whitfield, rector of that parish, in his 68th year.
- At Cheshunt, aged 90, Mrs Susan Cromwell, the last of that name, and great-great-granddaughter of the Protector Oliver Cromwell.
- In his 104th year, Samuel Jasper, of Stonham Aspal, retaining his faculties to the last, and walking about the village till within a few weeks of his death.

At Aranmore, near Killybegs, county Donegal, Anthony M'Il-lips, in his 108th year; he retained to the last the full use of his faculties. Two years previous to his death he was so active to leap through his hands while joined together.

Death of John Biddles.—This individual has long been known as the rich money-lending shoemaker of Bishopsgate Street. He died on the 4th March, leaving property considerably above a million in value. It is said, that, independently of some property which he received with his wife (whose face has seldom been in front of the house), it was by extreme frugality and attention to business, and by availing himself of the advantages of the marls, that he realised this immense sum. His person was mean in appearance, extreme, his dress that of a labouring mechanic; his small cloths, stockings, and shoes, bore the appearance of those of a charity-boy. He was a very heavy proprietor in the East India Company, and a large shareholder in the Chartered Gaslight Company, as well as in other companies. His evenings he spent at a public-house in Bishopsgate Street, where he regaled himself with a glass of rum and water, or half a pint of ale and bread and cheese, by which means the expense of both fire and candle was saved. At home, his annual expenses scarcely amounted to £50, whilst he advanced very considerable sums by way of loans to others.

ly considerable sums by way of loans to others. Her husband, John B. Jones, the oldest man in the parish, the advanced age one hundred years. She retained all her faculties to the last, and was able the day before her death to perform the duties of her own house in the usual manner. For a great many years she was wholly supported by her son, but to her feelings there was nothing more repulsive than the idea of having the last offices performed by the sexton, or any other individual; accordingly, out of her weekly allowance she contrived from time to time to scrape as much together as would pay the expenses of taking her to the "narrow house appointed all living." The way she contrived to do this, and at the same time run no risk of losing her cash, was, on having saved a penny or shilling, to take it to the wright who was to perform the duties of the service; and well do we recollect the surprise it occasioned to the worthy man on her appearing with the first installment, and telling him that it was part payment for her coffin, and she wished a respectable one. Of course it was all paid long before her death.—*Fife Herald*.

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MAY, 1834.

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PARTY SPIRIT—NATIONAL EDUCATION.

ALTHOUGH the violence of parties in this country is generally regarded as an evil, it is one to which we have so long been accustomed, and which seems so essential to our condition as a nation, that very few persons, perhaps, ever seriously deplore it, or permit themselves to suppose that it may be, at any time, more or remote, diminished. It is, nevertheless, at once an absurdity and a vice of the most odious kind, inconsistent alike with the spirit of the Christian and the views of the moralist and the philosopher. "Nothing," says a late writer, "more exposes the low state of our present moral attainments, than the endless disputes and hatreds, which are the sum and substance of what we call our *politics*. If the time shall ever arrive when legislation shall be brief and practical, founded in benevolence and justice, purified of all personal display, freed from selfishness, party spirit, pride of caste, and sacrifice to particular interests—when it shall become an easier task, because all parties will be already removed, and laws will come to be less retrospective remedies than onward meliorations, moving abreast with human improvement—what will be thought of the political dissensions which at present degrade and retard public affairs—of the game of parties, with all its frauds and hypocrisies—the irreconcilable variety of opinion—the diversity of views—the fierceness of divisions!"

When we are to inquire into the causes of this incessant warfare, which descends with us for centuries, in which no combatant ever conquers or convinces his antagonist, we could trace it to nothing else than the want of proper training among men. Almost the whole race are still in a state of gross ignorance; the difference between the (so-called) educated and the (confessedly) uneducated, being, that the light of former glimmers through a dense horn of prejudice, while the latter have no light at all. Those amongst us who act under the habitual sway of an enlightened understanding and a benevolent heart, are a mere faction—the smallest, alas, of all! An ignorant and self-injuring selfishness is the leading motive of the most of us. In fact, the human race is as yet imperfectly moralised, and very imperfectly instructed: not one in a hundred of even the best instructed could give an intelligible account of the various powers, sentiments, and affections of the human mind; and less is one in a hundred found to form his opinions, or guide his conduct in life, by a reference to any such knowledge. Mankind are in one point of view a mere herd, from whom it is hardly fair to expect either the noble performance of good actions, or an expiation of those of a contrary character.

The only kind of government that has hitherto been found to answer in a state where the people are ignorant, is one in which the power resides in a single individual or a small class, and for which obedience is chiefly obtained either by fear or by the relation with which it is natural to contemplate the ascended privileges. In proportion as a nation becomes enlightened and moralised—for the one will never outgrow the other—power may be dispersed over larger numbers, and made much lighter in its nature. The misfortune with both Britain and France is, that the people are in a transition between darkness and light. There is enough of sense, and of the independent feeling which it engenders, to repudiate the dictum of a narrow power; but yet the masses are not sufficiently enlightened to make it certain that their will should be supreme in all things.

Mr Simpson, in his luminous and convincing treatise on National Education, just published by Messrs Black, Edinburgh.

Hence, at the same time that the rights of men in communities are fully agreed upon, no two men, among the instructed classes, go the same length in advocating the expediency of their being put in force. Every comparatively enlightened man has a different idea of the capacity of the great mass for managing their own concerns; and from the dissensions on this point arises party spirit in all its various forms. It is also found that as one or another set of ideas happens to gain an ascendancy, a particular order of evils is experienced. Occasionally the popular spirit vainly breaks its wings on the bars of a cage, formed for it by the party disposed to take the lower view of human capabilities. At other times, power is abandoned to the multitude, and, though all looks well at first, it is soon found that the recipients were so ill-prepared for what was given to them, and so utterly abuse the gift, that a military despotism—the primitive state of things—is the only refuge. Such would unquestionably be the case, if Spain at this moment were to be placed under the control of a representative body of almost any degree of liberality. Both situations are equally to be deplored: the tyranny represses the national spirit, and abstracts, in an infinite number of ways, from the happiness of the people; the premature democracy puts back the march of real liberty for an age.

It is clear to us that nothing but the general illumination of the understandings, and correction of the dispositions of men, will ever set this point at rest. As long as any large portion of the community are ignorant and vicious, so long will tyranny in some shape exist, and so long must we be torn to pieces by party spirit. Let the majority, however, be enlightened—let the majority be just and benevolent—and freedom takes her place among us, upon an irrefragable basis. Till this shall be accomplished, all our endless squabbles about liberal and illiberal rule are simply mischievous: the spirit of the *demanding* class is one of mingled fret and ferocity; that of the *holding* class is one of contempt, anger, and fear; neither of which moods can ever tend to the improvement of our moral natures. The question of course arises—Is it possible to bring a majority of the community upon any thing like a par in respect of intelligence and morality?

There is unfortunately a disposition to raise a sneer at the very first hint of any proposal for an extensive improvement of the human race. Yet no man could deny specifically that, if any one had predicted forty years ago to what an extent the cultivation of the national mind would have proceeded before the year 1834, he would have been treated with exactly the same sneer. The deficiency, we allow, is still immense; yet it must be recollected that the early steps are the most difficult, and that all after a certain point is easy. Already there are symptoms of a *self-advancement* in the community—as if the machine were rolling on by its own weight. There are obvious enough difficulties in the way of a national system of education; but perhaps they might be overcome, if the effort were fairly made. The chief obstacle is unquestionably the apathy of the people to the subject. We are occupied in discussing every public proceeding of every kind; we scrutinise and cavil about every shilling that is spent by the government; we declaim for the repression or the encouragement of popular demands, and, as our prejudices (the emanations of our ignorance) incline, praise or condemn whatever is done. Thousands upon thousands are spent in purchasing the sheets which relate those events and give expression to those prejudices; and yet the whole is vain, or, worse than vain, it only

prevents us from taking the measures which really could cure the evil. *A sound system of education, embracing knowledge, morality, and religion, is the only remedy.* And to discuss the actions of rulers and the claims of the ruled, before such a system is established, can be likened to nothing else but the error pointed out in homely phrase—the placing of the wain before the animal by which it is to be drawn.

PAROCHIAL EMIGRATION.

ENGLAND pays annually for the support of its poor upwards of six millions of pounds sterling. The rates raised to make up this sum fall so very heavily on the working community, that in most of the inland rural counties, each member of the industrious population pays from fifteen to nearly twenty shillings on an average every year as his proportion of this great public exaction. Why there are such a vast number of poor in England, and why they require such an enormous public contribution for their support, we need not inquire. The fact is as we state it—that is enough; it is sufficient for us to know that nothing, absolutely nothing, can be done to remedy the grievance, so long as the poor will do nothing for themselves. But, besides the absolute paupers, there is an enormous number of day-labourers and working people in town and country, who have very little regular employment, and are sadly off. From November till February, the labouring classes are in a state little removed from starvation. Yet the English peasantry are a noble breed of men: they have generally stout athletic forms, and possess those elements of moral dignity which are the pride of England. What a pity is it, then, such a people should require to be pitied! How melancholy is it that there is here no scope for their industry, and that, from the general want of knowledge, and the general apathy that prevails regarding their condition, they are left to flounder on in their desperate circumstances, rearing a race of healthy children only for the workhouse!

The class of persons who are so circumstanced, are apt to imagine that those who do or can give employment are alone to blame; which is a very fallacious idea. The profits of the employers are so cut down, and their chance of losses so great, that they are tortured with cankering anxieties, and cannot be said to be generally prosperous. The root of the evil lies in the immensely overcrowded state of the country; and in the large annual increase which takes place, to baffle all the ordinary means that have been devised to improve the prospects of the population. The population of this island increases at the rate of 1000 a-day; while the means of acquiring food do not increase in the same ratio. It is allowed, that, by the prevalence of cultivated moral feelings, fewer premature marriages take place than formerly; but it is now impossible to bring this check to the national aid, for the evil of ignorance is grown so monstrous by the little pains taken to disseminate the blessings of education, that it would be worse than idle to sit down with the expectation of seeing the people all at once, or even very soon, enter into deliberate plans for the subsistence of a family before they entered the state of matrimony. Here, then, the nation is in a scrape; and if it wish to uphold its character, it ought to devote itself to consider the proper means of restoring a better state of things.

In the dilemma in which the country is thus seen to be placed, we feel most anxious to render our advice, with the humble view of strengthening what much more profound writers have already advanced on the subject. It appears to us, as it has appeared to

many others, that the mass of the people have no outlet for their labour, no chance whatever of bettering their condition by remaining in this country. If any good is to be done at all, it must be done by the thinning of the population. The superabundance must contrive to remove to a country inviting their arrival within its capacious and fertile territory, and offering the most ample provision to those, who, by their industrious habits, are worthy of settling upon it. We are well aware that the project of sending forth to Canada a large portion of the community, may appear harsh in its design, whereas it is one of the most beneficent plans which could be pursued. The wages of a labourer average from three to four shillings a-day in Canada, while provisions are cheaper than they are here. Canada requires a large number of labourers, as many as we can send to it; and this country possesses that quantity of spare industry and capital which is so much in demand on the other side of the Atlantic. The amount of emigration of the working and farming classes is at present considerable; but how many thousands are there, who are equally anxious to go in the same direction, who have not the means of paying their outfit or passage! The disposition to emigrate seems now to have affected an immensely large proportion of the people, and but for a little difficulty in taking the first step, and the breaking away from old associations, millions instead of thousands would soon be on the move. In the meanwhile, in order that the load of pauperism and misery may be diminished, it is highly expedient that parochial managements should bestir themselves in the great work.

Leaving those who are able to pay their passage and outfit, to find their way to Canada in the way that meets their circumstances and views, that which the parochial authorities have to do, is to direct their attention entirely to the emigration of families of labourers whom they have to support from public funds. Every endeavour ought, in the first place, to be made to remove from the minds of all persons the notion that emigration to Canada is a banishment; the idea should be cherished, that it is only a removal from a part of the British empire, where there are more workmen than work to be performed, to another, a fertile, healthful, and every way agreeable portion of the same empire, where the contrary is the case. Besides, it should be distinctly told that none but the able-bodied and industrious of both classes would be assisted to emigrate; for it is not the intention of any one in this country to transmit a host of idle paupers to America. With regard to the interference of the legislature to promote the measure of parochial emigration, that is exceedingly doubtful policy. The parishes which are embarrassed must assist themselves; and, in doing so, they cannot follow a safer example than that already given by a committee of the inhabitants of the parish of Petworth, in the south of England, who have been exceedingly successful in their humane scheme of emigration, chiefly through the liberal assistance of the Earl of Egremont. This committee, which was formed in 1832, was aware that the plan adopted by some parishes of sending out labouring emigrants to Quebec, putting a few pounds in their pockets, and then casting them adrift, without having made any previous arrangements, either for locating them or for providing work, was liable to great objections. Being anxious that the emigrants should run no risk of falling into miserable circumstances on their arrival in America, the committee engaged a person to take charge of their party, and accompany them to York in Upper Canada; at no great distance from which, work was and is to be procured. They then engaged the vessel *Lord Melville*, 425 tons register, to take the emigrants on board at Portsmouth; but such was now the number of persons that wished to avail themselves of their arrangements, that they engaged another vessel, the *Eveline*; and, also, another superintendent. By the favour of Lord Goderich, the then Colonial Secretary, the superintendent of each ship was provided with letters to the governors of the respective provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, strongly recommending those under his charge to their care and protection.

On the arrival of these emigrants at York, very great attention was paid them by the governor. Some were sent through the Welland Canal to Kettle Creek, and from thence conducted to the new settlement of Adelaide, in the London District, and placed under the management of Colonel Mount; others were forwarded to the neighbourhood of Galt, and the township of Waterloo; and some were employed on the government works. Favourable reports having come home from these emigrants, a wish on the part of many others was expressed, to imitate their example; and, accordingly, another vessel, the *England*, was freighted, and sailed from Portsmouth under similar arrangements as the two former. The number of persons who emigrated under these various arrangements, were as follows:—Above 14 years of age, 329 males and 154 females; under 14 years of age, 172 males, females 135; the *England* carried 164 passengers not classified, and these, with six infants, made up a total of 730 passages. Among the females above 14 years of age, were one widow, and fourteen single women, not belonging to any of the families on board. The greater part of the males above that age were agricultural labourers, the remainder chiefly artisans of different professions. From the care taken by the committee, the fitting out with provisions was well

regulated; but for the details we must refer to the pamphlet which furnishes us with the information on the subject.* The scale of outfit was liberal, yet, with the cost of passage, amounted only to L.10 each adult person; other parishes have paid L.15 for outfit and passage; and we think that L.12 may be reckoned a fair sum for this purpose. Although this be apparently a large sum for a parish to pay out for the emigration of a single individual, it would soon be felt to be an immense saving. A single man in the poor-house costs 3s. 6d. per week, or L.9, 2s. a-year; if employed on the highways, at 5s. per week only, and deducting a month for harvest, he will cost L.12. Several such have emigrated to Upper Canada, and the cost has been for each L.15—a sum only exceeding by one-fourth the cost at home for one year. It is hence obviously the interest of the landholders, and others liable in poor's rates, to come promptly forward to assist the unfortunate individuals who remain a burden upon them. In the case of Petworth, Lord Egremont, who possesses the whole or a very large proportion of the land, paid the whole expense of the passages; and the outfits of clothing, provisions, &c. were supplied in the nature of an advance of relief from the poor's rate. So successful has this philanthropic scheme of parochial emigration been, such have been the benefits to the emigrants themselves, by their removal from a condition of misery to one of comfort and comparative independence, that we earnestly hope the example may be followed in other quarters. Visionary topics often agitate men's minds; here is one brought under their notice, pregnant, as every man must see, with substantial good.

Foreign History.

FRANCE.

THE associations suppression bill, by which so valuable a part of the popular rights is taken away, passed the Chamber of Deputies on the 25th of March, by a majority of 246 to 154. While it was in its progress through the Chamber of Peers, the Chamber of Deputies, notwithstanding the eager exertions of the Ministry, refused the grant of twenty-five millions of francs (about a million sterling), which the Ministry had pledged itself to, as an indemnity to the United States for damage inflicted during the last war by the French upon American merchant vessels. The consequence of this refusal was the resignation of the Duke de Broglie, and of the former foreign Minister Sebastiani, who was a member of the cabinet with no especial duties. These resignations led to an almost complete re-organization of the Ministry. The Count de Rigny, the Minister of Marine and Colonies, succeeds the Duke de Broglie at the Foreign Office; Admiral Roussin, at present ambassador at Constantinople, is to supply the place of De Rigny; Barthe, the Chancellor, is made President of the Chamber of Accounts (Barbe Marbois, the late President, having been unceremoniously cashiered); Persil, the Advocate-General, so noted for his prosecutions of the press, takes the seals; Thiers is appointed to the Interior, in the room of Count d'Argout, who succeeds the Duke de Gaete as Governor of the Bank of France; M. Duchatel is the new Minister of Commerce; and, lastly, M. Martin, a mild and equitable person, takes the place of Persil. The Ministers who have not changed places are Soult, the President of the Council and Minister of War; Humann, the Finance Minister; and Guizot, who retains the office of Public Instruction. The composition of the new cabinet showed that the king was determined to hold by the *juste milieu* policy, if it can be called so, which he has adopted.

The editor of the *Gazette de France* was tried, March 29, for a seditious libel, contained in an account of the interview between the deputation of the French Legitimists and the Duc de Bordeaux, who was plainly styled Henry V.; there were also some observations respecting the legality of paying taxes to the present dynasty. A defence was made, in which Carlist principles were avowed; and the jury acquitted the defendant, who thus escaped the vengeance of the government. While Carlistism found this degree of popular favour, Republicanism met with a different fate. M. Lionne, the editor of the *Tribune*, was convicted of publishing a libellous article in his paper, on the subject of associations, and condemned to the extraordinary punishment of five years' imprisonment, and a fine equal to L.1000 sterling in money. Supposing the juries to be fairly chosen, and the libels equal in amount of criminality, these various verdicts afford ample proof of the tendency of public opinion in France at the present moment.

The associations suppression bill passed the Chamber of Peers, on the 9th April, without amendment; and on the same day, an insurrection broke out in Lyons, the second city of France. For some time past, the silk-weavers of Lyons had been at variance with their employers, and a strike had taken place, to which the emissaries of the republican associations of Paris had endeavoured, but with little success, to give a political character. The strike, like most other strikes, lasted for a certain period, and terminated; and the operatives returned to work at the old prices. Several

individuals, apprehended for their concern in the disturbances occasioned by this strike, were to be brought forward for sentence on the 9th. To prevent this taking effect, the populace—or at least a certain portion of them—asssembled in masses on the streets, erected barricades. These were attacked by the military, of whom upwards of 30,000 appear to have quartered in Lyons and the neighbourhood, were obstinately defended by the insurgents, and, day, the rioters abandoned the offensive, and took refuge in some of the narrowest streets, which were closed with barricades, lining the windows with shot and shrapnel. The houses in Lyons are built of stone, and are very high; the streets are narrow and crooked, and, of course, they afford very formidable means of defence to armed men. They could not be attacked by infantry without great loss; and to employ artillery against them, would have been to bring destruction upon the innocent as well as the guilty. General Aimé, therefore, adopted the plan of drawing a cordon round the closely-built portion of the town where the insurgents had entrenched themselves. The fighting continued for five days; and at one time Aimé was hard pressed, that it was feared he would be driven out of the city. It was not till Monday, the 11th, that the insurrection was brought to a close, and the city restored to quiet. Owing to the employment of cannon, the city is said to have been left in a state of partial ruin. The number of killed and wounded on both sides is variously estimated; but is probably at least five thousand, of whom a large proportion were government troops. The mode of attack necessarily subjected the military to terrible loss. The insurgents fired from behind barricades, and from churches and houses, upon the soldiers, who advanced without shelter. The whole number of workmen engaged is supposed to have been between seven and eight thousand. They were almost all members of republican associations; and they proclaimed a republic in the squares in their possession. The inhabitants generally took no part with the insurgents, and rendered no assistance to the military. The reason why the struggle was protracted so long, was the unwillingness of the general to incur a great loss of men by venturing into the narrow streets. He contented himself with taking possession of the open squares, and attacking the insurgents only where he could engage them to advantage.

At St Etienne, some disturbances of a serious kind occurred on the 10th and 11th, of the same nature as those at Lyons, but they were suppressed without much difficulty. At Dijon, Chalons, Grenoble, Trévise, and Auxerre, there were also certain demonstrations of the same kind on the part of the insurgents.

While these events were occurring in the provinces, Paris itself was the scene of a rising, petty indeed, but which was not suppressed without much bloodshed. The government had ascertained that a number of desperate men, calling themselves Republicans, had resolved upon an *émeute*; and on Sunday the 13th, large bodies of troops were seen traversing the streets in all directions. Several regiments were reviewed by the king in the Place of the Tuileries, and a risk of artillery remained there all the day. About the evening, a person in the uniform of the national guard was arrested, and so brutally treated by the police, that the people attempted a rescue. A scuffle ensued, and crowds collected. A barricade was reared in one of the streets; and soon after, attempts were made to erect others in several narrow streets. The military attempted to remove them, and some were fired at the soldiers from behind. The original barricade was left standing, and was soon afterwards abandoned by the rioters, who, to the number of between two and three hundred, withdrew to the cent houses, from which they fired upon the soldiers during a great part of the night. When daylight came, they were dislodged by the troops; at the moment of one division of whom the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours appeared. A shot was fired and a stone thrown from one house at these princes. The house was immediately entered by the military, and all the inmates who had arms were put to death. It is stated that the soldiers of the line very generally, and in some instances the national guard, behaved with extreme cruelty, and that many peaceable persons, into whose houses the rioters had forced themselves, were ruthlessly put to death. On Monday at noon every thing was quiet. During these disturbances, the printing-house of the *Tribune* newspaper was seized and imprisoned; the printing-house shut up, and the editor driven into hiding; whence, in a letter published in the *National*, he informed his readers of the suppression of his paper. No one pretends that this proceeding is not utterly illegal. It is said that no fewer than a hundred arrests have taken place in Paris; and probably before this sheet reaches the public, the vengeance of the government will have descended upon some of those taken into custody.

[The events above described make it manifest that the republican and ultra-liberal party in France has no immediate chance of triumph. In Lyons, at least, the whole strength of the party appears to have been put into action, and been signally beaten. The middle ranks seem to look on their attempts either with indifference, or with a more fatal repugnance, disposing them to fly to the opposite extreme. Narrow as is the constitution of the Chamber of Deputies, it is not so narrow as it was four years ago.]

MAY, 1834.

* Letter to a Member of Parliament, containing a Statement of the Method pursued by the Petworth Committee in sending out Emigrants to Upper Canada, in the years 1832 and 1833. Longman, London.

it overthrew the government of Charles X.; and we must suppose that it is a more or less faithful representation of the popular voice. If, then, it states an executive allowed to be much more severe than the sway of the Bourbons, and sanctions measures that confessedly destroy the popular liberties, are inevitably led to the conclusion that it does so use the public are at present under greater apprehensions from the extreme of liberalism than from extreme of despotism. Such strange national contradictions are much to be lamented; but there is no reason to expect them to cease, so long as the same pointed out in the leading article of this paper continue to operate.]

BELGIUM.

It is said that, in anticipation of the dissolution of a friendly amity between the governments of England and France, the King of the Netherlands has been forcing his army on the frontier of Belgium to the amount of 10,000 men, with whose assistance he hopes to gain his lost dominions. How far this may have led in stirring up the anger of the Belgians, is any where stated. It appears, however, that the King of the Orange dynasty has experienced no success in that country. It broke out, on Sunday the 15th April, in a very violent tumult at Brussels. It seems that when the Prince of Orange fled from Brussels in 1830, he left behind four horses, which the present government lately ordered to be sold. They were purchased for the prince by some of his friends, and sent to the Hague. A subscription was opened, in order to indemnify the purchaser, among the supporters of the dethroned family. Every Orangeman was invited to subscribe; and at length L.370 was raised, out of the sum required, which amounted to between L.500 and L.600. The contributions, varying in amount from L.20 to 1s. 8d., were published with the names of the contributors in an Orange journal, the *Lynx*. All this irritated the multitude beyond measure. Some inflammatory libels were posted about the city; and on the morning of the day above stated, the houses of the principal subscribers were entered by an infuriated mob, and completely gutted. The most costly furniture was utterly demolished; but the few who attempted to steal or appropriate any part of it met with instant chastisement at the hands of the rioters themselves, whose aim was plunder, but the gratification of political hatred. The municipal authorities and the civic guard refused to move one step to preserve the property of the odious Orangemen. No effort was made by the garrison to prevent the destruction of property, though acts of personal violence and thieving were not permitted. Robert Adair, the British ambassador, beheld the demolition of the Prince de Ligne's residence from his balcony, which is opposite to it, and then went to the Minister of War's office, where a council was sitting. He said that he should consider the government responsible for the safety of British property. Positive orders were at length given by this council to put a stop to the riots as soon as possible, without firing on the people, which, considering the weakness of the garrison, would have been little short of madness. The tumult continued till late on Sunday night. Sixteen houses were devastated, but their owners walked about the streets next day in safety. Considerable reinforcements of troops arrived in the course of Sunday night, and occupied the principal squares. The rioters seemed, however, to have been quite satisfied with their performances, and made no attempt to renew them. During the day, there were repeated expressions of attachment to King Leopold on the part of the most of the insurgents. The blame of having permitted the devastation to proceed so far, rests principally upon M. Rouppe, the chief magistrate of the city. Leopold appears not to have had the power of stopping the tumult, of which he was necessarily an almost passive spectator the greater part of the day. The carriage-manufacture of Mr Jones, an Englishman, the printing-office of the *Lynx*, an Orange club-house, and an inn, were among the buildings attacked; the remainder were private residences of English noblemen and gentry. About a hundred of the rioters were taken into custody; and several others connected with the *Lynx* and other journals were subsequently ordered to leave the country.—The British found it prudent to dismiss some of his English domestics, who had been the subject of a popular clamour.

SPAIN.

At the beginning of April, a change took place in the Spanish Ministry. Burgos and Zarco del Valle have been removed, to make room for the Count of Toreno, and General Llander, the governor of Catalonia. M. Riera succeeds M. Imaz as Finance Minister. These changes, it is supposed, will strengthen the Liberals materially.—The Spanish government has not yet succeeded in negotiating a loan. The British capitalists have resolved to listen to no proposals till the Cortes shall have been recognised. The queen has issued a decree for suspending the provision for all prebends, canonries, and ecclesiastical benefices which are not immediately connected with the cure of souls; she proceeds to go to the extinction of the public debt. At the same time, by way of obviating as far as possible the opposition of the clergy, the decree reserves the power of disposing of individual benefices for the purpose of rewarding such eminent services

as may be rendered either to the church or to the state. There is little authentic intelligence respecting the movements of the Carlists in the north of Spain. The cruelties practised by the queen's troops upon these insurgents in the hour of victory, have been to some extent retaliated by a body of Carlists, who entered Vittoria on the 15th March, and put to death 196 prisoners, in cold blood.

PORTUGAL.

THE new British ambassador, Lord Howard de Walden, has been presented to Queen Donna Maria. An attempt was made by his lordship and Admiral Parker, on the 31st March, to induce Don Miguel to leave Portugal, upon the following terms:—He was to be allowed a safe conduct out of the country, and a liberal income, guaranteed by England (*why* guaranteed by England does not appear); an amnesty was to be granted to all his followers; and his own right of succession to the throne recognised in default of the issue of the queen. These terms Miguel rejected. Meanwhile, his enemies are encompassing him on every side; one of his principal officers has deserted; his private property has been confiscated; and, to add to his difficulties, a Spanish force of two thousand men has entered Chaves in pursuit of some of the adherents of Don Carlos. Don Pedro, who had been ill, is recovered, and has gone from Lisbon to his army at Santarem.

TURKEY.

THE sultan has replied to Lord Ponsonby's interrogations respecting his famous treaty with Russia, in the most firm and haughty tone. He has made up his mind to keep his engagements with the czar, in spite of the hatred which his subjects bear to the Russian alliance. The Times correspondent at the Porte says—"The Russian fleet, with 25,000 men on board, is waiting at Sebastopol for sailing orders; considerable bodies of troops are advancing in the direction of the Danube; and by a late ukase, the 60,000 men raised in Moldavia and Wallachia have, though Turkish subjects, been incorporated in the Russian army."

UNITED STATES.

THE commercial distresses of the United States, consequent upon the removal of the public money from the bank, have reached a crisis, and seem now chiefly past. It is said that the houses which failed were in general those of an insecure and speculating character; while Allen and Co., almost the only house of a different kind which gave way, proves to have assets much beyond the amount of its engagements. Ninety-six banks in all have failed—namely, in Maine, 7; Massachusetts, 3; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 2; New York, 10; New Jersey, 9; Pennsylvania, 18; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 6; Columbia, 3; Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 2; Ohio, 19; Kentucky, 2; Tennessee, 4; Alabama, 2; Michigan, 3.

To meet in part the want of specie, a million and a half has been shipped off from Britain.

The house of representatives support the President in his determination to suppress the United States' Bank, while the senate almost to a man oppose him. At an interview which a deputation of merchants of the latter way of thinking lately had with the President, he stated, "1. That application for relief must be made to the Bank of the United States, and not to him; that whatever distress existed in the community (and he believed there was some distress) had been caused by the bank, which was hoarding its specie, and curtailing its discounts, in order to crush the state banks, and compel the government to abandon its policy. 2. That the present directors of the bank had violated its charter, by giving to the President the whole power of the bank—a power to use its funds without voucher or receipt; that such a power in the hands of one man was dangerous to the liberties of the country, and had been used to destroy the elective franchise; that for these reasons he regarded the bank as a monster of corruption, which he was determined to put down. 3. That sooner than consent to restore the deposits or re-charter the bank, he would undergo the tortures of ten Spanish inquisitions; that sooner than live in a country where such a power prevailed, he would seek an asylum in the wilds of Arabia."

The President seems resolved to introduce a monetary system as nearly resembling the English as possible, in respect of the prevalence of a metal currency. He wishes to have no notes for sums under between four and five pounds, though he does not propose to make the alteration all at once.

With regard to the removal of the deposits, to which the distress has been traced, a New York paper says—"The truth of the matter is this—that the commercial distress, or rather the distress of the dealers in shares and stocks in the United States, who, after all, have been the principal sufferers, originated in the excessive paper issues of the bank in 1831 and 1832, in the consequent overtrading and speculations in the stocks of the various states, and in the shares of banks, railroads, and canals. The crisis has been brought about by the subsequent contraction of paper issues, and of discount and accommodation, to which the United States' Bank and the other banks have been compelled to resort, in order to right themselves, without regard to the sufferings of the community. The mere act of removing the government balances from the custody of the Bank of the United

States to that of the state banks, although productive of inconvenience to the customers of the former, could not occasion any public or general distress. The case was simply this—the power of discounting was taken away to a certain extent from the Bank of the United States, but an increased power to accommodate was thereby given to the same extent to the other banks to which these deposits were transferred."

LOWER CANADA.

THIS state has been thrown into a state of high ferment, in consequence of the unpopularity of the legislative council (a body equivalent to a House of Peers), which the home government has refused to alter according to the wishes of the colonists. On the 15th February, the legislative assembly proposed seventy resolutions, in which the proceedings of Lord Aylmer, the governor, and the dispatches of Mr Stanley, were condemned in the warmest language. The extracts from those dispatches, which had been laid before the house, were termed "insulting and inconsiderate, to such a degree that no legally-constituted body, although its functions were infinitely subordinate to those of legislation, could or ought to tolerate them." Subsequently, nine articles of impeachment against Lord Aylmer were added to the above seventy; and a vote to moderate their fervour was negatived, by 52 to 19. When the last accounts left Quebec, twenty-three of the resolutions had been adopted, in a committee of the whole.—[For further information on this subject, see the Parliamentary intelligence.]

IRELAND.

AT the Limerick assizes, April 3, Mr Robert Cole Maxwell, a gentleman of good family, was sentenced to death for shooting at his cousin, Mr Robert Lowe Holmes, with intent to kill him. The two cousins had quarrelled respecting their right to the possession of a farm, which had been forcibly taken possession of alternately by one and the other. On the 31st of July last, Mr Holmes was in possession of the farm, and the prisoner went with a party to drive him out. He knelt down, took deliberate aim, and fired at his rival, who was wounded, but not mortally. The sentence was subsequently commuted by the royal clemency (on the recommendation of the grand jury) to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Mr O'Connell, in a long and lugubrious letter addressed to the people of Ireland, dated April 3, complains of their apathy in petitioning for the repeal of the Union. He demanded a million of signatures, and has only got 80,000. This, he says, will insure the defeat of his motion by a majority of about 450 to 40. The prevalence of the cholera, which has withdrawn the attention of the Irish from politics, and his own incapacity as a leader to grapple with so vast a question, he reckons among the principal obstacles to success, and describes the phalanx composed of men of all parties, who will certainly vote against him. But he trusts that *next year* he shall have two millions of signatures, and hopes the repealers will keep up their spirits. He promises immediately to set about the organisation of the electors, which shall be so complete as to insure the return of repealers at next election through all parts of Ireland, except Ulster. It is curious that, while he attributes the paucity of petitions, in part, to the terror of the coercion bill, he mentions Kilkenny, where the bill is in operation, as one of the counties which has been most alive on the subject.

Four baronies in King's County have been placed under the coercion act.

Sir Jonah Barrington has recently died in Paris, at an advanced age.

PARLIAMENT.

1. EDUCATION.

Apr. 16. Lord BROUGHAM moved in the House of Lords for certain returns connected with the progress of education; a subject of considerable interest to the morals of the people. Many persons had urged him to bring in a bill to provide for the general education of the people of this country, upon the principle of the "parish school bill" in Scotland. He had hesitated to do so, because, although it had worked most beneficially for the people of Scotland, such a measure might not be equally applicable to this country. At the time that bill passed, there were no schools in Scotland; and therefore it was a good plan to establish, that, by particular funds, a school with a small garden should be provided in every parish. To plant similar schools in this country, a rate for their maintenance would be necessary. If in England they said, "Let there be a school in every parish," they would thereby put an end to the present means of education derived from voluntary contribution. On principle he refused to adopt the compulsory system, in which he considered that there was very great risk; still it appeared to him that there was a much greater risk in doing nothing at all to remove the lamentable want of education which prevailed. During the ten years between 1818 and 1828, when the test and corporation acts were removed, a great increase had taken place in the amount of education. He had addressed a circular to the clergymen of about 500 parishes, in various parts of the kingdom, with a view to ascertain the amount of that increase, and he found that the number of schools in those parishes had been doubled, and the number of scholars more than doubled. Government MAY, 1834.

might do much good by aiding, by the grant of small sums of money, those who were willing to assist in the formation of schools by voluntary subscription. This plan had been tried, and found eminently successful. Never was L.20,000 better laid out, than when voted by Parliament for that purpose; and the Parliament had voted another L.20,000 still further to promote the same object. There was, however, in the system of education a deficiency greatly to be lamented. There was a serious lack of really useful education. This was especially owing to the deficiency of cheap seminaries, where those who meant to be schoolmasters might themselves be properly instructed. This was a defect for which the Parliament would no doubt take care to provide, and would add to the L.20,000 already voted L.20,000 more, towards the establishment of seminaries, or normal schools, for the education of those who would afterwards be called to preside over inferior schools themselves. He had great hopes that this session would not be suffered to pass by the legislature without some attempt being made to take up these points in an enlightened spirit. His lordship then adverted to the funds already applicable to the purposes of education and to other purposes, but which had, in many instances, been grossly misappropriated. The charitable funds connected with the counties of York, Cumberland, and twelve or thirteen others, whose population exceeded 7,000,000 (half the population of England and Wales), amounted to L.428,000. This would give, for the whole country, between L.800,000 and L.900,000 a year—a magnificent sum to be applied to charitable purposes. But he was convinced that if those bequests were justly and fairly managed, they would amount to L.1,500,000 annually. It was not every one who founded a school or an hospital that ought to be called charitable. There were no greater nuisances in this country than some of those institutions which were mis-called charities. If those at the head of such institutions should persevere in their dogged resistance to all improvement; if they did not apply in a better manner the funds which had come into their hands, he should call on Parliament to look to those estates as placed peculiarly under their care, and to see that the trust was more beneficially executed than it had been.—An alteration then took place between the learned lord and Lord Wynford, respecting the exertions of the dissenters and those of the church in favour of education.—Lord BROUGHAM contended that the former had the credit of first acting upon the Bell and Lancaster plan—of establishing the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and the Penny Magazine—and of contributing largely, in proportion to their funds, towards every scheme for the cultivation of the minds of the people. He allowed, however, much merit to the church for boldly following where the dissenters had led, without any fear of being sneered at as imitators.

2. CHANGE IN THE POOR-LAWS.

Apr. 17. Lord ALTHORP introduced the government plan for the improvement of the poor-laws. The principal change proposed was the abolition of the allowance-system, established in 1796, from which much of the evils now attributed to the poor-laws had flowed. The allowance-system, Lord Althorp said, had been well intended, but it had proved a curse instead of a blessing. His lordship then proceeded to detail the principal features of the plan. He proposed to establish a central board, in which large discretionary powers should be vested. The act would appoint a certain day in the middle of summer 1835, when the people were in full employment, for the cessation of the allowance-system. The only difference to the labourer would be, that his employers would pay him for his labour themselves, instead of out of the parish funds. An immense advantage would be obtained by the establishment of an uniform system throughout the country. He therefore proposed that the commissioners should have power to make general rules as to the mode of relief and the regulation of workhouses. These were great discretionary powers, but he should propose, as a check against abuse, that any regulation so proposed by the commissioners should be submitted to the Secretary of State, and remain forty days before brought into action; and during that period it should be competent for an order in council to prevent it from being carried into effect. The central commissioners would also have power to form unions of parishes in order to make larger districts, to arrange classifications of poor in the same or different workhouses, and also have a general power of control in such unions as might be established without their consent, and to dissolve unions which might now exist. Each parish in the proposed unions must maintain its own poor, or contribute to the general fund the proportion of expense which it had heretofore borne itself. He did not mean that it was not intended to empower individual parishes, if they so thought fit—that was to say, if the vestries in each parish should agree to make a different arrangement; but it was desirable that parishes should have power to unite for the purposes of parochial settlements, and for the poor-rates altogether. The central board would also have authority to suggest to parishes or unions the propriety of building new workhouses, or of making additions to those already erected. He should propose that the owners as well as the occupiers of land should have votes in the parochial vestry, with respect to raising permanent sums of money, for facilitating emigration, building workhouses, or other

similar purposes. This was only equitable, because a temporary occupier might have very little interest in such permanent expenditure. He should propose that justices should not in future have the power of ordering parochial relief to persons in their own houses. This would be a restoration of the law to the state in which it was previous to 1796, a period since which its abuses had very considerably increased. There remained two subjects to which he wished to call attention. The first was the existing law of settlement. The present law was most complicated, involving great litigation, and consequent expense. A still worse effect arose from its interference with the free circulation of labour. The worst portion of the law was that which gave a settlement by hiring and servitude; but he was convinced that every mode of acquiring settlement ought to be abolished, except those acquired by birth or marriage. Every person should follow the settlement of his parents till he was 16 years of age, and then he should have recourse to his own, which would be the place of his birth. The other alteration he proposed was with respect to the present law of removal and the appeal therefrom. He would provide that no order of removal should take effect until a copy of that order, and of the examination which had led to it, should have been served upon the authorities of the parish to which the removal was contemplated; and that every notice of appeal should set forth the precise grounds upon which it was to be sustained, and that on the trial of each appeal, before the quarter-sessions, nothing should be discussed, and no points raised beyond those stated in the notice so given. This would prevent, in a considerable degree, the present enormous amount of litigation. The present law relating to bastardy was a direct encouragement to vice and immorality, and the effect of imprisoning the reputed fathers was to demoralise and corrupt them. If a woman chose to swear an illegitimate child, the party whom she charged as the father was *ipse facto* liable to be committed to prison until he could find security for the support of the child. It was almost impossible for an agricultural labourer to find such security, and the effect was, the committal of the individual to prison for five or six months, there to be associated with the very worst of characters. He would take away such power of imprisonment, and make the mother liable for the support of her child, in the manner and mode of a pauper widow. He was aware that the proposition he had submitted would be opposed by the pretended friends of the labouring poor; but he would fearlessly assert that it was designed principally for the benefit of that portion of the population. He confidently anticipated that it would restore the British labourer to the independence for which he was once proverbial, and would raise him from the condition of a pauperised slave. The labourer should be remunerated for his industry, and not according to the number of his children. At present no difference existed between the good and the bad; both were in the same situation as to remuneration. Poverty ought not to be visited as a crime, but it was impossible to prevent it as a misfortune. Every attempt which had been as yet made to remove that misfortune, had had the effect of extending it to almost every class of the community.—The plan having met with general approval in the house, leave was given to bring in the proposed bill.

3. COMMUTATION OF TITHES (ENGLAND).

Apr. 15. The Ministerial plan for the commutation of tithes was introduced by Lord ALTHORP, and its leading features were as follow:—"That tithes should bear a certain proportion to the rent of the land, and that they should be paid by the owners, and not the occupiers. Valuers to be appointed in each county to ascertain the value as well of arable as of grass land in the different parishes. It would be their duty," said Lord Althorp, "to ascertain the payments made during the last five years on account of tithes. This account would be laid before the court of quarter-sessions, and an average proportion would be struck, which would be the tithe-rate for that county or district, so that in each parish the tithe would bear a proportion to that of the whole county. It was necessary that hops should be looked upon as arable land, and that they should pay ten shillings an acre in addition to the tithe. It was not intended that the question of valuation should be left to the discretion of the valuers, or that their decision should be final. There should be a reference to a barrister in the shape of an appeal, if necessary. Wherever a modus existed, it was to be considered as not existing, as it would be deducted from the valuation of the tithe. He should further propose an easy mode for the redemption of tithes. He would give to the tithe-payer a right to call upon the tithe-receiver to take a number of years' valuation of his tithe as a commutation for the whole. He took twenty-five years' purchase, as it would enable the tithe-receiver to receive just the same amount that he did at present, as the money could be invested in the four per cents., and for this purpose could be paid to clerical commissioners—the bishop in each diocese forming the commission. If the tithe-payer were unable to raise the redemption money, he should be enabled to raise it by a mortgage on the land at four per cent., payable in a corn rent, and only redeemable at the option of the borrower."—After some remarks from various members, Lord Althorp was induced to propose resolutions somewhat different.—A bill founded on these was introduced on the 16th, and read a first time; the second reading to be on May 15.

4. THE CANADAS.

Mar. 15. Mr ROEBUCK, in moving "that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the political condition of the Canadas," said, that his excuse for pressing forward his motion at the present time was the critical and extraordinary position of the colonies to which the motion related. The provinces were at that moment in a state nearly approaching to open revolt; Lower Canada particularly, as far as words could go, was actually in a state of revolution, the house of assembly, their house of commons, having formally seceded from all communication with the executive, and also having expressly declared their intention to impeach their present governor, Lord Aylmer. The present disturbed state of these countries was the result of a long series of continuous bad government, and the actual outbreaking of the people at the present moment sprang immediately from the extremely rash and petulant behaviour of the present Secretary for the Colonies, who, unfortunately for this country, after having successfully fanned Ireland into a flame, had employed the same qualities, to the same end, in our transatlantic possessions. The hon. member explained the constitution and form of government of the Canadas—consisting of the governor, the legislative council, and the house of assembly; which two powers were a faint imitation of the form of government existing in England. The governor, however, was a person sent from England, removable on the will of the king—a sovereign in Canada, but then immediate servant of the government here. The members of the legislative council were appointed by the king for life. They were usually old official persons, appointed as a reward for services. The house of assembly did really represent the people—at least in Lower Canada. The executive of the Canadas consisted of the governor and an executive council. The composition of these two councils was one of the grand causes of the bad government that had so long tormented these provinces. Though two in name, they were, in fact, but one body; the persons composing the executive council forming a majority of the legislature. The governors sent from England were exceedingly ignorant of the business they were about to undertake; and the executive council formed a special society, and surrounded the governor, so that no one, not of their party, could reach him; and in fact, governed the country, disposing of all its peace of profit and distinction, and insulting the people. If at any time the governor, or even the home government, gave them any offence, they rebelled, and treated with scorn and contumely the commands sent from England. When it was considered that the people over whom this petty and vulgar oligarchy governed, were in habits of daily and hourly intercourse with the republicans of the United States, it was not to be wondered that they bore with impatience the intolerance, ignorance, and incapacity of the nest of vetch officials who domineered over them. They were accustomed to behold, across the frontier, a great people self-governed—governed by thoroughly democratic institutions; and what was the result? A state of unexampled prosperity—quiet, rapid, and unceasing improvement; laws and institutions that continued, in their action, regular as a piece of physical machinery. They saw cheap government, and yet perfect protection—they saw the governing body performing the true functions of a government—not contented with protecting, to its uttermost, property, persons, and reputation to all citizens, but assisting in all these great undertakings which were best forwarded by the combined efforts of a whole people. Mr Roebuck described the squabbles which had taken place between the people and their representatives on the one hand, and the official class upon the other, respecting the disposal of the public money. The house of assembly had been so much exasperated by the tone of Mr Stanley's dispatches, as to order them to be ejected from their books. He had treated their efforts to get quit of the oppression of a few old officials as an attempt to overthrow the government; and thereby he had actually endangered what he so needlessly sought to defend.—Mr STANLEY defended the conduct of his Majesty's government, and the language of his various dispatches, as called for by the occasion. He defended the constitution of the legislative council, and complained of the monstrous pretensions of the house of assembly—pretensions which, if admitted, would at once put an end to the constitution of Lower Canada. The conduct of the government was in fact a series of concessions, which had only been met by increased demands. He would not make any reply to the threats about revolt and rebellion alluded to by the hon. member, and conclude by moving, as an amendment to the original motion, for a select committee to inquire into and report how far the grievances complained of in the petition of 1828 had been redressed, and how far the recommendation of the committee appointed by the house on that occasion had been complied with.—After some remarks from Mr Hume and Mr O'Connell, Mr Roebuck withdrew his motion, and the amendment was put and carried.

5. AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.

Mar. 17. Mr SHIEL made an attack upon the government for its supineness in the affair of the treaty between Russia and Turkey, and moved for a petition relative to that subject. After several Tory and Liberal members had spoken on the same side, Mr PALMERSTON entered into a defence of the government. He admitted that application for aid had been made, and that it was not yet decided.

by Turkey to this country; but it could not be granted; if for no other reason, because our disposable vessels were then off the coast of Holland and in the Tagus. Turkey then applied to Russia, and he related that Russia had given the aid required; more especially since she had acted in the whole affair with such good faith, and had actually performed her promises of withdrawing her troops when they were no longer necessary for the protection of the sultan. He admitted that he viewed the treaty of the 8th of July with dissatisfaction. It was still a subject of negotiation; but, after all, it only stipulated that Russia should be put on the same footing as other nations; that her ships of war (for the treaty had no reference to merchant vessels) should possess the same privileges, and the same only, that other nations enjoyed. The treaty of 1809, it was declared to be the custom of the Turkish empire not to permit the vessels of war of any country to pass up or come out through the Dardanelles. In case of a war between Russia and England, the treaty of the 8th of July would not affect us. It had been objected that we had no ambassadors, only a Secretary of Legation, at Constantinople, while Count Orloff was there, and while many events of great importance were in progress. The reason of this was, that Lord Ponsonby, our ambassador, was delayed by bad weather at Naples from May to November. He trusted that peace would be preserved; but this could only be done by placing confidence in Ministers. It would be contrary to all custom, and very detrimental to the public service, to grant the prayers called for in the existing state of the question to which they referred.—The motion was negatived without a division.

ADMISSION OF DISSENTERS TO THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

Mar. 21. A petition by sixty-three resident members of the University of Cambridge, praying for the abolition of the religious tests which are required to be taken by all candidates for degrees in the university, was presented to the House of Lords by Earl GREY. His lordship entered into a very elaborate account of the constitution of the university; from which it appeared that the petitioners asked for nothing inconsistent with that constitution, but for a removal of obstructions imposed since it had been formed. The authority for the imposition of religious tests rested solely upon a letter written by James I. from Newmarket races, which he was attending. Earl Grey called attention to the practical injury which this exclusion inflicted on the dissenters. Persons who had taken a university degree were admitted as attorneys and barristers two years earlier than those who had not; and as arristers their admission-fee was diminished. No one could be admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians who had not taken his degree. These were some of the practical grievances which the dissenters suffered from their exclusion from university honours. He remarked, that the petition proceeded from men of learning, piety, and unquestioned attachment to the church; and mentioned particularly the names of Mr. Sedgwick, Lee, Babbage, and Hughes. The petitioners were about one-third in number of the resident members of the senate.—After some opposition from the Tory lords, the petition was laid on the table.—Mr SPRING RICE presented a counterpart of this petition, at the morning sitting of March 24, and supported it in language nearly similar to that of Earl Grey.—Mr GOULBURN, while allowing the respectability of the petitioners, pointed out that others, equally respectable, refused to concur in it. Out of fifteen heads of colleges, only two had signed the petition; out of twenty-five professors, only nine; out of twenty-four tutors, only eleven; out of one hundred and sixteen, only twenty-two had signed it in all, for these classes. Mr Goulburn contended, that, with respect to the claim really made by the dissenters for admission to the honours and emoluments, degrees, fellowships, scholarships, &c., it was quite opposed to the constitution of the university, and could not be granted. The universities were instituted for the education of members of the established church, and for those who came to them in the docilities of that church—not for the education of dissenters. It was unfair to charge upon the universities the practical grievances which the dissenters endured from the want of the certificate required by medical and legal societies. These societies, not the universities, were answerable for those regulations.—The debate on the petition was continued on the 25th and 26th. On the latter day, Sir R. INGLIS contended that the universities were not national or public establishments, and that the only monopoly they enjoyed was a monopoly of character.—Mr O'CONNELL contended that the property of the universities had chiefly been given by Catholics; and having been conveyed by the legislature to Protestants, it must be considered as public property.—Sir R. PEEL strongly condemned the prayer of the petition, as leading to the dissolution of the main link between the church and the state.—Several members of the government supported it, and the debate was adjourned over the recess.

Counter petitions to the above were presented, April 21, in the House of Peers by the Duke of Gloucester, and in the Commons by Mr Goulburn. This petition signed by 258 members of the senate, about 120 of whom were resident, and who professed their belief that compliance with the prayer of the former

petition would be destructive of all the discipline of the University, and of the objects for which the petitioners considered it had been supported. In the course of a long debate which ensued in the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor endeavoured to show the groundlessness of all fear as to the admission of a few dissenters into the University, when he himself had 800 patronages in the church, and yet never signed one of its articles—a circumstance also applicable to Lords Loughborough and Erskine.

7. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mar. 26. A bill was introduced into the House of Peers, by Lord BROUGHAM, for improving the administration of the criminal law in the metropolis. The whole metropolis, including Lambeth, Southwark, and parts of Kent and Essex, the population of which is about 1,700,000 souls, is to be placed under one criminal jurisdiction, the Old Bailey. The magistrates of Middlesex, at Clerkenwell, are to try those prisoners only whose crimes are not punishable with more than seven years' transportation; and the persons arraigned for any offence before the magistrates may be removed by *certiorari* to the Old Bailey. The sessions at the Old Bailey are to be held once a month, instead of eight times a year; but the home winter circuit will become unnecessary under the new arrangement, and will be discontinued. There will be separate grand juries for the Middlesex magistrates, and for the Old Bailey Court, whose separate jurisdiction will be complete within itself. One principal reason assigned by Lord Brougham for this change was, the unfitness of the magistrates, unassisted by professional men, for the discharge of the very important duties which now devolved upon them. The bill has been twice read.

8. CHURCH PATRONAGE IN SCOTLAND.

Apr. 14. Earl GREY presented petitions in the House of Lords, from several places in Scotland, for the abolition of the present system of church patronage, but said, that although he presented the petitions, he did not think himself bound to support their prayer.—The Earl of ROSEBURY presented several petitions of the same tenor. He admitted the strong feeling which existed in Scotland on this subject, but was not prepared to overturn, by a legislative enactment, the present system of patronage. The General Assembly had the power to make a satisfactory arrangement; it would meet next month, and he hoped the public mind in Scotland would be more directed towards that body than to any other medium whatever for bringing this very interesting question to a satisfactory result.—In these remarks of Lord Rosebery, the Earl of Haddington concurred; and the petitions were laid on the table.

9. MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES.

Apr. 14. The House of Commons resolved itself into a committee of supply, and Mr RICE brought forward the miscellaneous estimates. The amount proposed to be voted was reduced, as compared with that of last year, by L.234,000; as compared with 1832, by L.726,000; with 1831, by L.1,322,000. These reductions had been effected on a gross estimate of L.3,466,000, and amounted to more than one-third of the whole. Amongst the items which came under the attention of the house in committee, was L.11,500, proposed to be voted for the purchase of two pictures by Correggio for the National Gallery, and L.13,000 for the National Gallery itself.—The house divided on the grant of L.8978 for Maynooth College, when 137 voted for, and only 11 against it.

10. APPEALS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mar. 17 and 21. An altercation took place in the House of Lords between Lords Ellenborough and Brougham, relative to the hearing of appeal causes. It appeared that Lord Brougham was more anxious to keep down Chancery than appeal business, and hence there were 140 of the latter causes in arrear. Lord Brougham did not treat the remonstrating lord with much forbearance or delicacy, and professed his intention to adhere to the same course as formerly.

11. ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES.

Apr. 21. Lord ALTHORP, in a committee of the whole house, introduced his plan for abolishing church-rates. His lordship proposed that, instead of church-rates being levied, there should be a charge of L.250,000 on the land-tax.—Mr HUME condemned the proposed measure, and moved, as an amendment, the abolition of church-rates, without providing any substitute, which was lost on a division by 256 against 140.

12. MINOR SUBJECTS.

The ordinance estimates were moved, March 21, when it was announced that a reduction to the amount of L.82,000 had been effected in this department of the public service.

It appears from the Sixth Report of the Committee on Public Petitions, which extends to the 7th of March, that the greater number of petitions presented to the House of Commons this session have come from Ireland, and from the English dissenters. For the repeal of the Union, 79 petitions, with 58,164 signatures; for the support of the church establishments, 46 petitions, 7235 signatures; for the removal of dissenters' grievances, 192 petitions, 31,900 signatures (of these petitions, 56 refer to the alliance of church and state as an evil); for the abolition of Irish tithes, 113 petitions, 84,349 signatures; for the commutation of English tithes, 14 petitions, 10,337 signatures; for

a better observance of the Lord's day, 32 petitions, 9357 signatures; for the repeal of the corn-laws, 13 petitions, 104,180 signatures; against an alteration of the corn-laws, 61 petitions, 15,063 signatures.

Another motion for the repeal of the malt-tax—made, March 17, by Mr Cobbett—was negatived by 142 to 59.

A petition from persons engaged in the tea-trade in London, was presented by Mr Crawford, March 17, and excited a lengthened discussion. It prayed for the establishment of an uniform rate of duty on teas, instead of the graduated scale lately adopted. It was alleged by the supporters of the petition that while there was a difference of 8d. a pound between the respective duties on bohea and congou, it was difficult to distinguish the one from the other.—The petition, after Lord Althorp and Mr P. Thomson had spoken against it, was laid on the table.

A bill was introduced and read a first time (March 25), for abolishing the patent office of Clerk of the Pipe in Scotland. The measure originated with Mr J. A. Murray, M.P. for Leith, the present holder of the office.

ENGLAND.

March 19. The annual meeting of the Labourers' Friend Society was held in Exeter Hall; Lord Sandon in the chair. The report stated that their monthly publication had increased to 1500 in number; that the Queen had become an annual subscriber of L.10; that the Duke of Bedford had on his estates 600 cottages, the Marquis of Lansdowne 700, &c., conducted on the plans of the society, all flourishing to the highest degree of expectation and satisfaction. The funds for the past year were L.985, 2s. 3d., an increase of L.367 over the preceding. The expenses had exceeded that sum by nearly L.70.

26. Mr Joseph Newman Reeve was tried at Norwich, on the well-known charge of stealing some sovereigns from the body of Mrs Pyne, one of the ladies who was drowned on board the Earl of Wemyss smack, off Brancaster. The grand jury ignored the bill against Mr Reeve for stealing money from Miss Roche's reticule; and the evidence against him on the other charge was so slight, that he was not called upon for his defence; and the jury acquitted him in the fullest possible manner, saying that he left the Court with unstained character.

27. At the York assizes, Mr Ridsdale, who is well known on the turf, obtained a verdict and L.500 damages against Mr Gully, M.P. for Pomfret, who had struck the plaintiff over the shoulders with a stick, at Lounsbrough, on the 13th November last. The cause of offence was, that Mr Ridsdale had spread a report that Mr Gully had won L.12,000 at Epsom Races, which sum could only have been gained by unfair means.

April 14. (Monday.) The Trades' Union of Oldham held its customary meeting at the William the Fourth public-house. Heywood and Page, two officers, went to the house, about half-past six, and requested admittance. This being refused, they used no ceremony in effecting a forcible entrance, and captured the books and papers, also two members of the union and officers of the society. The news spread throughout the town, and, on the mills ceasing work, an immense concourse of people assembled. No outrage, or even tumult, occurred during the night; but on the morning of Tuesday a total cessation of work took place in many factories: the operatives assembled by seven o'clock; and, soon after ten, as the captured unionists were being conveyed to Hollenwood, about two miles distant, the residence of the Rev. J. Holmes, magistrate, the populace, on passing a factory, were surprised by the discharge of a musket, apparently from the porter at the lodge of the mill; and this firing was twice or thrice repeated. The reports brought some workmen, who had remained in the mill, to the windows, who were also furnished with arms, and made repeated discharges with blank cartridge. One shot, however, took effect, and an operative spinner, named Bently, was killed; and the body was conveyed to the King William to await the coroner's inquest. The multitude were for a moment paralysed, but the boldest among them led the way, by scaling the palisades. Several muskets were fired at him without effect, and several of his companions demolished in a few minutes not less than 4000 or 5000 panes of glass, a great number of window-frames, and a quantity of machinery. Another party attacked the adjoining dwelling-house of Mr Thompson, the occupier of the mill, and demolished every article it contained. They then rescued the captives, assailed and beat the officers who had them in custody, throwing one of them over a high wall. He escaped, however, without serious injury. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, two troops of lancers and four companies of infantry arrived from Manchester; but the violence of the tumult had by that time abated, and no further violence was perpetrated. One of the most active of the rioters was apprehended, and conveyed by the military to a secure place of confinement. The two men rescued from the police having surrendered, were examined on Tuesday afternoon; their names are Daniel Brierley and James Taylor. It appeared that there was no evidence of the administration of any illegal oaths. They were liberated on giving bail to appear at the quarter-sessions at Salford.—A very numerous meeting assembled on Wednesday morning, on an eminence called Oldham Edge, and were addressed by several speakers, who exhorted them to be strictly peaceable, to molest no man's property or person, but to cease working until it was known whether or not the two prisoners taken on Monday night were liberated or not: the groups then joined, and the whole crowd sang, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow;" after which they separated.—Another very numerous meeting was held on the Moor, on Thursday morning. The operatives simply resolved not to go to work till their grievances were redressed, and then only on the

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"regenerating principle" of eight hours' work, and pay for twelve; they quietly dispersed.—After examination of the prisoners charged with riot, 12 of them were sent off to Manchester, under the escort of a troop of lancers. Seven of the men are committed to Lancaster Castle, and five to the sessions.

15. At Bow Street office, two booksellers were fined five pounds each, for selling unstamped copies of the People's Police Gazette. The solicitor for the stamp-office appeared as prosecutor, and stated that the commissioners of stamps had determined to prosecute all similar offenders.

The revenue presents a cheering aspect. In the year ending April 5th, there is a rise of L.34,033; in the quarter ending on the same day, the surplus (chiefly on the customs and excise), as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1833, is L.384,107. The subjoined table will show the specialities of the difference:—

	Qrs. ended April 5,		Increase.	
	1833.	1834.	£	£
Customs . .	3,417,250	3,603,267	186,017	—
Excise . . .	2,600,575	2,703,561	102,986	—
Stamps . . .	1,584,038	1,671,450	87,412	—
Taxes . . .	509,563	483,351	—	26,212
Post Office .	346,000	334,000	—	12,000
Miscellaneous	16,478	11,285	—	5,193
Repayments of advances for public works	77,364	128,461	51,097	—
	8,551,268	9,935,378	427,512	43,405
Deduct decrease			43,405	
Increase on the quarter			384,107	

The Ministry are understood to have been in considerable difficulty about the disposal of the vacant seat at the Treasury Board. It was offered to Mr Warre, M.P. for Hastings; but on that gentleman testing the affections of his constituency, he found that such was the decline of popularity which the Ministers had experienced, that, out of 600 voters, he would not be able to calculate upon more than 150, in the event of his again submitting his claims to them. He therefore declined the offered place, which was subsequently proposed to others with the same result. It has been eventually given, as elsewhere stated, to Mr R. Græme, candidate for Perthshire.

The Earl of Durham spent a part of the past month in Paris, to which he was supposed to have been sent on a political mission by the government, though that is contradicted by the ministerial papers.

As a relief to the Lord Chancellor, Sir Thomas Denman has been raised to the peerage, as Baron Denman, in order that he may take the principal burden of the Scotch appeal business.

A question of precedence has occurred in the House of Lords between the English Attorney-General and the Scottish Lord Advocate.

A society with a particularly useful object, and which has our best wishes, has been formed in London, under the denomination of the Statistical Society. The constituent meeting, held, March 15, in the Horticultural Society's Rooms, was attended by the Marquis of Lansdowne (who took the chair), the Earl of Kerry, Mr Jeffrey, Mr Abercromby, Mr Goulburn, Mr Spring Rice, Mr Babbage, Mr Hallam, and Sir Francis Palgrave, besides many others. The idea of the society was first suggested by M. Quetelet, a scientific Belgian. It has for its object "the collection and classification of all facts illustrative of the condition and prospects of society, especially as it exists in the British dominions."

The tonnage-duty in the port of London will be reduced on the 1st of June next; it will in future be so apportioned as to yield only L.8000, instead of L.48,000 annually; as the harbour and port of London service, in consequence of the reduction of the debt, will require in future not more than L.8000 per annum.

Above thirty persons have been examined on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr Richardson near Epsom, but all have been discharged for want of evidence. It is supposed that this foul deed had been perpetrated by London thieves in rustic disguise.

It is stated that a meeting of representatives of the dissenting body, from different parts of the kingdom, will take place in the metropolis early in May.

The annual report of the savings bank in Bloomfield Street, Moorfields, made up to November last, states an increase in the receipts of L.12,815, compared with the year preceding; a diminution in the payments of L.24,313; and an increase during the year, including interest, of L.40,740. The total number of the depositors is 18,024, and has increased during the year by 1494. This bank has not availed itself of the new act enabling these institutions to grant annuities, which is generally the case, the sum allowed for management being considered too small.

The newspapers, even in their humblest columns, occasionally present matter for deep reflection. What a tale is told by the following paragraph!—"An inquest was held in the King's Bench prison on Monday (March 31), on the body of Mr John Mytton, who died there on the preceding Saturday. The immediate cause of his death was a disease of the brain, produced by excessive intemperance. The jury returned a verdict of "natural death." Mr Mytton was only thirty-seven years of age. He was originally possessed of landed property worth L.30,000 per annum; and when he came into possession of his estates, had a considerable sum of ready money saved during his minority. He represented Shrewsbury in Parliament for a short time, and had been high sheriff of the counties of Salop and Merioneth. At one period of his life, he possessed a fine stud of racers, and kept up a very hospitable establishment at a fine old family seat, called Halston, near Oswestry, which had descended to him from one of his ancestors, a general in the Parliamentary army during the civil wars. Mr Mytton possessed superior natural abilities, but ruined his constitu-

tion by excessive dissipation. He was twice married, and has left children. His eldest son will inherit the settled property—a mere remnant of one of the finest estates in England."

There are now seven deliveries of letters in Paris. The first delivery is made at seven in the morning, and is repeated every two hours until half-past eight in the evening. There are to be also six deliveries in the environs. The number of boxes for letters in Paris now amounts to two hundred.

TRADES' UNIONS.

THE public hears much of trades' unions, but is very imperfectly acquainted with their organisation and proceedings; for these societies are bound together by oaths of secrecy, administered to the members on their admission; and although the oaths are unlawful, very few have broken them. A pamphlet* recently published shows a knowledge of the subject which we have not met with elsewhere; although the author confesses that he may be mistaken on some points, owing to the difficulty of procuring accurate information. From this pamphlet we have selected a few facts, which we presume will be new to many of our readers.

The best organised and most extensive union is that of the working cotton-spinners. It has existed for more than thirty years; and in 1829, the members elected representatives, who met together at Ramsey, in the Isle of Man, and formed a kind of Parliament. Each village and town in the union sent representatives to this assembly, proportionate to the population. These parliaments passed laws, levied taxes, and printed some of their debates. The names of the speakers are generally not given; but each member takes the name of the place he represents, and is distinguished by a number. Thus it is said, Glasgow 1 moved, and Preston 2 seconded, such a resolution, &c. The specimen of the speeches of the orators, given in the pamphlet, is creditable to their debating powers.

Few persons have heard the name of Joseph Shipley. Yet this man is described as being a perfect Massaniello. He was the leader of the most extensive and persevering strike that has ever taken place—that of 1810. More than thirty thousand persons were thrown out of employ by it. All the spinners in all the mills in Manchester, Stockport, Macclesfield, Ashton, Hyde, and Bolton, turned out. Shipley was as implicitly obeyed by this mass of mechanics as the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo. It is mentioned as a remarkable fact, that he gave evidence to the Factory Commissioners *against* the short time bill, and utterly denied that children became deformed by factory labour. During this great strike in 1810, the money collected weekly from the men, who still remained at work in different parts of the country, amounted to nearly L.1500. The great object of this strike was to compel the country masters to pay as high wages as those in Manchester; but in not one single instance was it attained; and after four months of great suffering, the men all returned to their work, and in many cases at wages reduced 50 per cent. In 1829, more than ten thousand cotton-spinners again turned out. Many masters were shot at; and a Mr Ashton, as many will remember, was murdered; the assassins or assassins have not been discovered to this day. The last great strike of the cotton-spinners was in 1830, when fifty-two mills were stopped, and thirty thousand persons were thrown out of employ. They were, as usual, obliged to yield, after ten weeks' struggle, and obtained no advance of wages.

The committee of the cotton-spinners at Manchester is said to be armed with almost despotic power. They not unfrequently compel men to leave their work contrary to the individuals' inclination, in order to injure some employer to whom they bear ill-will. The wages of the Manchester spinners have for some years averaged 30s. each, all the year round.

It is said that these partially-educated men, the leaders of the Manchester spinners, fancied that, had the ten hours bill passed, one sixth more mills would have been built, to supply the deficient production. This would have created, they thought, a demand for workmen; and thus those out of employ would have no longer drained the pockets of those who had work. If this is correctly stated, the clamour for the ten hours bill is easily accounted for.

The workmen in the building trades have formed one of the most extensive unions in the empire. In 1833, they required their masters in Manchester to desist from taking contracts—that is, from contracting to do the building-work for persons who had engaged to provide the whole of any private or public erection inside and outside complete. Their masters, they said, became middle-men under this system, and thus two profits instead of one were gained out of the labour of the workmen. Some of the masters gave way, and abandoned this mode of doing business. But the workmen continued to encroach, and in a great variety of ways tyrannised over their employers—compelling them to employ bad and drunken members of the union; dictating the rate of wages, and hours of labour. The masters at length determined on resistance, and refused to employ any members of the union. This threw vast numbers out of work, and reduced the consumption of bricks in Liverpool from one million a-week to twenty thousand. The masters had very little success in procuring fresh workmen, as great intimidation was used towards

all who presumed to defy the power of the union. In September last, 275 delegates met at Manchester, representing a constituency of 30,000 working builders. The expense of this session of Parliament, as they called it, was about L.3000, and it cooled the zeal of the builders for more displays of this despotism. They determined, however, to erect a Guild hall at Birmingham, the principal room of which was to be seventy-eight feet by thirty: schools were established, committees were to meet, and the unemployed were to be set to work on this building. Many of their designs were in a high degree praiseworthy, and indicate a great improvement in the morals and intellectual capacity of the builders. At last, after six months' contest, the masters triumphed; the men, in penitence, returned to their work, having spent in allowances L.18,000. Their wages would have amounted during the same period to L.72,000. All their grand designs are laid aside for the present. The failure of the strike was complete.

The Leeds and Halifax weavers have met with equally bad success in their strikes. They were as tyrannical in their exactions as their Lancashire brethren in the cotton trade. The Leeds union drew up "a scale of prices to be observed by mill-owners, manufacturers, &c." The object of this was to compel the masters to pay equally high wages to bad as to good workmen. The masters gained the advantage in the strike which followed their resistance to this demand. The most strenuous opponents to the requisition of the men were Messrs Hindes and Derham, of Alphinholme, whose workmen held out from the strike in 1832 to the 2d February 1833. The invention of the wool-combing machine was the consequence of their strike: it wholly superseded the labour of the chief ringleaders, and has dealt a heavy blow at the combination. The oath said to have been imposed upon the members of the Leeds union, is given in the pamphlet: it is of a most peremptory description.

In Spitalfields, Coventry, Macclesfield, and Kilmister, there have also been trades' unions and strikes. The distress of the mechanics and the removal of a great portion of the trade have been its former consequence of them.

The trial of the six members of an agricultural union, at Dorchester, shows that this spirit is not confined to the manufacturing population. Few persons probably were aware that such an organisation existed among that class of the population. It proves how deeply the spirit of resistance to what is ignorantly supposed to be the determination of employers and capitalists to grind down the weak people, has taken root in the land. Almost every class of mechanics, and now, it appears, the labouring peasantry, discern the advantage of acting in concert to obtain a common end. Unfortunately, they are at present too partially informed to understand the difference between impracticable and attainable desires. Their combinations have consequently been productive of only distress to themselves, and loss and inconvenience to their masters. With the progress of education, we may look for an improvement in this respect; and then the spirit which impels men to form trades' unions may be productive of much good. They have proved themselves capable of acting with constancy, and method; and the entire failure of their recent attempts, will surely induce them to seek better information as to the rules which regulate the demand for labour and the rate of profit, and that which they now possess.—*Spectator*.

THE SIX CONDEMNED UNIONISTS.

At the Dorchester assizes, March 17, six agricultural labourers were convicted of a felony, in being members of an illegal society, and administering illegal oaths. It appears from the evidence that the system of many of the trades' unions had been adopted by these peasants. The object was to compel their employers to give them certain rate of wages, and submit to certain rules of regulation. It would seem also that they were in connexion with other societies of the same description. The oaths were administered with a good deal of mummery the persons taking them being blinded, and then shown the picture of a skeleton, death's head, &c. The offenders were sentenced to seven years' transportation. This sentence has excited much indignation feeling throughout a portion of the community. Meetings, chiefly composed of the working classes, have been held in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Edinburgh, and other great towns, at which resolutions vehemently condemning the sentence were passed. It is nowhere denied that the men were condemned, not for illegal oaths, which are imposed every day with impunity in Orange lodges, and among the societies not obnoxious to government indignation, but as an oblique blow at the trades' unions, which are troubled without infringing any penal statute. A petition of the working classes in the metropolis, sent to the King through Lord Melbourne, praying for a remission of the punishment, was overlooked; and on the subject intimated to in Parliament, March 26, the members of the government justified the punishment of the men (who were stated to have sailed) as necessary in the present state of the country. The working classes being unsatisfied on this point, a petition was prepared, to which no fewer than 260,000 signatures were attached in different parts of the country, and on Monday, April 2, materials of a vast procession were collected on Chesham Fields, for the purpose of carrying it to the Home Office. The procession, chiefly composed of men with their banners, and numbering at the least forty thousand, proceeded without disorder through Guildford Street, Regent Street, and Charing Cross, and

* Character, Object, and Effects of Trades' Unions. Published by Ridgway and Sons.

ing up a deputation to the Home Office, advanced to the ground opposite New Bethlem. The deputation received by Mr Phillips, who informed the individual composing it (with whom was Mr Robert Owen), Lord Melbourne, though he saw nothing improper in the petition itself, could not receive it, on account of the way in which it had been brought to the office, but was happy to receive any similar petition brought in a becoming manner. The vast assemblage of petitioners dispersed without the least disturbance of public peace—to protect which the government is said to have been fully prepared. It has been stated in the Times, that the Dorchester convicts were not men entitled to their general character to the sympathy of the community. The Spectator, however, makes a remark, the force of which can hardly be denied. "The case," says this paper, "is very characteristic of the hypocritical way in which men speak and act in England. The professed reformer is scarcely ever the real one. A man in office receives a large salary as Master of the Mint, though there are no duties attached to the office. How is this? Well, he receives no salary as President of the Board of Trade, to which important duties are attached. The administration of justice proceeds on the same principle. A man is not punished for the crime of which he is condemned, but for some other crime, which the judge in his wisdom chooses to believe him guilty of, without the intervention of trial by jury."

SCOTLAND.

DEATH OF THE WIDOW OF ROBERT BURNS.

Mrs JEAN ARMOUR, the widow of Robert Burns, died at Dumfries, on the 26th March, of paralysis, of which she had several shocks during the last twelve months. She was in the 70th year of her age, having been born in February 1765; and she had survived her husband nearly thirty-eight years. During all that time, she dwelt in the small house in which her husband had died, and enjoyed general respect on account of her modest and benevolent character. She had borne nine children to the poet, of whom three survive—Robert, a retired officer of the Mountant-General's department, Stamp-Office, and William and James Glencairn, captains in the East India Company's service. She had reared her children in a respectable manner with very slender means, and they were ultimately able to provide her with many comforts. Previously to 1818, she had never enjoyed an income above £60 a-year; but she had had since that time about £200, which was more than sufficient for her wants, and she was accordingly very liberal to her poor. Mrs Burns had never been more than a plain woman, but was remarkably handsome, danced with singular grace, and was an excellent singer of Scotch melodies, her voice rising without effort as high as B natural. Though she had received very flattering attentions from persons of all ranks, she was never in the least degree elevated above her native sense of good sense and modesty. "Her's," says the Dumfries Courier, "was one of those well-balanced minds, which cling instinctively to propriety and a medium in all things; and such as survive the deceased, earliest and latest, were unconscious of any change in her demeanour and habits, expecting, perhaps, greater attention to dress, and more refinement of manner, insensibly acquired by frequent intercourse with families of the first respectability. In her tastes, she was frugal, simple, and pure; and delighted in music, pictures, and flowers. In spring and summer, it was impossible to pass her widows without being struck with the beauty of the old treasures they contained; and if extravagant in any thing, it was in the article of roots and plants of the finest sorts. Fond of the society of young people, she mingled as long as able in their innocent pleasures, and cheerfully filled for them the cup of which cheers but not inebriates." Although neither a sentimentalist nor a 'blue stocking,' she was a clever woman, possessed great shrewdness, discriminated character admirably, and frequently made very pithy remarks. In ballad poetry her taste was good, and her range of reading rather extensive. Her memory, too, was strong, and she could quote when she chose at considerable length, and with great aptitude. Of these powers the bard was so well aware that he read to her almost every piece he composed, and was not ashamed to own that he had profited by her judgment. In fact, none save relations, neighbours, and friends, could form a proper estimate of the character of Mrs Burns. In the presence of strangers she was shy and silent, and required to be drawn out, or as some would say, shown off to advantage, by persons who possessed her confidence, and knew her intimately. The remains of Mrs Burns were interred on the 1st of April, with many marks of public respect, the magistrates attending in their public capacity, besides many gentlemen of considerable local distinction. She was interred in the vault of the museum in St Michael's churchyard, where her husband was re-interred in September 1815. On the night of the 31st March, a number of gentlemen, who were the consent of the principal relative of Mrs Burns, raised the poet's skull from the grave, and took a cast from it in plaster of Paris, after which it was restored to the earth in a new leaden case. Mr Archibald Blacklock, a medical gentleman, who was present, has given the following account of the skull, and of the cast taken from it:—"The cranial bones were perfect in every respect, if we except a slight erosion of their external table, and firmly held together by their sutures; even the delicate bones of

the orbits, with the trifling exception of the os unguis in the left, were sound and uninjured by death and the grave. The superior maxillary bones still retained the four most posterior teeth on each side, including the dentes sapientiae, and all without spot or blemish; the incisores, cuspidati, &c., had in all probability recently dropt from the jaw, for the alveoli were but little decayed. The bones of the face and palate were also sound. Some small portions of black hair, with a very few grey hairs intermixed, were observed while detaching some extraneous matter from the occiput. Indeed, nothing could exceed the high state of preservation in which we found the bones of the cranium, or offer a fairer opportunity of supplying what has so long been desiderated by phrenologists—a correct model of our immortal poet's head; and in order to accomplish this in the most accurate and satisfactory manner, every particle of sand, or other foreign body, was carefully washed off, and the plaster of Paris applied with all the tact and accuracy of an experienced artist. The cast is admirably taken, and cannot fail to prove highly interesting to phrenologists and others."

—The effects of Mrs Burns were sold by public auction on the 10th and 11th April, and from the anxiety of the public to possess relics of this interesting household, brought uncommonly high sums. According to the Dumfries Courier, "the auctioneer commenced with small articles, and when he came to a broken copper coffee-pot, there were so many bidders that the price paid exceeded twenty-fold the intrinsic value. A tea-kettle of the same metal succeeded, and reached the high point of £1.2 sterling. Of the linens, a tablecloth, marked 1792, which, speaking commercially, may be worth half-a-crown or five shillings, was knocked down at £5.7s. Many other articles commanded handsome prices, and the older and plainer the furniture, the better it sold. The rusty iron top of a shower-bath, which Mrs Dunlop of Dunlop sent to the poet when afflicted with rheumatism, was bought by a Carlisle gentleman for 28s.; and a low wooden kitchen chair, on which the late Mrs Burns sat when nursing her children, was run up to £3.7s. The crystal and china were much coveted, and brought, in most cases, splendid prices. Even an old fender reached a figure which would go far to buy half a dozen new ones, and every thing towards the close attracted notice, down to grey-beards, bottles, and a half-worn pair of bellows. The poet's eight-day clock, made by a Mauchline artist of the name of Brown, which stood originally in the house at Moss-giel, and accompanied him in his removals to Ellisland and Dumfries, attracted great attention from the circumstance that it had frequently been wound up by his own hand. In a few seconds it was bid up to fifteen pounds or guineas, and was finally disposed of for £35. The purchaser had a hard battle to fight; but his spirit was good, and his purse obviously not a light one, and the story ran that he had instructed Mr Richardson to secure a preference at any sum under £60."—The original portrait of the poet, by the veteran Nasmyth, has been removed to London, as the property of Miss Sarah Burns, a sister of the original. A model for a bust of Burns has been made up by Mr David Dunbar, sculptor, Newcastle, with the assistance of the cast of his head, and of the suggestions of various citizens of Dumfries, who have a personal recollection of the bard. A cast of the skull has arrived in Edinburgh from Dumfries, and has already been beheld with interest by several phrenologists. We are unable to give an accurate phrenological account of this interesting cranium, and would not be understood to anticipate the observations which the partisans of that science will no doubt both make and publish respecting it. But we are informed that it is considered as largely developed in both the intellectual organs and the lower sentiments and propensities. The perceptive faculties are remarkably advanced. Imitation, ideality, and wonder, are large; benevolence, secretiveness, caution, and firmness, are also large; while hope is deficient. Self-esteem and love of approbation, concentrativeness, and philoprogenitiveness, are all very full; but the largest development of the whole, is combativeness, by which, perhaps, the eagerness of the poet in polemics, and some other points in his character, are to be explained. In its general aspect, the head does not strike the beholder as one of remarkable elevation; it has nothing of the turret-like height which was so conspicuous in the head of Sir Walter Scott. Considering its real size, however, and the active temperament of the owner, it will probably be regarded as indicative of extraordinary powers of mind, as well as of many singular peculiarities of character.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE—PERTHSHIRE ELECTION.

The Marquis of Breadalbane died at Taymouth, on the 29th March, in the 72d year of his age. He succeeded his cousin as Earl of Breadalbane in 1782, and was created marquis in 1831. The estimable character of this nobleman was manifested at his funeral on the 8th April, when upwards of two thousand persons attended, two hundred of whom were tenantry, on horseback, and a great part of the remainder, crofters, or small tenants, a class of persons to whom the earl had set an example of kindness now very rare in the Highlands. Upwards of four thousand in all are supposed to have attended the procession, at different parts of its progress to Finlarig, the family burial-place. The marquis has left the following well-disposed legacies, enumerated in the Perthshire Advertiser:—

To the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Western Isles, £1,000
To the Caledonian Asylum, London, 500
To the Charities at Edinburgh, to be selected by the Marchioness of Breadalbane, Sir Alexander Maitland Gibson of Cliftonhall, Bart. and Mr Harry Davidson, W. S., 2000
To the Charities of Perth, to be selected by the same persons, along with the Hon. Mrs Willison, 3000

The noble marquis has also bequeathed to each of the tenants, crofters, and cottars, on the estates of Breadalbane, in the counties of Perth and Argyle, whose yearly rents are £45 and under, a sum equal to one whole year's rent, to be paid out of his lordship's personal property. His lordship has also left to each of his household servants, who had been a year in his service previous to his death, a legacy to the extent of one year's wages.

In consequence of the accession of his lordship's son, the Earl of Ormelie, to the peerage, a vacancy has occurred in the representation of Perthshire. Two candidates have started—Sir George Murray, the well-known able and conservative ex-secretary for the colonies, who was beaten at the last election by 1667 to 1093, and Mr Robert Græme, advocate, a friend of the government, and who has just been appointed to the seat at the Treasury Board, rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr Kennedy, M.P. for Ayr. The contest, which is to take place about the time when this paper will be published, is looked forward to as one which will test the popularity of Ministers, and prove to them either highly beneficial or deeply injurious. It is alleged by the Tory and Liberal journals, that, notwithstanding their frequent abjuration of patronage as a means of carrying on the government, Ministers have felt so much interested in the event of this contest as to offer a Peerage to the second son of an earl who possesses large estates in the lower part of the county, for the purpose of securing the influence of that great house in favour of Mr Græme. The elevation, it seems, was solicited some time since, but refused.

Mar. 21. A public dinner was given to Lord Melville at Dalkeith, by about 180 noblemen and gentlemen. The speeches were of a conservative character.—Ten young men, calico-printers, were sentenced by the High Court of Judiciary to various periods of twelve and fifteen months' imprisonment, for mobbing and assault at the calico printfields of Milngavie, on the 3d of February last. On the succeeding day, five other men were sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, for the same offence committed at Milton, in the parish of West Kilpatrick. These last thanked the court for the leniency of the sentence.

—24. Aytoun House, near Berwick, the property of Mr Forde, was discovered to be in flames; and the family and domestics had only time to escape, almost naked. A messenger was immediately dispatched to Berwick; but before the engines could arrive, a great part of the roof had fallen in, and the valuable furniture, library, &c., with a chest containing a large quantity of plate, were destroyed.

A new steam-ship, said to be the largest and most elegant ever fitted up, has recently been erected at Port Glasgow for the trade between Dundee and London: it is called the Dundee steam-ship. She measures 180 feet in length on deck, and 51 feet in breadth over the paddles; makes up 107 berths for passengers; and her chief cabin, which is fitted up in a most splendid style, equal to any nobleman's drawing-room, and contains a library of books, is capable of conveniently accommodating 100 passengers at dinner. Her engines are of 300 horse-power. The Dundee made her first passage to London in thirty-eight hours and a half (arriving April 4), with a strong head-wind against her more than two-thirds of the voyage. She had on board 41 passengers, several hundred head of cattle, and a large cargo of miscellaneous goods.

—25. A steam-carriage, constructed on improved principles, under the superintendence of Mr Russell, lecturer on natural philosophy, Edinburgh, was tried on the Glasgow road, with considerable, though it does not appear perfect, success. Experiments with the same machine continue to be made on the road between Glasgow and Paisley.

—26. The declaration in favour of the continuance of the present number of clergy in Edinburgh, and expressing attachment to the church of Scotland, and at the same time a disposition to see it reformed, was presented to the Presbytery of Edinburgh, with 4341 signatures, including a number of annuity-payers, many members of the College of Justice, and a portion of seceders. The Presbytery expressed its gratification at the receipt of a document so respectfully signed.

—27. A numerous and respectable meeting of land-proprietors took place at Cupar-Fife, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Association, similar to those recently established in Roxburghshire and Perthshire.

April 3. A numerous and respectable meeting took place in Edinburgh, the Lord Provost in the chair, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the emancipation of the Jews. The petition has been sent off with 6230 signatures, including those of the whole Town Council, and many of the most respectable persons in the city.

—14. About ten o'clock p.m., a fire commenced in the barn at Corstorphine Bank, the property of Sir Robert Keith Dick. Engines were immediately procured from Edinburgh by means of which the fire was confined to the barn and threshing-mill, both of which were destroyed. The conflagration is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries, for whose apprehension a reward of 200 guineas has been offered.

—19. The Edinburgh petition for the repeal of the corn laws was dispatched with between 17,000 and 18,000 signatures.

The Town Council of Edinburgh have resolved upon effecting certain reductions in the salaries of the officials connected with municipal business, by which a saving of £2510 will be effected. The Council have also, by a majority of 17 against 11, thrown aside Dr Chalmers's proposal for erecting a new church and benefice in Edinburgh, for the especial service of the people in the Cowgate. The Council has obtained an opinion of counsel, favourable to their claims upon the seat-rents of the city churches, as applicable to ecclesiastical purposes alone, inasmuch as being attachable by the city creditors. Should a court of law confirm this award, it will materially brighten the prospects of the Council, and proportionally depress those of the creditors. The Council have agreed upon a bill for the abolition of the annuity-tax, and the Lord Advocate is to be requested to introduce it this session. It is proposed to trust to the seat-rents and other funds for the payment of the clergy, and to give future incumbents only £500 a-year.

Mr Hope Johnstone, of Annandale, has lost his suit for the lordship of Annandale, in consequence of a decision of the House of Peers, which pronounces that they are not satisfied of the failure of the heirs of Lord John Johnstone, a scion of the family who lived about a century ago, and of whom Mr Gooding Johnstone, another claimant, represents himself to be the great-grandson. Even failing this branch, the Earl of Hopetoun is pronounced by the House of Peers to have a preferable title to his kinsman Mr Hope Johnstone.

The Dumfries Educational Society have prepared a petition to Parliament on the improvement of parochial education. "The evils in the present state of national education in Scotland, which your petitioners have thus pointed out, seem to be, in respect to the schoolmaster, the inadequacy of his salary to be, in respect to the body by which he is elected, his appointment for life; the want of a superannuation fund in case of natural decay; the imperfect provision for his censure or removal in case of moral or intellectual incapacity. In respect to the schools: the neglect of

MAY, 1834.

CHAMBERS'S HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS, EDITORS OF "CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL,"
AND "INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE."

No. 20.

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PRICE THREE HALFPENCE.

FICTITIOUS AND REAL REPRESENTATION.

When the project of the reform bill was in agitation, one of the main arguments used in its opposition was, that it would soon be found that the machinery of our government would not work under the alterations proposed to be made on the constitution. It was alleged, for instance, that what were called "rotten boroughs"—that is, fictitious constituencies, or places under the dominion of members of the aristocracy and landed gentry—however anomalous in appearance, were in point of fact exceedingly useful; for it was by their means that many excellent men procured a seat in the House of Commons, who would otherwise have been kept out of Parliament. When this argument was examined by the advocates of the bill, it was stated in answer, that the assertion of these fictitious constituencies being necessary, amounted to a confession that the lower house of Parliament was not a representative body, and that the whole management of the country, and the power of enacting laws, were hence centred in a cabinet council; in other words, that the government of the United Kingdom was a despotism under the cloak of free institutions. We are not aware if any decided reply was made to this extraordinary solution of the character of the constitution prior to the passing of the reform bill. The friends of the ancient mode of management seem to have at length felt as if those whom they designated the destroyers of the constitution could not, by any power of reasoning, be brought to see that theoretic defects were practical beauties, and so retired from the moral contest in disgust.

From the period of the re-organisation of the constitution in 1833, some things have occurred to prove that what the Conservatives said regarding the theoretic defects was not without a reason for dread of change, notwithstanding that their deductions were exclusive. If any one has been watching for the earliest symptoms of a practical deficiency in the working of the new state machine, he will have remarked that the first decisive proof of there having been a great alteration effected in affairs, is the difficulty with certain individuals now experience in getting into Parliament—individuals who, in the old state of things, would have procured a seat by means of the fictitious constituencies, either through the direct interest of government, or that of some one attached to the administration. This, we say, is the first demonstration of there having been little else than a revolution accomplished in the constitution. The various dilemmas which have occurred of individuals being denied a seat in Parliament, after having resigned from their acceptance of an office under government, signifies in a remarkable manner the prodigious power which is now lodged in the hands of the people.

It is now argued by those who foresaw the approach of this obstacle to the securing of a seat in the House of Commons, that their prophecies were correct, and that, therefore, the machinery of government will not work. But it is obvious that the deductions here drawn are illogical. The matter stands thus—By the abolition of all fictitious constituencies, persons who wish seats in Parliament must now consult the opinions of the influential part of the community—the people, and, what is more, behave in such a manner, when acting as legislators, as will gain them the approbation of the people when they again seek their suffrages. Should it happen that they cannot secure a seat, after having resigned, the conclusion is, that they are men not worthy of being trusted with power, and that they must leave the field in favour of other and more popular candidates. Occasionally it

may appear, that, although certain candidates are rejected by particular constituencies, they would nevertheless be approved of by others were these open to their canvass; yet this only forms an exception to a rule, and it is always dangerous to reason from exceptions. There can therefore be little propriety in the idea that the government cannot be carried on from the want of rotten boroughs; it ought rather to be acknowledged that the government must now be carried on upon the new principle of actual representation. To this point the reform bills of 1833 have already brought the country; and, judging from the cases which have occurred of adherents of the present administration losing their elections, on going back to their constituencies, it might be anticipated, that, in the event of a general election, there would be a very extensive change of members, whether to the benefit or injury of the nation no one can tell.

STATE OF AMERICA.

In the history of the last few months, no movement in the political world has attracted so much painful attention in Britain as the disturbances in the United States of America, arising out of the conduct of the President, Andrew Jackson, in regard to the removal of the cash deposits of the government from the United States' Bank. Of the conduct of the President in this transaction, all sound-thinking men in this country seem to approve; and the manner in which he has stood inflexibly on his prerogative, has even drawn applause from those who differ from him in his opinions; while his obstinacy, or firmness—for it is called by both these terms—has certainly created a good deal of astonishment. The ferment which has been raised by the removal of a few millions of dollars from the national bank, and transferring the amount to half a dozen others, shows in a very striking light the comparative insufficiency of the whole commercial credit of the citizens of the Union. It demonstrates that the Americans are yet immensely behind in regard to the possession of a substantial capital susceptible of circulation. Nearly the whole of their circulating medium is composed of paper notes, from five shillings upwards in nominal value. The unrestricted issue of these notes by banks, has produced a widely ramified system of discounting bills; and it is this exceedingly unhealthy state of things, that, apart from political considerations, has induced the President to endeavour to bring about the more secure circulation of gold and silver. Unfortunately, the commercial world in America had gone so far in their trading on the faith of paper-money, that, when the credit of the banks was shaken by the President's measure—for the local banks seem mostly to have depended on the national bank in some way or other—and when the issue of notes and discounting of bills ceased, the whole nation was taken aback, as if by an instantaneous explosion.

The hollowness of the American banking system is sufficiently evinced by a report published by the Merchants' Committee of New York, by which it appears that there are no less than nineteen banks of issue in that town, whose notes and liabilities amount to 15,500,000 dollars, and the cash in their coffers to meet the present crisis to no more than 1,650,000! The legislature sitting at Albany has authorised a loan of 6,000,000 dollars, which will go but a short way to relieve the forty banks of the state. The mercantile committee declare that they see no salvation for the country, but in the restoration of the government deposits to the national bank, and the continuation of its privileges.

Besides this expression of opinion, the Senate (equivalent to our House of Lords) has decided, by a great majority, that the conduct of the President, in withdrawing the government deposits from the United States' Bank, by which commercial embarrassments were first created, was illegal and unconstitutional, while the House of Representatives (equivalent to our House of Commons) have come to a totally different conclusion. It will be seen, by another part of our paper, that the President's conduct had led to mobbing and rioting in the city of New York, which is a new feature in the character of the American people, and one which we had always understood would never be developed by a population celebrated for their intelligence and political freedom. This, it will be acknowledged, is a most distressing state of affairs in which the United States are placed, and leads to very sober reflections. Hitherto, this great republic, which presents the only correct instance in modern times of a people governing themselves, and that without the aid of an aristocracy and monarchy, has been looked upon by millions of individuals in Europe as an important political experiment in the act of being fairly put to the test of trial. The present collision of the various branches of the government is, therefore, calculated to alarm those who put faith in the capability of a democracy to carry on successfully the national management. And should the collision produce a dismemberment of the confederation of states, or in any other way cause a violation of the constitution, it will at once be argued, without regard to the peculiar circumstances in the present instance, that the republican form of government does not possess the principles of stability; for that here it has had a singularly favourable trial, and has proved as luckless as all similar institutions in the days of Grecian and Roman "freedom."

The tumults, and severe commercial distress of the United States, granting that they lead to no such unpleasant result, may still be considered useful testimony of the want of stability in the nation, and that little serves to disturb the public tranquillity. When we compare the condition of the Union with the fixity of system of Great Britain, this looseness comes prominently into view. Within the last fifty years, Great Britain has withstood shocks, both politically and in pecuniary affairs, which would have ruined all the governments in the world. In 1797, William Pitt had the hardihood to cause the Bank of England to stop payment in gold, and at this period the amount of circulation was about ten millions of pounds sterling. The resumption of cash payments did not take place for upwards of twenty years; and unless the nation had possessed enormous resources, such a measure would most likely have destroyed nearly all the institutions in the country, and produced a state of dismal anarchy and suffering. This and many other occurrences in recent times prove the extraordinary stability of the usages of society in Great Britain, and the difficulty of upsetting the government, whatever be the changes of administration. Perhaps it is unfair to compare an old established country with one set up within the last half century; but it is not in this way that the question will be reasoned. Should the United States of America suffer seriously by their present exigency, the faith put in the experiment of republicanism will be greatly shaken, and many attached friends, in the abstract, to that form of government, will doubtless relapse into the respectable belief, that the mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, in the old country, is still the best possible state arrangement compatible with the infirmity of human nature.

Foreign History.

FRANCE.

For several weeks subsequent to the total suppression of the recent disturbances, the French government continued to make arrests of all suspected persons. In the Chamber of Deputies, after a discussion which lasted a whole week, the Ministry suffered a partial defeat on their estimate for the colony of Algiers, which was reduced from 400,000 to 150,000 francs; in other words, L.10,000 have been economised. Marshal Soult, however, has obtained a supplementary vote of credit from the French Chambers, for about a million and a half sterling, to defray the charges of the increase in the army, which the disturbed state of the country renders necessary. This vote was not carried without considerable opposition, the numbers being 196 to 142. Great exertions are making for the approaching elections. The Carlists expect to return thirty members; but from the desire of repose which animates the middle classes, it is anticipated that the government will obtain a great majority.

PORTUGAL.

In the beginning of April, the government of Don Pedro issued a decree, which destroys the exclusive privilege hitherto enjoyed by the English, of having their manufactures admitted into Portugal at duties of fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*, instead of thirty per cent., which other nations have paid. Now all are to be admitted on equal rates of duty.

The adherents of Donna Maria have been uniformly successful in the north of Portugal. Coimbra and Figueiras are said to have fallen into their hands. But in the south, Sa da Bandeira has experienced a series of defeats. As usual, we have accounts of the desperate condition of Miguel, the desertion of his troops, &c.; but are by no means certain that they are more to be depended upon than heretofore.

SPAIN.

It was officially announced on April 19th, by the Spanish government, that General Rodil had entered Portugal with a considerable body of troops. Don Carlos very narrowly escaped being captured by him, at Almeida, which declared for the Queen of Portugal on the approach of her Spanish allies. General Thomas Zumalacarréguy has defeated Quesada in a serious action in Lower Navarre. The royalists retired to Pampeluna. The quadruple treaty between England, France, Spain, and Portugal, renders these successes of the Carlists of little value. It is said to be in pursuance of the terms of the treaty which was ratified by Spain, that 12,000 stand of arms have been shipped by the British government to Corunna for the use of the queen's troops. At the same time, the Spanish Ministry thus strengthened issued decrees of confiscation against the property of the Carlist clergy, especially in the diocese of Burgos. As if to counterbalance these favourable circumstances, the Spanish finances remain in a very unsettled state. None of the offers for the new loan have been accepted, and the Cortes bondholders are again disappointed in the hopes of even a partial recognition of their claims.

Intelligence has also been received that Quesada has experienced a most disgraceful defeat in the north, owing, it is said, principally to his extreme rashness.

UNITED STATES.

ACCORDING to late news from America, we find that the city of New York, at the time when the packet sailed, and for several previous days, was the scene of most unexampled tumult, occasioned by a contest for the office of mayor between the Jacksonian and opposition parties. The election lasted three days, during the whole of which time the city was in a state of the greatest disturbance and confusion—several thousands of each party parading the streets, armed with bludgeons, dirks, and other weapons, and attacking each other whenever an opportunity offered. On the third day things assumed a very serious appearance; one of the parties having seized upon the arsenal, and armed themselves with muskets, which they loaded with ball cartridges. The troops were then called out, and the arms were got back again. Considerable numbers on both sides were severely wounded, as well as many of the policemen. On the 15th, the city was comparatively quiet. In the meantime, numerous failures are daily taking place, and commercial credit in New York and other large towns seems to have been shaken to its basis. The refusal of General Jackson to re-charter the bank of the United States, by placing his veto on the bill for that purpose, which had received, after long deliberation, the sanction of both Houses of Congress, has gained him the favour of some of the private bankers, and of the extreme democrats; but it appears to have entailed upon him the odium of the high commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests of the nation.

The last arrival from New York brings a protest by President Jackson against the resolutions passed by the Senate, in which his conduct in regard to the bank was declared to be a violation of the constitution. This document covers nine columns of a paper as large as the Times, and is devoted principally to proving that the Senate has exceeded its powers, and invaded the province of the executive. The excitement on the bank question seems to augment from day to day, and "scoundrel," "tyrant," "traitor," are the terms familiarly applied to the hero of New

Orleans. At a meeting in Boston, attended by ten thousand persons, very strong resolutions against the President's conduct were passed. Still the old soldier adheres to his first determination, and as long as the House of Representatives supports him, it will be a difficult matter to drive him from it.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WE learn by an advertisement in the Sydney Monitor of 6th November last, that many females of respectable family and connections, who had arrived in New South Wales, were in distress for want of situations, and such females were informed that for the next two months their advertisements for places would be inserted in the paper gratis. We perceive by other advertisements, that employment is wanted by a number of persons, including bakers, farm servants, painters and glaziers, shoemakers, and nursery maids. All this indicates that neither unmarried females nor working people are now much in demand in New South Wales, and that these classes should not emigrate thither, unless previously engaged. The same papers are filled with accounts of robberies, thefts, and outbreaks of crime and drunkenness, presenting altogether a view of the state of society in the colony at which the heart sickens. While the town of Sydney was tormented with the vices of its unfree population, the country was distracted with the murderous outrages of bushrangers. A Major Mudie on Hunters' river, writes, that his house of Castle Forbes, and that of a Mr Larnach, had been attacked and plundered. "They have taken (he says) all our plate, worth L.50; and our clothes, tea, sugar, flour, pork, and tobacco, with fire-arms, and two horses. Here if you punish a man, he runs in the bush;" that is to say, if you correct your servant, he swears vengeance, and becomes a robber. The editor of the Monitor continues—"Since writing the preceding account of the attack on Mr Larnach, another letter has been received from Major Mudie, stating that the bushrangers attacked Castle Forbes a second time, on Tuesday morning at break of day, when finding the major prepared, they retired, and went to Mr Cobb's farm, distant a mile and a half. A Mr Sparks was in charge; they first threatened his life, but afterwards contented themselves with tying him to a post in the kitchen, stripping him, and flogging him. They took away a horse, saddle and bridle, clothes, watch, and several other articles. They informed Mr Sparks of all the punishments that had been awarded by the bench the day before, which evidences the communication they keep up with people about the court. They said they did not expect to be long in the bush, but they should die satisfied if they had the heads of the major and Mr Larnach. On Tuesday night they attacked Mr Dutton, robbed him of a chest of tea, bag of sugar, a quantity of slops, some spirits, two fowling-pieces, a double-barrelled gun, powder and shot, a horse, saddle and bridle. They told Mr Dutton they should leave a sentry near the house for the space of two hours, who would shoot all who left the premises. Messrs Scott and Larnach, and two of the mounted police, with twenty others armed, and some blacks, are now in pursuit. It is believed the bushrangers have twenty stand of arms with them, and four horses.—Extract from a letter dated Maitland, 10 p. m. the 13th November:—'Major Mudie's men, seven in number, who had taken the bush, have all been captured at Lamb's valley, about ten miles from Maitland, and have just passed my door in custody of the police.' From this it appears that the reign of these men has been unusually short. We are glad to hear Mr Larnach was at the head of the pursuit. There is nothing like fighting hard when fighting times come, and putting on a good courage. It tends to discourage the friends and abettors of the marauders, and to create a reaction in your favour among them." After reading these accounts, which are a small sample of the general contents of Sydney newspapers, who, we ask, would be so foolish as emigrate to New South Wales? What peasant or farmer would leave this peaceful country to proceed to a territory where in many places they would never be sure of their lives for four and twenty hours? Who would prefer such a condition of things to the decency of manners and comfortable state of life to be found in Upper Canada?

PARLIAMENT.

1. REPEAL OF THE UNION WITH IRELAND.

Apr. 21. Mr O'CONNELL having been called on by the Speaker, brought forward his motion for a repeal of the union, and spoke for a very considerable length of time on the necessity for this measure. He mentioned, he was a sincere friend to the British connection, and advocated repeal because he thought it would prevent separation. It was his eventual object to propose that a federal connection should be established between the two countries. In the restoration of the Parliament little difficulty would be found. They had the king, they had the lords; it would only be necessary to fix an Irish House of Commons upon the basis of the reform act, a basis which the universal Irish people would receive and sanction. To sum up in a few words the substance of what he had addressed to the house: he had shown the effect of the union upon trade and manufactures, upon imports and exports, on the labourers and artizans of both countries, on the morals of both, on the spirit of liberty and national independence—he had shown the

possible effect of the union on the question of totality—he had shown the facility with which the connection might be formed; and he had shown, with which Ireland could be governed by a Parliament of its own instead of a despotic rule. England, he had shown, had not made Ireland happy or done justice; and now, in the name of Ireland, he called for a restoration of her Parliament. He concluded by moving for a "select committee to inquire and report on the means by which the dissolution of the union of Ireland was effected; on the effects of the measure upon Ireland, and upon the labourers, bandry and operatives in manufactures in England, and on the probable consequences of continuing legislative union between both countries."—When Mr O'Connell concluded his long speech, it was midnight.—Mr SPRING RICE said he was ready to go on, if the house wished it; but it was agreed to adjourn the debate.—On Wednesday, the order of day having been read for resuming it, Mr SPRING RICE commenced his reply to Mr O'Connell, who, in his absence from the house (occasioned by indisposition), he very much regretted, though he would assist Mr O'Connell and his friends that he would do nothing in his absence which he should not be equally ready to say were he in his place. Mr RICE then proceeded to remark upon the substitution of a select committee for a committee of inquiry, instead of which Mr O'Connell had originally given notice of, and in a long and exceedingly clever speech pointed out the advantages which Ireland had derived from its connection with England. After quoting several of the more violent passages from Mr O'Connell's speech, and pointing out their manifest tendency to produce agitation in Ireland, he concluded by stating the substance of the amendment he intended to move.—Other speakers followed on the same side, and after some discussion the debate was adjourned till Monday the 28th.—This day the debate being resumed, Mr D. Callaghan, Mr Finn, O'Connor Don, Dr Ronayne, and Dr Baldwin, supported Mr O'Connell's motion. Sergeant Perrin, Sir R. Bateson, Mr Lefroy, Mr Cutlar Fergusson, Sir H. Vyvyan, and Colonel Torrens, spoke against it. The speech generally were not remarkable for eloquence, but throwing new light on the subject, and furnishing a little matter for extract.—Mr O'CONNELL, in his reply, said he did not know whether he had succeeded in effecting any change in the sentiments of the house towards him, but certainly the house had acted so as to alter his feelings towards it. The manner of the discussion and the topics raised in the course of it could only do good. If the argument of his opponents were true, and good, it would be duly weighed and appreciated by his fellow-countrymen, a shrewd and intelligent people, but the extraordinary and overwhelming majority which might be arrayed against the motion would weigh quite the other way, and produce a feeling of irritation instead of carrying conviction along with it. He had himself been unsparingly censured, because having given twenty-five years to the cause of his country, he was now paid by his countrymen for his services. He gloried in that censure, and was proud of that salary from his country than he could desire of the greatest gift which the highest monarch in the world could bestow. He would not, and did not desire any act which he considered derogatory to himself, was not to be frightened or shamed by what might be said on the subject. The autocrat Nicholas, for instance, would honour the man on whom he conferred his bounty; but the people of Ireland, he supposed, would be taken to degrade the man on whom they bestowed theirs! Mr O'Connell concluded by calling upon Ministers to follow up their victory by means of justice and conciliation towards Ireland.—The motion then divided: for Mr O'Connell's motion, 387; for Mr Spring Rice's amendment, 523; majority, 485.

2. TRADES' UNIONS.

Apr. 28. The Duke of NEWCASTLE, having addressed to the processions of the trades' unions which had lately appeared under the pretence of attending meetings, Lord MELBOURNE said that government was on its guard against such riotous assemblages.—Mr ELDON was decidedly of opinion that all such gatherings were illegal.—Lord BROUGHAM concurred with Lord Eldon in thinking vast and unnecessary assemblies of men illegal; but the Minister was peculiarly in a difficult situation as regarded the means to be taken for preventing them. His lordship trusted the members of the trades' unions would listen to wise advice given by those who had always been the friends of the humbler classes, and that they would no longer be deluded by treacherous and selfish leaders. It was because he was the sincere friend of the working classes of the country that he was an enemy to trades' unions; and he would add, that, of all the worst things and of all the most pernicious devices that could be imagined for the injury of the interests of the working classes, as well as the interests of the country at large, nothing was half so bad as the existence of those trades' unions.—A similar discussion took place in the House of Commons.—Mr HUME presenting a petition, signed by many thousands, from Newcastle, in favour of a mitigation of the punishment of the Dorchester unionists, on the ground that they were ignorant of the law under which they were convicted, complained that the government had shown great weakness in carrying so hastily into execution a sentence, which many lawyers considered illegal.

which was certainly harsh and severe.—The who addressed the house concurred in condemning the conduct of the trades' unions.—Sir HARDINGE strongly reprobated the unions. Mr. Harcourt had requested him not to press for a coat of arms, as his journeymen had struck. Mr. Harcourt told him, that, rather than such abominations should be submitted to, he would go out in his shirt.—Several other petitions in favour of the trades' unions were presented, and the discussion closed.

3. OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

30. After a great number of petitions had been presented to the House of Commons for and the Sabbath observance bill, Sir ANDREW ADEY moved that it be read a second time. His remarks were quite inaudible in the gallery. The other members who supported the second reading expressed approbation of several parts of the measure, but contending that the vast number of petitions for the better observance of the Sabbath should induce the house to commit the bill. It was also urged that there were numerous classes who deserved protection, and were compelled to work at present against the sense of religious duty, on the Lord's day.—Mr. L. BULWER moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He said that so far from creating a reverence for the Sabbath, the bill would tend to bring it into disrepute. "Sir Andrew Agnew said in his first clause (continued Mr. Bulwer) that the comforts and conscientious scruples of the class were not to be sacrificed to the supposed merit and advantage of another; yet all the rest of the bill was ingeniously framed to contradict the term with which he commenced at the outset; and by he asserted that no part of the gloomy passages of his bill extended to menial servants in the employment of their masters." Mr. Bulwer concluded that Sir Andrew Agnew had no authority in Scripture, or in the Fathers, for "the harlequinade which would convert the Christian Sunday into the Sabbath."—Mr. R. POTTER showed, from his personal experience, that the bill would materially curtail the enjoyment and recreation of the industrious classes.—Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. O'CONNELL, and other members, opposed the bill on the grounds stated by previous speakers on the same side.—The house divided, when the bill was rejected by a majority of 161 for the amendment, and 144 for the original motion.—May 15. Lord WYNDHAM moved in the House of Lords, moved the second reading of his bill for the better observance of the Sabbath. His lordship spoke with considerable vehemence in support of his measure, which provoked several retorts from Lord BROUGHAM.—The Earl of WICKLOW complained of the levity with which the subject had been treated by the Chancellor; and Lord WYNDHAM, in reply, thanked God he was incapable of imitating him.—Lord PLUNKETT, Lord AUCKLAND, and Lord RADNOR, strongly opposed the bill.—The Earl of LONDON and Lord WICKLOW wished it to be withdrawn, especially as a measure from the Commons on the same subject would shortly appear. But Lord WYNDHAM refused to withdraw it, though he was willing to remove objectionable clauses in committee.—Their lordships then divided; and the second reading was carried by 16 to 13.

4. OFFICIAL SEATS IN PARLIAMENT.

1. Sir ROBERT HERON moved, in the House of Commons, for leave to bring in a bill "to prevent the necessity of members accepting certain offices on condition of their seats." He said, that, previous to the passing of the reform act, no member would have conceived the idea of depriving the people of any share in the privilege of checking the prerogative of the Crown in the appointment of its Ministers; but now that the system was reformed, and that it would be utterly impossible for any administration to retain office for any length of time if opposed to the general feeling of the country, it did appear to him that the existing system was necessary, inconvenient, and embarrassing. He proposed that the principal members of the government should not vacate their seats on the acceptance of office, and that the bill should not come into operation till after the next general election.—Mr. J. BULWER said that the remedy proposed by Sir Robert Heron would only meet part of the evils of the present system. The measure he would introduce should be one organ in that house of each of the principal departments of the state; but he would not give members not elected by the people the right of vote possessed by their actual representatives. Mr. Bulwer concluded by moving an amendment, that "for the convenience of the public service, and the promotion of the public interests, it is desirable that one of the most influential departments should have its seat in this house, in virtue of his office, but without the privilege of voting, unless returned to Parliament by the suffrages of a constituency."—Dr. H. J. MORTON said that the principle of both motions was to destroy one of the most valuable privileges of electors.—After some other members addressed the house, Lord ALTHORP said that the inconvenience of the existing system, did not think it at present sufficiently pressing to them to interfere with the important privilege of the people.—Both the original motion and the amendment were withdrawn.

5. COMMUTATION OF TITHES IN IRELAND.

May 2. Mr. LITTLETON moved the second reading of the bill for the commutation of tithes in Ireland.—Mr. M. O'FERRAL moved a series of resolutions by way of amendment, the effect of which was to extinguish tithe, and substitute a certain poundage on rent, &c.—After some discussion, the amendment was lost by a majority of 241 to 74, and the debate adjourned.—May 6. After an altercation between Mr. Stanley and Mr. O'Connell, in which the latter accused the right hon. Secretary of habitually insulting the house by "throwing his heels on the table," the adjourned debate was resumed, when Mr. RONAYNE declared that this bill was intended to extort tithes under another name, and moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Some of the Irish members spoke in support of the amendment.—Mr. O'CONNELL entreated the government to reconsider their measure, and said, "he would willingly give up all his darling pursuits, and retire into private life, if the Ministry would only bring forward some plan to do justice to Ireland, by relieving the people from the obligation of paying the clergy of a different religion from that which they themselves professed." He proposed that, as one-fifth of the tithe was to be given up by the clergy, one-fifth by the landlord, and one-fifth by the government, the remaining two-fifths should be levied on the land as a land-tax, which might be bought by the landlord at twenty years' purchase. This would secure the assent of all parties. After securing to every existing incumbent the full amount of his present tithes for life, he proposed, that, on the death of each incumbent, the tithes should go to a general fund to be applied to the support of charities, and perhaps a small portion for the purchase of glebes for the support of the Catholic clergy. He concluded by apologising for any thing he had said in haste or anger at the commencement of his speech.—Mr. STANLEY opposed Mr. O'Connell's plan, but expressed himself gratified with the conciliatory tone of the learned member's observations.—After some discussion in the same spirit, the vote was taken upon the amendment, which was rejected by 248 to 52; and the bill was read a second time.

6. FOREIGN POLICY.

May 5. The Marquis of LONDONDERRY moved, in the House of Lords, for some papers relative to our connection with Spain and Portugal, and the imprisonment of Sir John Campbell in a dungeon at Lisbon. The tenor of his observations was condemnatory of the foreign policy of Ministers in all parts of the world. He thought that Talleyrand had completely overreached the British Ministers; and he considered that diplomatist as one whom it was unsafe to trust. With regard to Sir John Campbell, the marquis said that his treatment by the Pedroites was infamous; that his capture was illegal, as at the time it occurred he was not in the Miguelite service; and that the place and severity of his imprisonment were highly disgraceful to the Portuguese government. He had suffered eight months' solitary confinement in a dungeon, and Ministers ought to interfere in his behalf. Other British subjects might be seen in chains in Lisbon.—Earl GREY said, that the King's Advocate had been consulted, and had stated that there were no grounds on which to demand the liberation of Sir John Campbell, who had been fairly taken a prisoner of war while bearing dispatches of Viscount Santarem, Don Miguel's Secretary of State. This, however, did not justify the alleged cruel treatment of him. As regarded the other British subjects who were said to be worked in chains in the streets of Lisbon, Earl Grey denied that the statement was correct. He defended the foreign policy pursued by Ministers at some length, and passed a high encomium on the honesty, candour, singleness of purpose, and sincere patriotism of Prince Talleyrand.—After some discussion, it was agreed that such papers as Earl Grey thought could be granted without injury to the public service should be laid on the table.—May 9. In the House of Commons, Mr. ROBINSON, on the motion that the house should go into a committee of the whole, moved as an amendment for papers relative to the late decree of the Portuguese government, equalising the duties on all foreign manufactures.—Lord ALTHORP objected to the amendment being proposed at a time when he was going to call the attention of the house to the reduction of the four per cents.—But Mr. ROBINSON persevered, and made some severe remarks upon the ignorance, incapacity, and bad success of Lord Palmerston in the management of our foreign relations.—Lord PALMERSTON defended himself very briefly, and admitted that he knew nothing of the Portuguese decree until after it had been issued.—After a debate, in which Mr. Baring, Mr. Poulett Thompson, and Dr. Lushington, took part, the motion was withdrawn.—May 16. In reply to some questions by Sir Richard Vyvyan, Lord PALMERSTON stated, that the treaty relative to the affairs of the Peninsula had been signed by the four contracting powers, and ratified by three of them. The ratification of Portugal had been delayed by matters of form, but might be almost immediately expected. He also said that General Rodil had entered Portugal with the full consent of the government of Portugal, and certainly not with the disapprobation of the British cabinet. The general had confined his operations to dislodging Don Carlos and his adherents from the Spanish frontiers; but the presence of the Spa-

nish army had allowed several fortified towns to declare in favour of the queen. As to foreign interference in the Portuguese quarrel, he thought it would appear that there had been about as much on one side as the other. Lord Palmerston refused to state the terms of the quadruple treaty at present.

7. THE PENSION LIST.

May 5. Mr. HARVEY, in the House of Commons, moved "that an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying that he might be graciously pleased to give directions that an inquiry might be made into the pension list, as ordered to be printed by his faithful Commons on the 28th of August 1832, with the view that no person be allowed to continue on that list, in the receipt of the public money, but such only as had a real claim on the benevolence of the monarch, or those who, by the discharge of their duties in the public service, or by their attainments in science, had deserved the gracious consideration of their sovereign and of their country." It was contended by Mr. Harvey, and by several members who voted for his motion, that no persons were entitled to places on the pension list except those who had earned the public money by the performance of some public service. This principle had been adopted by Lord Althorp and several of his colleagues, when in opposition, on two recent occasions—in 1828, on a motion by Mr. Hume; and in 1830, when the Wellington cabinet was turned out by the success of Sir Henry Parnell's motion on the civil list. It was then urged that the pension list was subject to revision, and that the civil list ought not to be voted until it had undergone the scrutiny of a committee. When Lord Althorp and his friends succeeded to office, they did indeed appoint a committee; but it was a mere deception as far as the pension list was concerned; for the power to send for and examine papers and persons was not conceded to it. The Ministers proposed to effect a prospective reduction of the pension list to £75,000, charging that amount on the civil list, and the remaining £85,000 on the consolidated fund; which fund was to receive the benefit of all the pensions which fell in by death or resignation. The House of Commons sanctioned this arrangement; and the supporters of Mr. Harvey's motion were willing to abide by it, and by no means desired to reduce the £75,000 granted to his Majesty, by a single shilling. But the right of the house to inquire into the state of the pension list, to ascertain in what manner the Crown—that is to say, the responsible advisers of the Crown—had performed their duty as regarded the placing of proper or improper persons on that list, had never been relinquished. It was the duty of the representatives of the people to see that this portion of the public money was properly laid out, as well as any other, and to address the King to remove from his pension list any individuals whom he had been wrongly advised to place on it. That there were many names on that list which never ought to have been there, no one disputed. In the eyes of the nation, it was a mass of deformity, hideous and disgusting. There were 208 titled ladies and gentlemen out of the 1303 persons of whom the list was made up. Some of these names were read by Mr. Harvey from a paper, one of numerous contributions that had been sent to him on the subject. He added, that he had heard that Ministers were prepared to resign, if they were beaten on the motion before the house. But that was not a point about which the house need give itself much concern; for this was the fourth time that the threat of resignation had been held out, and it was grown stale; besides, there would be no difficulty in finding an administration to succeed Lord Althorp and his colleagues, even if they did go out in defence of that pension list, whose enormities they had for a great many years so warmly denounced.—Lord ALTHORP opposed the motion, on the ground that it could not be acceded to without a gross breach of faith towards individuals. The pensioners had a legal claim to their grants during the life of his present Majesty. With regard to such of them as possessed large property besides, he would say nothing of their continuing to receive the pension. Were he so circumstanced, he would not receive it. He knew that this was a very popular subject; but it was one thing to speak of a man's feelings on this question, and another, and quite a different thing, to take away his legal right.—Mr. STURTT proposed an amendment, "that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the charges on the civil list and on the consolidated fund, in order to ascertain the nature and extent of the grants of pensions and charges, and to inquire into the abuses (if any) arising out of such grants and charges, with a view to give full effect to the resolution of that house of the 18th of February last." He was convinced that the character of the Parliament, and the wishes of the country, required that a full inquiry should be made into the pension list; but it would be most disrespectful to the crown to impose so invidious a task upon his Majesty, and they had within themselves the means of inquiry. It would not be dealing justly with those who had been receiving pensions, under the very natural impression that they were to be continued during their lives, to take them away on the plea of some technical flaw in the legality of their claim to them.—Mr. ROMILLY seconded the amendment.—Lord ALTHORP saw but little to choose between the motion and the amendment, and should feel it his duty to resist both. The prime ministers for the time being were the persons respon-

rible for these pensions, and it could scarcely be worth the trouble to pass votes of censure on ministers who had long been in their graves.—After a lengthened discussion, which presented no new features, the house divided, when there appeared for Mr Harvey's motion, 143; against it, 390; majority against the motion, 242.—The house next divided on Mr Strutt's amendment, when there appeared for the amendment, 230; against it, 311; majority against the amendment, 81.

8. AMENDMENT OF THE POOR-LAWS.

May 9. The second reading of the poor-laws amendment bill having been moved, Sir SAMUEL WHALLEY objected to the proposed measure, particularly to that part of it which threw upon the mother the burden of maintaining her illegitimate offspring. The transfer of the local power into the hands of government was as unconstitutional, too, as it was absurd. In the parish of Marylebone, since the introduction of the representative system, there had been an annual saving of £50,000 out of an expenditure of £180,000. He concluded by proposing, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Mr GROTE approved as well of the main ends of the bill, as of the machinery by which those ends were proposed to be accomplished. The genuine object of the poor-laws was to furnish comfortable shelter for the aged and infirm, and to provide work for able-bodied persons who could not procure employment. Now, the aggregate expenditure on the poor-laws, for the year ending March 1832, was £7,036,000. What proportion of this sum had been employed in setting labourers to work? No more than £354,000, less than 1-20th of the whole! But this abusive expenditure was nothing in his estimation to the evil effect of these laws on the character of the labourer. Now, every page of the report teemed with evidence that the poor-laws throughout England are so administered as to corrupt and degrade the labourers to the last degree, to afford a premium on idleness and improvidence, and to place in the worst condition the most deserving characters—those labourers who worked the hardest, and who deferred the period of marriage from an anxious desire to maintain their independence. When I read (continued Mr Grote) such a catalogue of evils as this, I ask myself whether it is possible to escape from them without some comprehensive alteration of the defective system under which they have grown up. It seems to me impossible; and therefore it is that I call upon the house to read this bill a second time, in order that its provisions and details may be carefully considered in committee. I know that I do this at no small risk of popularity; for I understand that a petition was this day presented from my constituents, directed strongly against this bill. It is not without the deepest regret that I find myself opposed to constituents to whom I am attached by every tie, and to whom I owe the honourable station which I now occupy; but so strong is my conviction of the absolute necessity of some large remedial measure as an antidote to the overwhelming evil of pauperism—so firm is my belief of the necessity of some central supervising agency to secure the fulfilment of any salutary provisions which the legislature may prescribe—that if it cost me the certain sacrifice of my seat, I should feel bound to do my best to promote the attainment of this necessary, and, in the main, valuable remedy.—After some farther discussion, the house divided, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 319 to 20.—May 14. Previously to the house going into committee on the bill, Mr ROBINSON moved, 1. That the report of the poor-laws commissioners affords conclusive evidence of the deplorable state of the working classes. 2. That it is the bounden duty of the legislature to look into the causes which have contributed to produce a state of widespread pauperism. And, 3. That the house will endeavour to improve the moral and social condition of the labouring poor, by the encouragement of industry.—Lord ALTHORP opposed the amendment; and after considerable discussion on the first clause of the bill, granting extensive powers to a central board of commissioners, it was agreed to.

9. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

May 12. The LORD CHANCELLOR presented a petition from 48,690 dissenters and others, inhabitants of Glasgow, praying for the abolition of the unity between church and state. His lordship said, that, with a great deal of the prayer of the petition, he might say in the most important portion of it, he entirely agreed; he alluded to that part of it which prayed the house to take the claims of the dissenters, not of Scotland only, but of the United Kingdom generally, into their early and serious consideration, and to redress the grievances of which they complained. He need not remind their lordships or the petitioners that there was no individual, either in or out of Parliament, who had expressed a more uniform, consistent, and zealous friendliness to the principles of religious toleration, nor any one who had ever exceeded him in advocating them to the utmost of their extent. These views he had always supported, and now he would not depart from them, and he faintly hoped they were principles which were fast spreading, and would soon lead to the perfecting of religious liberty. But holding that opinion—imbued as he was with, and acting on these principles—he went along with the petitioners in the first and important part of their prayer. With the

residue of that prayer he had felt it his duty to state to the deputation that had waited on him, what he had never disguised from their lordships, and what he could not coincide in, that their lordships would take measures in order to the dissolution of what they called "the unjust, unscriptural, and injurious connection between church and state." That was a new expression, which had crept in between political and religious controversy; but he took it to mean, although it certainly could not be called a very happy expression—that it was intended to mean a dissolution, not of the connection between church and state, but that there should no longer be any religious establishment at all, and that the principle of a voluntary church should be substituted; and the state should not provide in any way, or any means, for the religious instruction of the people; but that all sects, all individuals, whether ignorant or instructed, whether ill-informed or well-informed, should be left to provide for themselves the means of religious instruction. To that extent he (the Lord Chancellor) did not accompany the prayer of the petitioners. His argument was the necessity there existed for the establishment of a church of one body of clerical men, set apart to instruct the people in their moral and religious duties. Such an establishment had always been found to have excluded the very great injury of an intended licence to fanaticism among the people. It was stated in the petition that religious establishments were unsanctioned by our Saviour and his Apostles, and opposed to their writings and injunctions. He (the Lord Chancellor) saw no ground whatever in the Holy Writ to found such a statement. As to the second statement of the petitioners, that an establishment was prohibited by scriptural injunction; if it were so, the arguments he had urged in its favour *cadet questro* were at an end. The Lord Chancellor was extremely glad that it was only to this extent that he disagreed with the petitioners; they stated a number of other points upon which he had always thought, and still thought, that the dissenters were greatly aggrieved, and that they had a just right to complain; and his lordship specifically alluded to the marriage act, which it was his desire to have repealed, and allow dissenters to be married in their own chapels.—After some remarks from other members, the petition was laid on the table.

10. DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS.

May 15. Mr TENNYSON moved for leave to bring in a bill to shorten the duration of Parliaments. He referred to his speech on the same subject last year, as a reason for speaking briefly on the present occasion. He reminded the house of Mr Charles Grey's declaration in 1793, of the inexpediency of shortening the duration of Parliaments until after the House of Commons should have been reformed, which he thought furnished an answer to those members of Earl Grey's government who now contended against his motion on the ground that the reform act had rendered it unnecessary. He announced his intention, if the bill were brought in, to move, that, in future, Parliaments should not sit longer than three years.—Lord DALMENY deprecated frequent elections, on the ground that they would enable the people to exercise an undue and dangerous influence over their representatives.—Lord ALTHORP said, it was true that he had several times voted—he did not know that he had spoken, but he had several times voted—for shortening the duration of Parliaments. These were during the unreformed Parliament; and he would state the grounds on which he had so voted. At that period he had not the least hope of seeing a measure of reform carried as had since been. He saw that a large proportion of the members of that house were sent there as the nominees of individuals; and he therefore thought that the power of the people should be brought to bear more frequently on those members of the house who were not so nominated—for he was of opinion that triennial Parliaments would greatly increase the dependence of the house on the people. He did not say it would be desirable that the members of that house should not be dependent on the people, but he did not think it would be desirable to have them dependent on every temporary or passing opinion of the people. He would have them sit for that length of time, that if on one occasion they might be in opposition to the opinion of their constituents, they might in the long-run gain their confidence. It was said that frequent elections would cause great interruptions to the public business, and in that he concurred. In the present session, no one could complain that business had not been done, and there had also been much done in the last; but in general, in the first session of a new Parliament, a great deal of the time of the house was occupied, not so much with the public business, but with a variety of motions, of which gentlemen on their first coming in hastily gave notice, and thus public business was delayed.—A lengthened but unimportant debate ensued.—On a division, there appeared for Mr Tennyson's motion, 185; against it, 235; majority for Ministers, 50.

11. MINOR SUBJECTS.

Apr. 24. On the motion of Mr ROBERT GRANT, the house went into committee to consider the civil disabilities of the Jews.

Apr. 28. The House of Commons refused to go into a committee on the Trinity harbour bill, by a majority of 26 to 10.

May 1. On the motion of the Earl of RADNOR, in the House of Lords, it was agreed that counsel be

called in, and witnesses examined at the bar, in support of the bill for the disfranchisement of the Liverpool free-men.—A similar course was adopted with regard to the Warwick borough bill.

May 6. A select committee was appointed to inquire whether it might be expedient to establish one rate of duty on all descriptions of tea imported into the United Kingdom, instead of the graduated duties imposed by the act 3d and 4th William IV.—The same day, a select committee was appointed, on the motion of Mr SINCLAIR, to report how far the salaries of the Scottish judges are commensurate with their duties.—A motion by Mr GILLON, for an instruction to the committee to inquire how far the salaries should be reduced, in consequence of the alteration in the value of money, was rejected by 39 to 12.

May 9. Lord PLUNKETT, in the House of Lords, entered into an explanation of his conduct in regard to the appointment of his son to the deanery of Drogheda. He admitted that he had signed the report of the ecclesiastical commission, without being fully aware of the contents of it; but he had not read or signed the appendix, where the case of the union of parish in the deanery was especially mentioned.

May 13. Two bills for amending the laws relating to Scotch entails were read a second time in the House of Peers, after considerable opposition from Lord MANSFIELD and the Duke of HAMILTON.

May 15. On the motion of Mr CHARLES WILSON, new writs were ordered for Edinburgh, vacant by the removal of Mr Jeffrey to the bench of the Court of Session; for Leith, in the room of Mr J. A. Murray, who had accepted the office of Lord Advocate; and for North Derbyshire, in the room of Lord CAVENDISH, now Earl of Burlington.

ENGLAND.

The signal defeat of O'Connell and the other repeaters has given very general satisfaction all over the country, and in this instance, at least, there is a conviction that Parliament has done its duty. All the English and Scotch members present, and even a majority of the Irish representatives, voted an address to the King, declaratory of their firm resolve to preserve inviolate the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr Hume proposed an amendment, which he afterwards withdrew, intended to pledge the house to remove all causes of complaint from Ireland.

The defeat of Sir Andrew Agnew's bill, relative to the keeping of the Sabbath, has likewise given very general pleasure, there being a belief that the law as at present constituted is quite adequate to punish breaches of the sabbath, and to preserve sacred that holy day. We repeatedly stated that the payment of weekly wages on Friday would at once extinguish Sunday trading, and be of great moral as well as physical benefit to the working classes.

FOUR PER CENT. ANNUITIES.

GOVERNMENT finding itself able to pay off a portion of the national debt at present standing at four per cent., by borrowing money at a lower rate of interest, issued the following scheme of reduction on the 7th of May:—"All holders of four per cent., commonly called the £4 per cent. annuities, of 1826, who do not signify their dissent, shall have for every £100 the said four per cent. £100 new three and a half per cent. annuities, the dividends upon which shall be payable 5th of January and 5th of July in each year. The said new three and a half per cent. annuities shall be added to, and consolidated with, the existing three and a half per cent. annuities, and shall be liable to redemption until the 5th of January 1834. The holders of four per cent. annuities, 1826, shall receive the half-year's dividend, which shall be due thereon on the 10th of October 1834, and the first dividend, namely, one quarter of a year's dividend, shall be payable upon the said new three and a half per cent. annuity, on the 5th of January 1835. Books will be opened at the Bank of England on Thursday 10th of May to Wednesday the 28th of May, both days inclusive, for receiving notices, by themselves or their agents, of those persons who may be desirous of signifying their dissent. Persons who shall be out of the United Kingdom during the whole of such period, shall, in such case, be permitted to express their dissent at any time before the 6th of July 1834; and any person who may be in any other part of the world, except Europe, shall be permitted to express their dissent at any time before the 1st of March 1835. Persons not signifying their dissent within the period before-mentioned shall be deemed to have assented. Persons signifying their dissent within these periods will be paid off in such order, at such time, and in such manner, as Parliament may direct."—To this plan there has been no demur upon the Stock Exchange.

THE DISSENTERS.

DURING the past month, the dissenters have been busy in pressing their claims, and their expectations, in all parts of England and Scotland. In the latter country, though there are almost no practical grievances to complain of, the determination of the dissenters is fully more resolute, and their *esprit du corps* much more conspicuous, than in the case of their brethren in England, where there is less union of purpose. We have in a former paper how parties stood in this remarkable matter of controversy, and our anticipations are daily the course of realisation. Neither the government nor the established churches are apparently aware of the deeply rooted dislike of the connection between church and state, as at present existing, which is gaining ground in the United Kingdom; for if they were, they would

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have hastened to extinguish complaint ere it reached the point it has attained. The meetings in the metropolis, the deputation which waited on Earl Grey from Glasgow, and that from the English dissenters which waited on Lord Althorp on May 3, are trifling testimonials of the widespread discontent on this subject. With regard to the deputation which waited on Lord Althorp, the committee represented to his lordship the feelings of the dissenters generally on the subject of the measures introduced by government avowedly for their relief. They all concurred in stating that the measures in question were regarded with the utmost dissatisfaction. Lord Althorp expressed his great surprise and disappointment that the measure had not met with the approbation of the body for whose relief it was intended; he never framed a measure since his accession to office which he thought more likely to prove satisfactory; and never had he brought in a measure to Parliament with greater satisfaction to himself. He also intimated his belief that the dissatisfaction was not universal: the dissenters in his own county of Northampton approved of Mr Griffiths, one of the Northampton deputation, and his lordship that he was altogether misinformed at that point. Lord Althorp again expressed his regret that his measures had not given satisfaction, but would not hold out any hopes of bringing forward any of a different description. Lord Brougham has brought two bills to the House of Lords, to relieve the dissenters of many grievances, and to abolish pluralities in the church, as well as enforce the constant residence of clergy on their livings. It is a pity this was not proposed sooner. If effected, it might have staved off the outcry about the church for another century. We may now place on record, that the plea offered by the present administration for their support of a church establishment, is simply to house the poor may thereby have religious instruction given. This also is Dr Chalmers's argument, and though theoretically excellent, it is in reality unavailing, for, in point of fact, the poor have been so much neglected by the endowed church, as to have already become dissatisfied, and the established churches, in towns especially, are attended only by the rich and some of the middle classes. This is an unfortunate statistical fact.

TRADES' UNIONS.

THESE confederacies of workmen seem to have increased to their utmost possible extent during the past month, and at length found a point beyond which they cannot constitutionally proceed. The English metropolitan and provincial papers have for some time been filled with notices of their meetings, as well as their wretched attempts to monopolise the trade of the country. The most noted of their wayward manœuvres was the getting up of an immense meeting at procession in London, for the purpose of petitioning his Majesty, through Lord Melbourne, for a revision of the sentence passed on the six men at Dorchester. This assemblage took place on Monday, April 2, in Copenhagen Fields, and considerable curiosity at some excitement prevailed throughout the city at some suburbs as to the probable number that might assemble on the occasion. A proclamation was issued on Saturday, by Sir F. A. Roe, warning all persons of the danger of attending such a meeting, and recommending them to keep out of the way of the probable consequences that might accrue.

Shortly after seven o'clock, the committee of the unions which was appointed to conduct the proceedings of the day, arrived on the ground on horseback. About twenty poles with flags attached to them were stuck in various parts of the field, to denote where the different trades were to take their stations. The first body, consisting of about 5000 men, marched throughington arm in arm at about eight o'clock, to the great alarm of the inhabitants. They were preceded by flags, and all of them wore a piece of red riband on their coats. They moved on in a very quiet manner. The various trades continued to arrive from different parts of the town in bodies of from five to six thousand each, and on getting into the field proceeded at once to the respective places assigned them, to which they were marshalled by the committee. The number of men on the ground soon after nine o'clock could not be less than 30,000. They were formed by their leaders into a hollow square, and went through a variety of evolutions quite in a military style. Shortly before ten o'clock, the petition was brought on the field in a cart made for the occasion, and ornamented with blue and yellow cloth. It was borne on the shoulders of twelve men. At this moment there was one shout of huzzas, but not the least confusion. The petition itself great bulk, and is said to have been signed by 2,000 persons, 100,000 of whom are unionists in the metropolis; the others are signatures from different unions in the country. About this time, Mr Owen of Lanark, and Dr Wade, in his canonicals, over whom he wore the scarlet badge of a doctor of divinity, arrived at Copenhagen House, and was received with cheers. It was universally remarked that not one single policeman was to be seen in the neighbourhood; and those who had come to the meeting up to the latest hour of its forming in procession, invariably stated that in the streets through which they passed from different parts of the town, not even the usual number of police were observable in their route.

After some arrangements had taken place, the deputation proceeded to Lord Melbourne's office, where they were received by Mr Phillips. This official and if they were a deputation from the meeting held that morning in Copenhagen Fields, and if they brought the petition from the body assembled there, accompanied by a procession through the streets to this point. They answered in the affirmative. Mr Phil-

lips then said Viscount Melbourne was in the office, and he had his directions to say that his lordship could not receive a petition presented under such circumstances and in such a manner—that Viscount Melbourne had seen a copy of the petition—that he did not disapprove of the language of it—and that if that petition should be presented on another day, and in a becoming manner, he would receive and lay it before the King—that Viscount Melbourne directed him to add, he would always be ready to present to the King any petition respectfully worded and delivered in a proper manner. The deputation then retired, taking the petition with them without saying any thing farther; and the result of their visit having been communicated to the meeting, the various trades shortly after quietly dispersed.

One of the most ridiculous actions of these confederacies in London was the publication of a *Declaration* under the auspices, as it mentioned, of the "Executive Council of the Grand National Consolidated Trades' Union of Great Britain and Ireland." "And what a document this is! (remarks the intelligent editor of the Scotsman.) If the express object of the 'Executive Council' had been to bring ridicule on the whole body of which they are the organ, they could scarcely have accomplished their purpose more effectually. We have not room for the declaration, but shall mention the leading ideas embodied in it. First, they propose to render the working classes themselves the consumers as well as the producers of the conveniences and luxuries of life, and recommend that each trade shall open shops and offices for dealing with each other—the bakers' union to supply all unionists with bread, the butchers' ditto with flesh, the gardeners' with vegetables, the tailors' with clothes, &c. By this means, say they, the producers 'will be able to keep the greater part of the circulating medium in their own hands, and thereby become capitalists, and give what direction they please to industry, instead of being supplicants to the upper classes for leave to toil at what prices those classes may choose to offer.' This is Mr Owen's co-operation scheme, and quite worthy of its author! Nobody can object to the unionists buying of whom they please. Let them try the experiment, by all means. But the system of exclusive dealing is declared to be subordinate to the plan of raising wages by strikes, which otherwise, they observe, would, in the first place, reduce the demand for labour, and in the second, create a rise of prices, which, reacting upon the workman, would take from the one pocket what it put into the other. Strange, that after getting a glimpse of the truth in this way, they should still expect benefit from their plan! Such is their first grand expedient—and the second is even still more extraordinary. They wish to convince the government that 'it can no longer keep them in subjection to its tyrannical legislation by brute force;' and for this purpose every mechanic is charged to refuse to manufacture any article for the use of the army or the police; and masons, in particular, are enjoined not to build or repair barracks, jails, prisons, or workhouses! Thirdly, 'means must be devised for raising the self-respect of the labouring population, by instituting lectures, schools, club-houses, and coffeehouses, under their own control.' This is good as far as it goes; but, as a supplement to it, efforts, it seems, are to be made to expose the errors and gross ignorance of the non-productive classes, by establishing or encouraging journals friendly to the unionists! Such is the substance of this extraordinary document, the deplorable ignorance of which moves our pity too much to permit us to indulge in the censures which its bad spirit is calculated to provoke. We are sure that the working classes of Scotland, even those most devoted to the system of combination, must be ashamed of it. It is indeed so extremely absurd and fantastic, that if it were not for the bitterness of its tone, we should be inclined to regard it as a *decoy*, published to divert attention from the real objects of the unionists. If penned in sincerity, it almost amounts to a confession that their plans are hopeless; and the Chronicle informs us that the subscriptions to support strikes are every where failing in England, and the unions themselves falling to pieces. We hope yet to see the condition of the working classes greatly improved, and by their own efforts too, but assuredly not through the means they are now resorting to."

Among the various trades which struck in the metropolis, none made themselves so conspicuous as the tailors. This body of workmen, following the example of the other unionists, struck work for an advance of wages, diminished hours of labour at certain seasons, and other demands, which their leaders convinced them would be for the benefit of the trade. The regulations adopted by the journeymen tailors for general guidance are amongst the most ridiculous we have seen emanate from any of the unions, and they ought to be preserved as a commercial curiosity. The decree is as follows:—"No brother shall be allowed to work more than ten hours per day from the third Monday in the month of April to the last Saturday in the month of July; nor more than eight hours per day the remaining eight months of the year; and for such labour the remuneration shall be 6s. per day for the ten hours' labour, which is to be performed between the hours of seven o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening; and 5s. per day for the eight hours' labour, to be performed between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the evening, out of which time, in either case, he

shall leave his employer's premises one hour for refreshment. Nor shall any brother work for an employer any where but on his (the employer's) premises, which shall be healthy and convenient, or on any other terms than by the day or hour. And no person shall be allowed to solicit employment, or to work for less than the regular wages within four miles of Covent-Garden." The master tailors of the metropolis, however, very properly resisted this proposition of making all the journeymen masters. Immediately after the men left off work, the masters met to the number of 300 or 400, and agreed unanimously to resist the unjust demands of their workmen. The resolutions of this meeting wisely characterise the resolutions proposed to the master tailors as founded on gross injustice to the working man, inasmuch as they fix the maximum which an industrious man may earn, and make no distinction between the industrious and talented, and the incompetent and idle; and state farther, "That in order to encourage those men who are dissatisfied with the imperious mandate of the trades' union, that a committee be empowered to appoint houses of call for the reception of all workmen willing to secede from the unionists, and to be employed at the wages hitherto paid; and that this meeting pledge themselves to give exclusive support and encouragement to such men."

The London journeymen tailors' union, though long one of the strongest associations of the kind in the kingdom, had, on the present occasion, miscalculated their ability of standing out. The allowance first promised was 10s. per man, but it was with difficulty this sum was raised even at the end of the first week. The next week the allowance was reduced to 7s. 6d., and of this pittance only a moiety was paid on the Saturday night, and the remainder in the course of the week. Numbers, in consequence, seceded from the union, and very many more are only restrained from so doing by a cowardly fear of being waylaid and maltreated. In order to quiet the clamour, the ruling tyrants found it necessary so far to relax their rules as to allow of the men working at home for their private connections. This concession opens so wide a door for collusion, as to amount to almost a virtual abandonment of the "strike." On the third Saturday night not a penny of the promised 7s. 6d. was forthcoming, although the men were kept waiting till half-past one o'clock in the morning at their lodges. They were at last dismissed with an assurance that there was plenty of money, but it could not be got in till Monday, and that on Tuesday they should all be paid. The scene at the lodges was truly painful, wives with their children waiting in anxious hope of getting a trifle to market with.

By the latest accounts, it appears that many of the unions have already been abandoned by large bodies of their members, sometimes too late to get into employment again, and that several had entirely broken up. It is quite evident that this monstrous effort at intimidation has overshot the mark. The working classes are powerful, but only within the limits of the law. Their endeavours beyond this are worse than useless in a country such as Great Britain, where the power of public opinion, and the influence of the wealthy middle classes in preserving the constitution and rights of property, are altogether incalculable, and capable of frustrating all attempts like those above detailed. A little examination into the principles of political economy will show the operative classes the egregious error which they have committed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL IMPROVEMENTS ABROAD.

It is pleasant to witness the active spirit of improvement which is now at work in all parts of the civilised world, the zeal for the promotion of useful undertakings, and the avidity with which new inventions originating in one country are adopted by its neighbours. The Continent teems at this moment with projects intended to facilitate commercial and general intercourse. We shall enumerate a few: 1. A railroad, about 120 miles long, from Antwerp to Cologne on the Rhine, projected by the Belgian government, and to be executed, at least in part, at the public expense. Its object is to enable the Belgians to maintain commercial intercourse with Germany, by a shorter route than the Waal and Lower Rhine, and without being subject to the tolls of the Dutch. The scheme has been unanimously recommended by a committee of the senate. The last 30 or 40 miles pass through the Prussian states, and will of course be executed by Prussia. 2. A railroad from Amsterdam to Cologne, about the same length as the preceding; it is a rival Dutch scheme, apparently less necessary, but we are not acquainted with its details. 3. The last German papers inform us that the natural obstacles to the navigation of the Danube, existing below Belgrade, have at last been removed, so as to leave a free passage to the Black Sea. The first steam-boat from Vienna to Constantinople is to start in the beginning of July, and is expected to perform the voyage eastward in 10, and westward in 18 days. As the distance must be about 1500 miles, we suspect that the time is underestimated. This route, if fairly opened, would give Austria a strong interest in opposing the encroachments of Russia on Turkey, on the European side. 4. The steam communication with India by the Red Sea, has commenced. The Hugh Lindsay steamer

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left Bombay, 1st February, and reached Suez on the 4th of March: the distance is 3400 miles, and with good arrangements, the voyage might be performed, according to Captain Head, in 21 days; but 32 days for a first attempt is very well. A steam-packet sails regularly between Falmouth and Malta, making the voyage in 16 days, but no steam communication has yet been established between Malta and Alexandria. The letters by the Hugh Lindsay were therefore put on board a sailing vessel on the 10th day of March. The Hugh Lindsay had twelve passengers and two thousand letters. Dr Burnes, who was a passenger, says, "On the fourth, we cast anchor at Suez, where I am glad to say we found English engineers engaged in preparing plans for a railroad across the Isthmus, which I afterwards heard the Pasha say he intended to persevere in." The gain of time in this first attempt will not be above a month; but were steam navigation extended from Malta to Alexandria, and the periods of arrival and sailing properly adjusted to prevent unnecessary delay, there is little doubt that the passage between Bombay and Falmouth, which is four months by the Cape, might be shortened very speedily to six weeks, and ultimately perhaps to one month.—*Scotsman*.

REVOLUTIONARY VICTIMS IN FRANCE.

Account of the victims of the first French Revolution, from the statements of the Republican Prudhomme.

Nobles	1,278
Noble women	750
Wives of labourers and of artisans	1,467
Religieuses	350
Priests	1,335
Common persons (not noble)	13,623
Guillotined by sentence of the Revolutionary Tribunal	18,603
Women died of premature childbirth	3,400
In childbirth from grief	348
Women killed in La Vendee	15,000
Children killed in La Vendee	22,000
Men killed in La Vendee	900,000
Victims under Carriere, at Nantes	32,000
Of whom were Children shot	500
Children drowned	1,500
Women shot	264
Women drowned	500
Priests shot	300
Priests drowned	460
Nobles drowned	1,400
Artizans drowned	5,300
Victims at Lyons	31,000
Total	1,030,954

It is in an especial manner remarkable in this dismal catalogue, how large a proportion of the victims of the Revolution were persons in the middling and lower ranks of life. The priests and nobles destroyed at Nantes are only 2160, while the infants drowned and shot are 2000, the women 764, and the artisans 5300! So rapidly, in revolutionary convulsions, does the career of cruelty reach the lower orders, and so widespread is the carnage dealt out to them compared with that which they have sought to inflict on their superiors.—*Alison's History of the French Revolution*.

DEATH OF LANDER, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

Another victim has fallen in Africa—Richard Lander, the enterprising traveller, is dead! He died at Fernando Po, January 31, in consequence of wounds received in a skirmish with the natives on the banks of the New River. Three of his crew shared the fate of their leader, and six others were dangerously wounded. The following particulars of his melancholy end are given in a letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Fernando Po, dated Feb. 6, 1834:—"You will be sorry to be informed of the death of Richard Lander, who left this place some weeks since in the Craven cutter belonging to the company, taking with him a long-boat I let with him for the purpose. On his arrival at the Nunn he left the cutter, and proceeded up the river in the boat with about L.400 worth of goods to join the iron steam-boat, which he had sent up the river a few weeks before; she was to proceed about 300 miles up to a small island which he had purchased from the king, and where he had a factory. They had proceeded about 100 miles up, the current being strong against them. They were in good spirits, tracking the boat along shore, when they were fired on from the bush; three men were killed and four wounded; Mr Lander was one of the latter. They had a canoe of their own, and at the time they were fired on, the boat was aground; and to save themselves, they were obliged to leap into the canoe, and make the best of their way; they were immediately followed by five or six war canoes, full of men, keeping up a continued fire for five hours, until it got dark, when they lost sight of them; they arrived here on the 27th ult. Mr Lander expired this morning. The ball entered near his hip, and worked down to the thick of the thigh. It was a most malicious and treacherous attack. Mr Lander told me that they were Bonny, Brass, and Benin canoes; so that, from these circumstances, I am of opinion that some of the slavers, or other Europeans, have been the promoters of this murderous affair. Colonel Nicolls has forwarded a statement of the transaction to government; and if proper steps are taken, the whole must be brought to light. Mr Lander's clothes and papers are all lost."

THE SOUTH POLE.

The best geographers believe, and recent discoveries confirm the hypothesis, in the existence of a large southern continent forming a circle of ten or twelve degrees radius, the centre of which is the south pole. This land is of course the abode of all those animals selected by Providence in the icy regions. An enterprising mercantile house of this town proposes to send a vessel, well calculated and properly equipped, to make the interesting voyage of circumnavigating the above circle, thereby to determine the above fact of its existence or otherwise. The command of this vessel is to be bestowed upon the Tasmanian Cook, Captain Stein. If any man has a right to assume the mantle of that illustrious seaman, it is the gentleman we have named; if alone in respect to his voyage round the world in a sloop of thirty tons, the whole crew composed of himself and five men, not one of the latter being able to read or write, and without even a dose of medicine on board, and himself only twenty-two years old, his own merits having obtained him the command of a ship at the age of eighteen. We understand Captain Stein proposes to proceed due south from our land's end, in which case he will in all probability reach the icy region in a week or ten days; and then should he not fall in with the supposed continent, by proceeding eastward in short degrees of longitude he will soon be enabled, although of course subject to much peril, and with great deprivations in such a climate, to reach the ascertained land. Were such an expedition as this about to be undertaken at home, all the newspapers, metropolitan and provincial, would ring with it, and with the history of the preparations of double bows, furred coats, seven-fold blankets, preserved meats, concentrated soup, &c. &c. Here Captain Stein proceeds with only the common preparation for an ordinary voyage.—*Austral-Asiatic Review*, 29th October.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

An exceedingly pleasant book, in two volumes, has just been published by Mr H. D. Inglis, descriptive of these delightful islands, which are now the resort of many families who have retired with small incomes, for whose residence they are said to be well adapted. But to many others besides persons of this class, these islands are full of interest, and we beg to recommend the present work to very general perusal. These islands belong to Great Britain, though lying in the British Channel, within a few hours' sail of the coast of France, and possess a population of 65,000 souls. They are eight in number—Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and four of a smaller size. The advantages of the Channel Islands as a place of residence may be thus enumerated:—The climate is genial, especially for consumptive patients; English society, or something very closely approaching it, can be had without English taxation—this is all. The rent of land is fully as high as in England; but tithes is the only deduction after rent. House-rent is very much higher than in secluded towns at home; but then, there are no poor-rates, no house or window duties. Mr Inglis concludes that the prices of the more substantial necessities, such as meat, bread, poultry, eggs, cheese (butter is an exception), are not by any means lower than in many places in England, or even than in London itself. The gain is upon commodities subject to excise or custom duties. All the articles which come under the head of grocery—tea, sugar, coffee, spices, preserves, and fruits for the table or the dessert—are far cheaper; so are wines and spirits; and the same observation applies to furniture, especially of the more ornamental kind, wages being lower, and the materials imported duty-free.—"The general aspect of Jersey is wooded fertility; and the general character of its scenery is beauty. The scenery, even upon the coast, nowhere rises into the sublime; and although some of its vallies and coves exhibit glimpses of the picturesque, beauty and softness are the prevailing features. One would scarcely expect to find, in an island hardly forty miles in circumference, any great diversity of scenery, or variety of surface; upon which, indeed, the former is dependent. But Jersey is every where undulating, broken into hollows and acclivities, and intersected by numerous vallies, generally running north and south; most of them watered by a rivulet, and as rife in beauty as wood, pasturage, orchard, a tinkling stream, and glimpses of the sea, can make them. There is one picturesque feature which enters into every view in Jersey: it is, that the trunks of the trees are, I may say without exception, entirely covered with ivy; which not only adds to the beauty of the scenery when the trees are in leaf, but which greatly softens the sterility of a winter prospect, and gives a certain greenness to the landscape throughout the year. Nor is the luxuriant growth of the ivy in Jersey confined to the trees: it covers the banks by the wayside, creeps over the walls, and even climbs upon the rocks by the sea-shore. About two miles to the east of St Helier's, there are several elevated rocks, the bases of which are washed at high water; and which, higher up, are entirely overgrown with ivy; and from the natural outline of these rocks, and their green covering, they have all the appearance of ruins.—Although the business of life in Alderney is not to heap up wealth, and although profuseness is more common than parsimony, it is impossible to spend much. With the exception of the governor, nobody spends L.300 per annum; and among the most respectable

classes, the more usual expenditure is from L.100, L.150 per annum. Even this limited expenditure can command a great deal in Alderney. A tolerable house may be had for L.10, or at the most L.15, year. Meat and poultry are both somewhat under Guernsey prices; and the article of dress costs little, where nobody thinks of dress, and where there are no critics on the cut of a coat, and where the millin has no customers. There is no doubt emulation in Alderney, however, as well as elsewhere: and a smart bonnet, though home-made, will doubtless create sensation in the street, or in the church of St Ann. There are a few English residents in Alderney—of course on half pay—who contrive to vegetate in this remote spot, apart from the din of the world, and on solicitous to get through life on the pittance which they have earned in the service of their country. The chief resource of those who are not wholly occupied with agricultural pursuits, and who belong to the upper class, is the club. There, at most hours of the day, little coteries of the male population of Alderney may be found, smoking, drinking brandy and water, and talking of such topics as island events afford, or if a mail chance to have arrived, of the events that agitate larger communities. Reading is almost unknown. There is not a library or a book society in the island—and but few books." Mr Inglis observes, that those who only live in what is called "life"—who place their happiness in plays and concerts, raffles and promenades, ought not to think of a residence in the Channel Islands.

THE NEW SCHOOL OF NOVEL-WRITING.

Of late, our novel and romance writers seem to have been sadly in want of subjects and plots whereon to engage their pens. "High Life," with its ladies of quality, princes, and knights of the garter, appear to have grown somewhat stale; the middle ranks of society having long since been pronounced vulgar, are useless for hero and heroines; and shepherds, shepherdesses, and holiday peasantry, have appeared so frequently as dramatic personages, that they can no longer furnish a single bit of "character." As for monks, abbots, daggers, corridors, a midnight bells, they were a drug thirty years since. What then, is to be done? Why, search the Newgate Calendar, to be sure. There lies a fund, a perfect mine of character. Rake up from oblivion a Eugene Aram, a Captain James Hind, the Golden Farmer, and Dick Turpin even give sixteen-stringed Jack, and, though last, not least, the infamous Burke, a chance of once more astonishing the world with their exploits. Never mind that these worthy personages finished their interesting career upon the gallows,—the gallows is a capital new idiom to play off upon sentimental readers—a happy termination to a piece variegated with slang, robbery, and murder. To the Newgate Calendar, then, our novelists and romancers have had the good taste to come; and the elegant hot-pressed trash of New Burlington Street promises to be puffd into the place of the once popular nonsense of the Minerva press. With regard to the wretched productions of this new school of novel-writing, we beg, in a particular manner, to put respectful families and others, who have no taste for depravity, their guard against a work, just published, entitled "Rookwood," by a Mr Ainsworth; and, in doing so, cannot expose its character better than in the language of that exceedingly acute weekly paper, the *Dispatch*. The editor informs his readers that he has abstained from reviewing the work, "because, while he cannot but respect the talents of the author, he does not choose to extend the circulation of a book which certainly of a mischievous tendency, as it invests a ruffianly murderer and robber with a chivalrous character utterly undeserved, and, in fact, entirely false. But we are informed (he continues) that this work is pronounced in the fashionable slang of the day, 'a love of books,' that it is perused with admiration by the high classes, and that some of its scenes are about to be dramatised, we feel called upon to take some notice of a literary prostitution which deforms the pages of one of the cleverest works we have perused for a long time. We are sorry that Mr Ainsworth should have chosen the drunken and even dastardly scoundrel Dick Turpin, a highwayman—a wretch stained with almost every crime that can disgrace humanity—as one of the heroes of his tale. The ride of Turpin from London to York, which Mr Ainsworth has described in such glowing, and, indeed, poetical style, and on which he has wasted powers that should have been devoted to something really worthy of the pen of a man of genius, is a very doubtful even which rests on no authority whatever; and even had it been performed, as described, on a single horse, which is there to admire in the tale of a scoundrel outlaw torturing a noble animal to death, to save his own rascally carcass from the gallows? This Turpin, whom we are now taught by Mr Ainsworth to admire as a knight of chivalry, was a native of Essex, a butcher by trade, who commenced his career of plunder by stealing sheep and oxen, which he slaughtered in his own house. Being detected in this species of roguery by the tracing of some hides which he had sold to some persons in London, he next turned smuggler—then deer-stealer, and soon after became a burglar. Breaking into the house of a decrepit old lady at Loughton, some of the gang were inclined to believe her assertion that she had no money; but Turpin, with his own hands, actually placed the helpless lady on the fire, and held her there till the horrible tortures she was enduring compelled her to disclose where the property was concealed. After several other acts of burglary, accompanied, as is usual among such wretches, by beastly drunkenness, Turpin became a highwayman, and robbed many persons, in connection with another ruffian named King; yet when a resolute gentleman named Bayes seized this King, Turpin, in his trepidation, shot his friend instead of Bayes, and then rode off, suffering his bosom friend and associate to be captured.

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a single man. King died about a week afterwards, pronouncing Turpin as a coward. What a thing for the hero of a fashionable novel! Turpin murdered a man in a pine-forest, but was at length happily brought to justice, and hanged at York for horse-stealing, April 7th, 39. Now, is it not degrading to men of learning and genius to debase their talents by enlarging on the apocryphal exploits of a brutal wretch like this, and to write songs too, full of the cant phrases and vulgar slang which thieves have invented for the purpose of concealing their schemes of depredation without being understood by any casual listener? 'Tis a vile pandering to a praved taste."

May 1. The Senate of the University of Glasgow unanimously elected Sir Archibald Campbell of Succoth, Bart. Dean of Faculty for the ensuing year.

Extension List.—The following members for Scotland voted for Strutt's amendment, "that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the pensions charged on the civil list, and on the consolidated fund."—J. Abercromby, A. Bannerman, Captain J. Dunlop, J. Ewing, R. C. Fergusson, W. D. Gillon, A. Johnstone, J. Maxwell, J. A. Murray, L. Oliphant, R. A. Oswald, J. Oswald, H. Parnell, R. Pringle, Sir D. Sandford, General Sharpe, G. Blair, Sir M. S. Stewart, R. Wallace, Captain J. Wemyss.

Parliamentary.—Minority of Scotch members who voted for Mr. Tennison's motion for leave to bring in a bill to shorten the duration of Parliaments.—J. Abercromby, Admiral Adams, Bannerman, Captain J. Dunlop, J. Ewing, Sir R. Fergusson, R. C. Fergusson, W. D. Gillon, Col. L. Hay, J. Marshall, J. W. Maxwell, L. Oliphant, R. A. Oswald, J. Oswald, Sir H. Parnell, Ross, Gen. Sharpe, G. Sinclair, Sir M. S. Stewart, Lord J. Stuart, R. Wallace.

Church Rates.—List of Scotch members who voted in the minority of 141, on Monday the 21st of April, against granting the sum of £250,000 sterling per annum, out of the general revenues of the country, for maintaining and repairing the buildings of the established Episcopal Church of England.—Lord Dalmeny, J. Ewing, R. C. Fergusson, W. D. Gillon, R. Oswald, Gen. Sharpe, R. Wallace.

Mr Galt.—We are happy to record a circumstance that redounds to the honour of the present government. They have come to the determination of granting a pension to Mr Galt, and have authorised him to draw immediately for £200 on the Treasury. The politics of this distinguished individual have always been in opposition to those of the present administration.—*Morning Post.*

The government have, it is understood, granted the widow of Richard Lander a pension of £70 a-year. This, also, is a judicious administration of the national funds, and will serve to encourage future attempts at discovery in Africa.

Abduction.—A curious case of abduction took place in London, a few days since. A Mr Gee, a lawyer, was conveyed into a carriage, on pretence of some professional business, and set down at a house in York Street, Commercial-road, where he was forced into a dungeon under ground, chained, and his feet tied with cords to a post. He, however, found means to extricate himself, and make his escape. It appears he had the management of a large sum of money, the property of a lady, and her friends wishing a part of it, took this method of getting at it. They forced him to sign a check on his banker for £800, which, however, he got liberated in time to stop the payment of.

There are about four hundred and fifty different trades carried on in London. The shoemakers are the most numerous class, and the tailors the next; the former, at an average of twenty years of age, amounting to 16,502, and the latter to 14,552. The carpenters amount to 13,208, and if the cabinetmakers are included, to 19,629. The bakers, butchers, bricklayers, and blacksmiths, come next; but they average little more than a third of those trades.

London and Birmingham Railway.—We understand that the purchase of land for this railway is proceeding very favourably, the company in the first instance taking of that land which is immediately required for the works. The promptitude with which the third call is being paid (upwards of £105,000, we are told, having been received since the 15th of April) shows that ample means are at the command of the directors, and is a striking evidence of the stability of the body of proprietors.—*Birmingham Journal.*

Irish Elections.—Mr Jacob, a repealer, has been returned for Dungarvan; but a petition against his election, on the ground of bribery, corruption, ineligibility, and violence, is to be presented. Mr Western, a reformer and anti-repealer, has been returned for Monaghan.

Whaling.—Captain Kendrew, of the Ann Elizabeth of London, has taken with him, on a whaling voyage to the South Seas, several bottles of highly concentrated prussic acid, with which he intends to charge the balloons for the speedier destruction of whales.

The Medical Gazette mentions a case of hydrophobia at Bordeaux, which was cured by copious bleeding and draughts of strong vinegar, which the patient, a female, swallowed, when the sight of water threw her into convulsions.

Dorlodot, a glass manufacturer at Anzin, in France, has invented a species of glass tile, of great solidity and transparency, which, it is thought, may be substituted, with much advantage, in all cases where skylights are now employed.

Deaf, but not Dumb.—The Abbe Jamet, director of the hospital of Bon Sauveur, lately exhibited at the academy of sciences, a deaf youth, whom he had so successfully taught as to render him capable of speaking with tolerable correctness. Many members of the academy addressed the youth through the medium of his learned instructor, and put questions to him regarding his age and the course of his studies, all of which he answered without the least hesitation. The tone of his voice had not striking, not to say unnatural effect, and would seem to issue from an automaton, but for the motion of his chest, and the play of the organs of articulation. M. Jamet entered into some details explanatory of the manner in which this extraordinary result had been attained. His practice was first to draw on paper, and trace out a tongue in all the necessary positions for the emission of different sounds. Many of these, especially the nasal sounds, he had great difficulty in teaching his pupil. It took him six months to master the quid *Ps*; and it is observable that this is the sound

which he pronounces with the least distinctness. The youth is so entirely deaf as not to even hear the loudest thunder; but when a carriage passes through the street, he says he perceives a noise beneath his feet. He is the nephew of Cardinal Latre, is eighteen years of age, and has a countenance expressive of much intelligence.—*Athenaeum.*

A novel operation has been performed in Philadelphia, under the direction of Drs Jackson and Draper, of that place, by the internal application of leeches by means of silver tubes being passed down the throat of a gentleman who was afflicted with what is termed "throat consumption." The result was satisfactory.—*American paper.*

SCOTLAND.

PERTSHIRE ELECTION.

The election of a member of Parliament for Perthshire, in the room of Lord Ormelie, who had acceded to the peerage, as notified in our last paper, took place on the 1st and 2d of May; the candidates being Sir Geo. Murray, in the Conservative interest, and Mr Robert Græme, advocate, lately appointed to a seat at the Treasury Board, and of course a ministerialist. This election, which was contested with extraordinary keenness, and excited very considerable interest among all parties, was at length decided in favour of Sir George Murray; 1464 voters having polled for him, and 1267 for Mr Græme—majority for Sir George, 197. In consequence of the result of this election, the newspapers of a conservative character have been loud in their exultation, and have declared that the constituency of Perthshire have earned to themselves unfading honour, and deserve the gratitude of the country for their votes on the present occasion; while the liberal papers are equally downcast, and allege that the agricultural constituency were obliged to vote in such a way to please their landlords, and that, therefore, there is now an obvious necessity for voting by ballot. In whatever manner this election was carried, the result has created a considerable sensation in Scotland, and must have been felt as a blow by the present administration.

EDINBURGH AND LEITH ELECTIONS.

While the eyes and thoughts of the public were still directed to the subject of the Perthshire contest, an incident occurred which turned the attention of all towards the metropolis. Lord Craigie, an aged Lord of Session, had an apoplectic fit upon Saturday, April 26, and he expired on Friday, the 2d of May. In consequence of his lordship's death, a vacancy occurred in the bench of the College of Justice. The ordinary routine would have been to have raised the Lord Advocate Jeffrey to the bench; but, for very weighty reasons, it seems to have appeared dangerous for the government to confer this honour on his lordship. As this will most likely form a remarkable subject of after inquiry, we shall explain it. By the acceptance of the function of a Lord of Session, the Lord Advocate would have had to vacate his seat in Parliament, which would have left Edinburgh open to a contested election resembling that of Perthshire. As Mr J. A. Murray, member for the Leith, Portobello, and Musselburgh district, was expected to be appointed Lord Advocate in the room of Francis Jeffrey, his acceptance of this government office would have caused him to vacate his seat, and hence there was a double danger of a contested election. There can be no doubt but this view of the matter was taken by the administration, as well as by Jeffrey and Murray; for the singular course was adopted of canvassing Edinburgh and Leith while yet no appointment to place and no vacation of seats had occurred. The first symptom of electioneering appeared, by Mr Murray arriving in Edinburgh, and immediately commencing his canvass; and the citizens immediately concluded that the anticipated alterations were about to take place, if they had not already occurred. On Saturday evening, May 10, Mr Murray presented himself to a public meeting at Leith, and as a species of palliation of the anomaly of his proceedings, he, on this and other occasions, stated that his only object was to ascertain the electors' opinion as to the manner in which he had discharged his duties, and that he had done so from hearing that a canvass had already begun in the district! After the first of these announcements, an active canvass commenced betwixt Mr Murray and Mr Aitchison, jun. of Drummore, the latter in the Conservative interest, and who had retired from the contest at the previous election.

Edinburgh became now also agitated with electioneering schemes, although, as above stated, no vacancy was announced. The supporters of the Ministry at first nominated and put forward Sir J. C. Hobhouse, the rejected member for Westminster, but this gentleman having declined to stand, they next brought into the field Sir John Campbell, Attorney-General of England, and who had recently been rejected by the electors of Dudley, on his entering office. In opposition to Sir John, the late Lord Provost Learmonth came forward as a candidate in the Conservative interest, and James Aytoun, advocate, on the Radical reforming side. The conflicting claims of these candidates have divided the sentiments of the inhabitants of Edinburgh in a very remarkable manner; chiefly from the circumstance of neither being exactly such as the parties to which they belonged entirely approved of. While the character and talents of Sir John Campbell met with no objection, it was remarked that he did not understand the complicated condition of the affairs of Edinburgh, and many persons conceived that his having been put forward in so singular a manner before a vacancy occurred, showed a want of a manly straightforwardness in the government party. As for Mr Learmonth, he put himself forward on the plea that he was well acquainted with the local affairs, although, in this respect, he has certainly no reason to boast; for, on his leaving the office of Lord Provost, he represented that the revenues of the town for the last year surmounted the expenditure, which was not the case; the excess of expenditure during the last year of his administration having in reality been betwixt four and five thousand pounds. Mr

Learmonth was also known as having always been an inveterate supporter of abuses. With regard to Mr Aytoun, a large number of the more liberal electors considered he wanted the ability and clear-sighted views necessary for a member of Parliament, although to none could be given greater credit for frank expression of opinion, and exceeding honesty of intention. On Saturday the 17th, a very numerous meeting of the electors of the city was held in the Waterloo Rooms, the Lord Provost Spittal in the chair, when Sir John, in a lengthened speech, delivered his sentiments on various important topics, and it was carried by acclamation that he was a fit and proper person to represent the city. A similar public meeting was previously held by the supporters of Mr Learmonth; and, on the evening of Monday the 19th, Mr Aytoun attended a crowded meeting of those who were to support him, also in the Waterloo Rooms, and delivered his sentiments to the satisfaction of those present.

May 20. All doubts about the probable vacancy in the representation of Edinburgh and Leith are now completely set at rest by the elevation of Mr Jeffrey to the bench, and the consequent appointment of Mr J. A. Murray to the office of Lord Advocate. Canvassing has therefore now commenced in good earnest; and as the new writs have been issued, and the elections fixed for next week, the comparative strength of each of the parties will very soon be put to a decisive test.

THE REJECTION OF DELEGATE ELDERS.

The formation of town-councils in Scotland, by means of popular elections, has led to a circumstance which may prove dangerous to the church establishment. The town-councils have a right to delegate elders to sit in the General Assembly, and there is now therefore a chance of these civic bodies appointing men favourable to the views of the dissenters. Hitherto, any kind of persons were made elders, and got themselves to be sent to the Assembly, for political or other purposes quite unconnected with religion. But as these individuals were conservative in principle, the anomaly of Episcopalians, or perhaps "practical heathens," sitting in a deliberative Presbyterian church-court, was little regarded. The matter has now, however, begun to attract notice, and create alarm in the church. As the votes of elders could perhaps almost overbalance those of the clerical members, it is plain that through this crevice an arrow might be directed which would very materially wound the ecclesiastical fabric. Under impressions of this nature, Mr Aytoun (the radical candidate for Edinburgh) has had an appointment as delegate elder from Kinghorn rejected by the presbytery of the bounds, on the plea that he holds opinions inimical to the welfare of the establishment. A similar instance has elsewhere occurred, and it is likely that this very important question will create some stir in the present General Assembly, to which there is an appeal. The church of Scotland, in its head court, may now and subsequently try to keep out elders who do not approve of the connection between church and state; but it will hardly be able to endure this siege with ultimate success, for, inasmuch as it is necessarily composed of the people, it must advance along with the sentiments of the people. As for rejecting delegates, that is out of its power, provided the said delegates live in conformity with the standards of the church; and if such a rule is enforced, three-fourths of the present admitted elders will require to vacate their seats.

EDINBURGH CLERGY AND CHURCH TAX.

The Town Council of Edinburgh, after an immense deal of discussion, not of the most pleasant kind, has at length framed a bill to remedy the grievances connected with the city churches and annuity tax, and which government engaged to introduce during May into the House of Commons. The following are the heads of this proposed bill:—The number of clergy to be reduced from eighteen to thirteen, as vacancies occur by death. The sums payable to the different clergymen to be fixed and permanent, and to be £530 yearly to each, being the average amount received by them for the last five years, and £500 to each of their successors in office. The revenue derived from the rents of the city churches (in so far as these may be found to be the property of the community) to be applied solely to ecclesiastical purposes. The sum to be levied as annuity tax to be no longer six per cent. on the properties liable to such tax, but to be so much only as, with the free proceeds of the seat-rents, and the proceeds of the dues from Leith harbour and Port Hopetoun and other funds, as at present levied for the clergy, shall be sufficient to provide the sum of £580 to each of the present established clergymen, and £500 to each of those hereafter appointed. The amount to be levied on the inhabitants to be rated by the police assessment. The whole sum to be so raised as annuity tax shall belong to the established clergy; and it shall be lawful for them, by their collector, to pursue for and recover the annuity tax hereby made payable. That no member of the College of Justice shall be entitled to any exemption from the annuity tax, or from any other tax within the city, in respect of his being such member.—This bill does not please all parties of reformers, but it has been very generally approved of, and, if carried into effect, would most likely save the Church of Scotland from very serious injury, if not total destruction. This, however, is not seen by the members of the established church, and their opposition may very materially alter the features of the bill. All right-thinking persons in the metropolis are exceedingly anxious that a measure such as the above should put an end to the ferment upon this very vexatious subject.

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POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

There can be more clear, and yet nothing appearing less thought of, than that Great Britain is now approaching some great crisis, or revolution, to describe it in the most gentle terms, some change in the constitution of its government. We are not by means experiencing "the torrent's smoothness dash below;" we are shooting along a series of steps, foretelling the more abrupt descent down which we are about to be precipitated. It may be that the elections about to take place will be attended with violence either to persons or property; but that no alteration, exceeding all that has taken place in the grand change of the monarchical principle of 1688, is about to happen, no man who looks carefully at the passing events and circumstances, and studies the mood of the majority of the British people, can fail to observe.

During the whole period of the agitation for the Reform bill, it was studiously promulgated by the friends of that measure, and generally believed, to the surprise, by the people, that it was a measure necessary for restoring the representative part of the constitution to its ancient and just balance. The influence of the peers in that branch of the legislature was disclaimed against as the chief evil; and every one seemed to conclude that all would be right in the constitution, if that influence were only got rid of. It never seemed to strike any one that to strip off a fraction of aristocratic influence from one side, while an integer was left in another, was an unsatisfactory. Except in one respect, the Houses of Lords and Commons were known to be equal in power, and every body must have been aware that, if the latter become as liberal as possible, all its bills excepting money bills, were liable to be rejected by the former. But in the excitement which then prevailed, these considerations were overlooked by the great mass of thinkers in this country, and were only remembered to some who observed from a distance. They were pointed out by the North American Review, in an article which was not perhaps so agreeable to the feelings as to the enemies of Parliamentary reform. "You are eager," such was the reasoning of this able reviewer, "to purify your House of Representatives; but you overlook, however, the existence of a Senate, which is in no respect representative. We hear you are all out vehemently about nomination boroughs, which only form a part of your lower house; but we never hear you say a word of a house which is nominated altogether, and which seems to us totally inconsistent with any degree or kind of representation. Their aim at once at a thoroughly representative legislature, or let your real masters, the peers, continue to have their influence in the lower house, which, as far as we can discern, is of little importance either to them or to yourselves."

The reasoning of the American writer was not in the least respect good; but his very errors might have served a Briton into juster views than any he had previously entertained, of what is styled "the British constitution." This thing, if it can be so called, has never been supposed, by politicians of nearly every order, to possess some peculiar and most felicitous merit of a triple character; both as a whole, and in its several parts, it was looked upon as excellent, no one being more than that the representative house would be really entitled to that appellation. The truth is, however, there never was any properly representative part in the constitution: taken in the whole the constitution was an oligarchy, with a part bearing the title of representative, but never intended to be so in spirit. The reform bill proceeded entirely

upon a misapprehension, either real or assumed; and there cannot be the slightest doubt that it disorganised, instead of repairing, the constitution. It engrafted a perfect representative system upon a stock entirely different in character, and evidently incompatible; and we have now two alien systems strangely united, or pretended to be united, in one. Either the former unique constitution—an anomaly which had grown up by accident—ought to have been retained, or men, in making the change, should have made up their minds to further changes. Those who sincerely believed that a new House of Commons could consist with an ancient monarchy and aristocracy, are yet destined, we fear, for a serious waking from the dream they have so vainly cherished. The event will probably gratify the secret expectations of some, while the understandings of most will be self-condemned.

No one can reasonably doubt this, who sees all the elements of our present position. The majority of Tory peers is understood to be at least sixty; these stand like a granite wall to prevent the passage of every measure of reformation and supposed improvement, which the House of Commons, under the pressure of the people, may send up to them. The Commons, on the other hand, are so liberal, that, even upon the ticklish question of what is called church property, Earl Grey says there are 416 out of 658 members willing to go on with the spirit of the age. As well try to bind the clouds to the earth, as think there can long be a connection between bodies so different as these. The Ministers seem to hope that they will be able to satisfy the people on most of the great questions, without bridling up the House of Lords into its full powers of opposition; but these statesmen act so much from motives of expediency, and encounter such strange accidents in their course, that we cannot be assured of their ever looking on any occasion beyond the passing day. Nor are reasons wanting for a totally different conclusion. The chief matters in which the people—by which we mean the great mass of the middle and lower orders—wish to see reformations, and appear determined to effect them, are—the church establishment, dissenting disabilities, the expenses and other regulations of justice, the corn-laws, restrictions on commerce, unequal taxation, the duration of Parliaments, taxes on information and knowledge, and pensions. Just as certain as it is that the people will not be satisfied without large concessions on these subjects, is it that the House of Peers, independent as it is of popular control, and interested in conservatism both on general and on special grounds, will refuse to grant them. The will of the house must, of course, in some way or other, be thrust aside; and the only question that remains is, will they sullenly await the blow that must be dealt to them, or will they, by a giving way against their well-known inclinations, deprive themselves of all appearance of legislative authority, and thereby sign their own virtual, if not real, resignation? We have much reason to believe that the former alternative will be chosen: this proud senate will wait passively, like the purpled fathers of Rome, till the invaders of their privileges come to push them from their seats; they feel that they will be serving both their honour and their interest to meet the popular demands with a conscientious refusal, and put their opponents to the difficulty of making the first departure from constitutional practice. If they do so, the privileges of their order may suffer the more, but their personal dignity, and their historical character, will suffer the less.

Such a change as this—the effectuating of the representative system—can hardly be expected to take place without a greater agitation of the public mind

than any which we have heretofore known, accompanied, if not by actual violence, at least by a disruption of many of the social ties, and no little misery to that order upon which misery in such cases always falls first. Unpleasing, however, as the prospect may be, it ought to be contemplated steadily, and even at this hour some efforts might be made to avert it.

If the Lords and the People could be brought to an understanding as to each other's views, some hope might be indulged of a respite, if not an absolute reprieve, to the constitution. One thing, we think, is seen imperfectly by their lordships. They do not discern the distinction between agitation for redress of external and accidental grievances, and agitation for alterations in the government. The whole are put under one category, and hence much mischief arises. Alterations in old and rickety institutions, which the sense of the community has demanded for years, are mistaken for a disposition to overthrow the whole fabric of the state, and out of the ruins to carve new systems. We conscientiously believe, after much study of the public mind, that, though the desire of alterations of the former kind is a feeling almost as strong and uncontrollable as it is universal, there is little solicitude for radical changes in the constitution. If the people were gratified on the points which we have enumerated above, we believe it to be likely that the new House of Commons would be permitted to settle down quietly in a connection—awkward, perhaps, but still fast—with the fragments of the old constitution; and that the system of King, Lords, and Commons, might yet exist for many a long day. The great argument of the Conservativists is, that the more concession that is made, the more lively becomes the spirit of demand, and the less easy is it to resist it. But how stands the case? The people began a few years ago to ask for reforms in a great number of institutions: there was a certain amount of what they considered *wrong*, which they wished to convert into *right*. If it could be shown that all which they originally asked was granted, and that they then brought in claims altogether new, there would be grounds for the allegation of the Conservativists; but, in reality, the case has been that of a debtor whose claim was originally twenty shillings, who has got half a crown to account, and who is still calling out for the remaining seventeen and sixpence. Till the whole has been paid, there can be no peace. The utmost that can be said against the reformers is, that they have employed the first instalment in prosecuting for the balance; and in this there is nothing strange, much less immoral. However, this is not nearly so much the point at issue, as whether the people, by squaring the Irish church and a few other matters with what they consider common sense, will be the more likely, thereafter, to subvert the government. Assuredly there are few unsophisticated intellects which would decide that such a consummation was probable. It must appear to most that the House of Lords is rather endangered than defended by the antiquated walls behind which it is endeavouring to ensconce itself: as the native Americans were slaughtered by the Spaniards, for the sake of a few paltry ornaments which they did not know to surrender, so are the peers likely to perish on account of things which they would lose little by giving up; and compared with which their existence as a house is as gold to dross. The peers may be assured that the suppression of their house is an idea regarded with complacency by very few individuals in the country, and which hardly ever occurs to the imagination of any one, except when forced into notice by some ungracious obstruction on their part to the progress of

those subordinate reforms, on which, we repeat, the people have set their hearts. Is it not worth while, seeing that an unavoidable destruction lies in one course, to make a trial of the other, which offers what we think a good chance, and what no one can deny to be a chance, of avoiding the evil in contemplation?

The people, on the other hand, may be reminded that a change in the constitution of our government and legislature, however apparently to the better, will hardly produce all the advantages that may be expected from it. There is an element in the question which they perhaps are hardly aware of, but which nevertheless has been proved on many striking occasions to exist: this is, the greater ability of an old government, though of unpopular constitution, to allow liberty to the subjects, than a new one, of however popular construction. The security which the first acquires from the prestige of antiquity, allows of its acting with indifference respecting popular manifestations; while the critical condition of the other—the *novitas regni*, to use a phrase, here more expressive than in the work of the Roman poet where it was first used—renders it suspicious of every movement of the people, and obliges it to trench itself round with laws unfavourable to liberty. It is from this cause that the present government of France is more despotic than that which preceded the revolution of 1830: a stronger coercive power is assumed, in order to protect the state from farther revolutions, and the great mass of the better citizens evidently acquiesce in the expedient, from a sense of its necessity, though they must no doubt be disappointed at finding the freedom they sought in 1830 thus elude their grasp. The people, then, before urging on a revolution, would do well to work this element into their calculations. The advice is given them by one who has endeavoured, in a spirit of candour, to divest himself of political prepossessions, and who has no interest, beyond that of an ordinary member of the commonwealth, in directing the current of events to any particular issue. It is not impossible that, for the sake of improvement on some minor points, they may deteriorate their condition on one of transcendent importance; for the sake of an improved legislature, they may subject themselves to a worse executive. The evils complained of, however adverse they may be to the spirit of truth and justice, yet press very little on the personal condition, comfort, and fortune, of any member of the community: we may, therefore, be at least deliberate in the business of their removal, and take due care that, in forcing them off, we do not subject ourselves to a worse evil. Far be it from the present writer to dispute what seems the general opinion respecting the reforms alluded to; he would only hope that a better thing—the present mild executive—may not be sacrificed in obtaining them.

Foreign History.

FRANCE.

THE Chamber of Deputies was dissolved on the 25th of May, and the new one is convoked for the 20th of August: M. Dupin, the late president, has taken the opportunity to pay a scientific visit to England. The state of the French funds betokens increasing confidence in the present state of things; the three per cents., which eighteen months ago were at 68, are now at 80.

A very important alteration is about to be made in the commercial regulations of France. In terms of an amendment, by the Chamber of Deputies, to the budget of receipts, M. Duchatel, the new minister of commerce, lately laid before the Council of Trade the draught of a royal ordinance, by which it is proposed to permit the importation into France, from the 1st of September next, of the following articles—cotton-twist, wool-twist, shawls, laces of all kinds, silk handkerchiefs, iron cables, watch-work, Russian leather, lead, potash, rum, rack, and ratafia. The Council of Trade approved of the measure proposed by the minister, and recommended that the duties to be levied on cotton-twist shall be fixed at seven francs per kilogramme on the single thread, and eight francs on the twist of all descriptions of make. The ordinance has accordingly been issued. "By the experiment of the admission of cotton-twist, the question must at length be set at rest as to whether or not the French manufacturer, the French consumer and exporter, and the state, will be benefited by that measure in a greater degree than by the system of contraband trade in the article, hitherto pursued; because no cotton cloths of French manufacture have ever been able to equal those of England, Germany, and Switzerland, without the use of foreign twist. It is also contemplated to lower the duties on various raw materials; but the ordinance to this effect will not be issued until after the elections.

In these measures may be perceived some of the practical results of the exertions of the commissioners employed by the governments of France and England, "to ascertain as clearly and exactly as possible from the documents and information which either government can command, what is the present state of the trade of the two countries; to examine how it is affected by the tariffs; how far their provisions are rendered inoperative by the smuggler; and how, with regard to existing interests, and the obstacles they must necessarily create to the introduction of a better system, a change in favour of a freer communication can be effected." These were the instruc-

tions of Mr Poulett Thompson to Mr Villiers and Dr Bowring, the British commissioners, in 1831. The French commissioners, one of whom was M. Duchatel (now minister of commerce), received a similar charge from their government. These gentlemen performed the duties entrusted to them with unusual assiduity, ability, and success. No power was given to them to negotiate treaties, but they were enabled to perform a more useful service to their respective countries. They were authorised to apply to the best sources of information for facts and arguments, which must sooner or later have their due weight on the public mind, and lead to the formation of correct views of commercial policy. When men are convinced that their real interest would be promoted by an unrestricted trading intercourse, the downfall of the prohibitory system must speedily ensue. The labours of the commissioners in this respect have been eminently useful in France.

An excellent arrangement has been made between the British and French post-offices, which will give great facilities to the exchange of newspapers between the two countries. English newspapers are to pass through France by the post, free of charge, and French newspapers through England on the same terms. As the English government has a profit of threepence farthing by the stamp duty, on every paper sent abroad, the French government, in order to be on something like a footing of equality, is to charge an inland postage of four sous, or twopence on each French newspaper sent to England, the stamp duty being only a halfpenny. Thus our government will be indemnified for the free transmission of French papers through Britain, by the stamp duty on the English papers sent abroad; and the French government will be indemnified for the transmission of English papers through France, by the twopence halfpenny of duty and inland postage, which it receives upon every French paper sent to England. This new arrangement is to take effect in a few weeks.

PORTUGAL.

THE civil war in this kingdom was terminated at the close of May, by the submission of Don Miguel. The defeats sustained by the forces of that prince at Figueras and Coimbra, alluded to in our last, and more recently the surrender of the garrison of Orem, with 500 men, to Admiral Napier, and a signal overthrow sustained in a pitched battle with Terceira near Thomar, when upwards of 1000 men were taken prisoners, were the proximate causes of this event. The last mentioned action took place on the 16th of May, and, on the ensuing day, Don Pedro renewed his proclamation to the adherents of Miguel, pointing out to them the desperate state of their affairs, and promising protection to all who should immediately return peaceably to their homes. The first movement of Don Miguel after this defeat was the evacuation of Santarem, the fortress in which he has so vigorously defended himself almost ever since the surrender of Lisbon. Crossing the Tagus in the direction of Evora, he was immediately pursued by the troops of Donna Maria, one division of which marched upon Montemor to cut him off from the sea, whilst another bore down upon Estremoz, to prevent him from reaching Elvas. Thus beaten, hunted down, and surrounded, paralysed by the dissensions among his followers, and driven to despair by the quadruple treaty, Don Miguel consented, on the 26th, by a paper signed by his lieutenant-general, to retire from the kingdom by any port in the Algarve, and on board an English vessel.

It is said that Don Miguel will retain an income equal to about L.16,000 a-year, on condition of his never again interfering in Portuguese politics, to which he agreed in terms of the following document:—

"To satisfy the demand of the marshals, the Duke of Terceira and Conde de Saldanha, in the name of the government, I declare that I will never interfere, directly or indirectly, in the political affairs of these kingdoms and their dominions.

"D. MIGUEL.

"Palace of Evora, May 29, 1834."

He embarked, May 31, on board the Stag, a British vessel, at Evora, and proceeded to Italy.

Don Pedro has issued two important decrees, the one for the abolition of the Oporto Wine Company, the other for the suppression of the monastic orders throughout Portugal. The property of these religious establishments is to be incorporated with the funds of the state, and the existing monks are to be pensioned, except such as have engaged actively in the service of the usurper. From the terms of the decree, we infer that it does not apply to nunneries, and the parochial clergy retain their possessions untouched. The suppression of the Oporto wine monopoly is a salutary measure, which will give great satisfaction both within the kingdom and without. The Portuguese Cortes is to meet on the 15th of August.

SPAIN.

THE 24th July has been fixed for the meeting of the Cortes, which is to consist of 188 members, the qualification being the possession of L.120 a-year, and a nativity in the province, or a residence in it for two years. The Prussian minister has received orders to quit Madrid, and it is said that the Russian and Austrian governments have signified their displeasure at the removal of Zea Bermudez from the Spanish ministry. It is believed that the recognition of South

American independence will be among the first acts of the Cortes. An amnesty for political offenders has been in the meantime proclaimed; and the cause has declined so much, that its chief and Don Carlos himself, has left the peninsula, having arrived off Portsmouth, in the Donegal, on the 14th June.

UNITED STATES.

THE contest between the President and the Senate respecting the United States' Bank still continues, though the pecuniary affairs of the country are said to be improving. The elections are going against the President; and the Senate has rejected his proposal and denied his right to issue such a document.

PARLIAMENT.

1. GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Wed. May 21. Mr LYALL moved the second reading of his bill, the object of which was to transfer the monthly sixpences, now paid by merchant seamen into the Greenwich Hospital Fund, to the Merchant Seamen's Institution, by which the money would be applied to the benefit of those who paid it. Mr Lyall proposed that Greenwich Hospital should be compensated for the loss by an equal payment from the consolidated fund.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM and several members of the government opposed the second reading, which, however, was carried by 94 to 57 majority, 37.

2. IRISH CHURCH.

MR WARD addressed the House of Commons on May 27, for the purpose of moving a resolution (the subject). The basis of his argument was to show the necessity, the imperative necessity, of making a change in the Protestant church of Ireland, the house were sincere in its desire to tranquillise the country, to heal her old wounds, to repair past injustice, and to identify the interests of Ireland with those of the empire. The hon. member proceeded by quotations, to prove that some of the wisest and greatest of those statesmen whose names adorn our annals, had always sought the cause of the discontents of Ireland rather in religious than in political wrongs; and the evidence bore not less strongly on the present day upon the last relic of that system—compulsory support of a church by those who do not belong to it. The hon. member contended, that the suppression of tithes alone could they look to the establishment there of tranquillity, good order, and a chance of eventual civilisation. Commutation would never do. Any thing short of a new appropriation would be regarded by the people as a mere mockery. It was idle to talk of dealing with the mode of collection, or of seeking to diminish the amount of the tithes; those points did not really constitute the matter in issue—but the question was, shall the tithes be re-allocated or not? He then animadverted on the working of the system as respected the market and police expenditure incurred for the carrying of the present tithe system into effect. They had tried law, they had tried force, they had tried libel, they had tried every thing under the present system of tithes, without effect; and he now called upon them to do away with the cause of the discontent, without which all other remedies would be futile. He requested to be allowed for a moment to see how the legal operations had resulted. The tithe cause in Ireland from 1817 to 1821, were, in the ecclesiastical courts, 3418; at quarter sessions, by civil bill process, before assistant-barristers, 86,487; making a total of 89,905; or annually, on an average, 198. Of the cost of the established church to the community at large—of the property which it enjoyed in the services which its clergy performed, some notion might be formed from a statement which he then had before him, from which it appeared that the total cost was very nearly L.1,000,000. With a small proportion which the Protestants bore, the Catholics, was it to be endured that the cost of a curate for the former should amount to such a sum? The number of curates was not less than 730, who received an income varying from L.18 to L.100. He would, however, take the average at L.70 a-year; and for this small sum men could be found ready to do the work of the Protestant establishment in Ireland, but must be the feelings of the Catholics with respect to that part of the establishment which did not work. He did not see the justice of giving L.800 or L.1000 a-year to a clergyman in whose living not more than ten Protestants could be found, consisting in many cases principally of the vicar's family. He would propose that commissioners should have the power of granting to the working Episcopal clergy in Ireland salaries at least equal to the minimum of those enjoyed by the clergy of Scotland, whose efficiency was highly praised. The hon. member then contended for the right of the state to interfere with the distribution and appropriation of church property. He called upon the house to consider what would be the effect of any attempt to evade the question he was now bringing forward. He concluded by proposing the following resolution:—"That the Protestant Episcopal establishment in Ireland exceeds the spiritual wants of the Protestant population; and that, by giving the right of the state to regulate the distribution of church property in such manner as Parliament may determine, it is the opinion of this house that the temporal possessions of the church of Ireland, as established by law, ought to be reduced."—Mr GORDON

JULY, 1834.

seconded the motion, Lord ALTHORP rose and said, "Since my hon. friend, who supported this motion, commenced his address, circumstances have occurred to my knowledge which induce me to move that the debate upon it be adjourned to Monday."

I cannot now state what those circumstances are, but I hope the house has sufficient confidence in me (here the noble lord was interrupted with loud long-continued cheering from all parts of the house) I hope, I repeat, that the house will have sufficient confidence in me to believe that I would not propose such a proposition unless I were convinced of its propriety. (Cheers.) I now move that the further debate on this motion be adjourned to Monday next."

The motion was put and carried.—[The whole of the resolutions contemplated by Mr Ward on this subject, were as follow:—1. That the property now held by the Irish church, whether consisting of bishops' lands, glebes, tithes, or any other species of endowment, is the property of the state, and ought to be reserved for such purposes as the legislature may determine. 2. That in the opinion of this house, the Protestant establishment in Ireland, as now established, exceeds the spiritual wants of the Protestant population, to which standard it ought to be reduced. 3. That, with a view to effect this reduction, the principles of the Irish church reform bill of last year be extended, and the ecclesiastical commissioners appointed by that bill be empowered to act as trustees of the whole of the church property in Ireland, including bishops' lands, glebes, tithes, and every other species of endowment. 4. That out of the fund thus created, the commissioners shall issue to every archbishop, bishop, dean, rector, vicar, &c. &c., the full amount of the sums which they are now entitled to receive during the term of their natural lives; they continuing to discharge their ecclesiastical duties as at present, where required. 5. That upon the death of the present incumbents, no issue shall be made by the commissioners for any future incumbent, in any parish where the registered number of the Protestant population does not amount to one of the whole of the population. 6. That upon the death of any bishop whose diocese does not contain parishes, each having a Protestant population consisting of one of the whole of the population, no issue shall be made by the commissioners for any future bishop; but the see shall be annexed to that adjoining see by which the duties of episcopal superintendence can be most conveniently discharged. 7. That out of the fund arising from bishops' lands, glebes, and tithes, thus gradually being in, the commissioners be empowered to extinguish all private rights of presentation, by buying up the advowsons, where they are the property of individuals; but that the advowsons now in the hands of the sees shall only be retained by them where the living is retained, and shall drop without compensation wherever the living is extinguished by the want of a Protestant congregation. 8. That discretionary power be given to the commissioners in cases where the number of resident Protestants falls short of that proportion of the whole population fixed by the fifth resolution, to assist such Protestants in keeping up the performance of divine service, by an advance from the general fund, not exceeding L.150 annually, a return being made to Parliament of all such cases as may occur. 9. That the portions already made for sale of the bishops' lands, the repairing of churches, and the commutation of tithes into a tax upon land, shall not be affected by the present resolutions. 10. That the surplus fund remaining in the hands of the commissioners be applied, either in the promotion of education, or in the employment of the poor, or in making a provision for the religious instruction of the people by the ministers of every branch of the Christian church, or in such other purposes of public utility as Parliament in its wisdom may think fit.—Mr Ward's motion had been contemplated for some time with great interest, both by the liberal party in the country and by the cabinet. Although the principle of a right in the state to meddle with the church revenues had been given up by the Ministry last year, when the 147th clause in the Irish church reform bill was withdrawn, a serious division of opinion still existed in the cabinet on that subject. The leading opponent of the principle was Mr Stanley, whose mind is said to have a strongly religious turn; but he was joined by Sir James Graham, the Earl of Devon, and the Duke of Richmond, the last of whom has at all times been a zealous high-churchman. The cabinet was divided as to the way in which Mr Ward's motion should be met, the liberal party seeing the advantage of putting aside the question, when Mr Stanley and Sir James Graham proposed to retire. Nothing seems to have been determined on up to Tuesday night, when Lord Althorp had to face the House of Commons, where, it seems, he soon saw that support of the Conservatives gave him an occasional support, had on this occasion deserted him. During Mr Grote's speech, he learned that not only had Stanley and Graham resigned, but that they had been followed by the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Devon. All thoughts of moving the previous question were then given up, and the resolution taken to move an adjournment till the ensuing Monday, which the house, under an impression that this indicated a falling together of the liberal residue of the cabinet, received by acclamation.]—On Mon. June 2, to which day the house had been adjourned, Lord Althorp, after moving the order of the day for renew-

ing the debate on Mr Ward's motion, and having given an account of the circumstances which had induced him to move the adjournment, stated the course which the Ministers had adopted. "They had advised his Majesty to issue a commission, and that commission was to be a lay-commission, having power to visit all the parishes and ecclesiastical divisions in Ireland, for the purpose of ascertaining in each of them the number of members of the established church, not only in each union, but in each separate parish in each union; also the number of ministers of the established church in each union and parish respectively, of whatever rank, and whether resident or not, and the number of times divine service is usually performed in each, and the number of persons attending such services—that is, the average number—and whether the same be increasing, or diminishing, or stationary; with similar information respecting the number of Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and other dissenters, in each parish, with every particular respecting the moral and religious education of the people; the number of schools established in each parish, whether they were increasing, diminishing, or stationary, and the same particulars respecting the children attending them; likewise, whether in any or all of the parishes there did appear to the commissioners adequate means for the purposes of moral and religious instruction for the people. The commissioners to report not only on these subjects, but on all other matters relating to the moral, political, and religious condition of the members of the church, and of those belonging to the various denominations of dissenters, so as to acquire as complete a comparative knowledge of the relation in which those several classes of religionists stood towards each other as circumstances permitted. Having in that way proposed to make known the number of Catholics and Protestants in each parish and union respectively, he was sure the house would do them the justice to believe that they had not given advice to his Majesty to issue such a commission unless they were prepared to follow up that advice by acting upon the report to be made by the commissioners in such manner as the exigency of the case might seem to require."—On the strength of this concession to the spirit of Mr Ward's motion, and the maxim that inquiry should precede legislation, Lord Althorp called upon that gentleman to withdraw his motion; which proposal being rejected by Mr Ward, his lordship moved the previous question.—This, after a very long debate, in which Mr STANLEY explained his reasons for resigning, was carried by 396, including Conservatives and Ministerial Liberals, against 120; majority for Ministers, 276.—On Fri. June 6, in the House of Peers, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, and other Conservative members, made a violent attack upon the Ministry in reference to the commission, of which the Earl of WICKLOW moved for a copy. The lord last named called upon Earl Grey and the Marquis of Lansdowne to say whether they agreed with Lord Althorp, who had said that, by issuing the commission, they were doing their best to carry Mr Ward's resolutions into effect. Earl Grey, he said, had commenced his career amidst the dissemination of French Jacobinical opinions, and he seemed about to conclude it with the downfall of the church of England.—Earl GREY replied in dignified terms to the attack which had been made alike upon his Ministry and his personal character. He asserted the right of the legislature to regulate and re-appropriate the ecclesiastical revenues, and asseverated that the course he and his brethren were taking had for its object the preservation and not the subversion of the church. He contended that Ministers had taken the only prudent course, when it appeared that 416 members of the House of Commons were prepared to address the King to act upon the principle on which the commission was issued.—The retiring Ministers then explained their reasons for secession.—After some further debate, the Earl of Wicklow's motion was agreed to.

3. NATIONAL EDUCATION.

A motion, by Mr ROEBUCK, for a select committee "to inquire into the means of establishing a system of national education," was debated, June 3.—The motion was supported by Sir W. MOLESWORTH, and opposed by Mr COBBETT.—Lord MORPETH proposed as an amendment, that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the beneficial effects of the late grants of L.40,000 for the building of school-houses, and into the state of the education of the poor in England and Wales.—After some discussion, in which Lord Althorp, Mr Abercromby, and Mr Poulett Thompson, took part, it was finally determined, on the motion of Lord ALTHORP, to appoint a select committee "to inquire into the state of the education of the people in England and Wales, and into the application and effect of the grant made last session for the erection of school-houses, and to consider the expediency of further grants in aid of education."

4. PREVENTION OF DRUNKENNESS.

On the motion of Mr BUCKINGHAM, June 3, carried by 64 to 17, a select committee was appointed "to inquire into the extent, causes, and consequences of the vice of drunkenness among the labouring classes of the United Kingdom, in order to ascertain whether any legislative measures can be devised for preventing the further spread of so great a national evil."

5. COUNSEL FOR PRISONERS.

A bill for allowing counsel to prisoners in England

and Ireland, introduced by Mr EWART, was, June 4, read a second time, after an ineffectual attempt to obstruct its progress.—Lord ALTHORP, on this occasion, though disapproving of some parts of the bill, approved of the principle, and said that the argument which was employed against allowing counsel to address the court in cases of felony, would apply with equal force against permitting the practice in cases of misdemeanour. In the course of his experience, he had frequently been pained at hearing a counsel make a speech against a poor unfortunate prisoner, who was denied the privilege of having a counsel to address the court in reply. It appeared to him that the point for the consideration of the house was not so much what was for the interest of the prisoner, as what was for the interest of truth. If it should be thought that the interests of truth were best consulted by allowing the counsel on one side to put all the strong points against the prisoner in as striking a point of view as possible, and at the same time denying the prisoner the privilege of having a counsel to speak in his defence, let the present system continue; but if a different opinion should prevail, then let that system be changed, by allowing counsel on both sides to speak. In cases which depended upon circumstantial evidence, it was particularly necessary for the ends of justice that the counsel for prisoners should be allowed to address the jury.

6. REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Leave was given to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, June 9, to bring in a bill for the more effectual registration of voters. He gave the following explanation of its principal provisions:—"The clerk of the peace in counties was to issue a warrant to the high constable, who would issue precepts to the overseers. In boroughs, the town-clerk was to be invested with the office of putting up a list of freemen's places of abode. With respect to towns, he proposed that the registration shilling should be paid once, and that the first time of the payment the name of the voter should be placed on the list. The bill would also contain some provisions to prevent what in some places had been found an inconvenience—namely, the practice of frivolous claims and objections. It was proposed that, where a person claimed the right of voting without probable cause, or where an objection was made without probable cause to a person claiming such right, the barrister should have the power of allowing certain costs. There was another point: a phrase used in the reform act, of 'other buildings,' had given rise in some boroughs to an abuse, whereby persons not substantial voters had been made nominal voters by the erection of sheds, and similar buildings, which conferred upon the occupiers a right of voting, which was exercised in favour of the person erecting them. It was intended to define the phrase 'other buildings' more strictly, so as to confine the right of voting to persons occupying substantial buildings, such as mills, brewhouses, granaries, &c., and thus to obviate this abuse."

7. IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Leave was given to Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, June 12, to bring in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud. He mentioned, that on the first day of the session he had given notice of a motion to bring in a similar bill; but on the day it was to have come on, he ceased to be a member of the house. On the very day, however, of his restoration to the house, he had renewed his notice, and hoped he should be able to carry through a measure which lay so near his heart. He then went into a general argument in favour of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and read an extract from Burke in confirmation of his opinions on the subject. He could not, however, propose to abolish imprisonment, unless he could offer some equivalent to the creditor, and effect some improvement in the law of debtor and creditor. He proposed, first of all, that there should be a power of instant execution upon all bills of exchange, promissory notes, and bonds. Another improvement he intended to introduce, was for the purpose of more effectually compelling the debtor to surrender his property. He proposed by this bill, whatever the amount of the debt was, that the debtor should be subjected to an examination before a competent tribunal; and if he should not fairly disclose and surrender his property, he should be put into close confinement and treated as a criminal. Common debtors would thus be treated, in fact, as bankrupts. He also proposed that all manner of property, securities, money in the funds, copyholds, &c., should be surrendered for the benefit of creditors. Another improvement of considerable importance would be, to allow the *cessio bonorum* without imprisonment. If a debtor were honestly disposed to surrender his property, why should he not be allowed to do so voluntarily, without being arrested by a sheriff's officer, and thrown into prison? The creditors would have the opportunity of judging whether the debtor was honest or not. At present, all future effects were liable, and the spur of industry was entirely taken away; it was therefore proposed that a certain proportion of the creditors in number and value should give a certificate, and the debtor would then become a new man, in the same manner as if, under the present system, he had been a bankrupt. If, however, on the other hand, he contracted debts on false pretences, or made an assignment of debts and property with the view of defrauding his creditors; if, in short, he did not make a just and fair

disclosure of the state of his affairs, he should be guilty of a misdemeanour, and subject to punishment accordingly. There would be some expense incidental to the machinery for this measure; but nothing like the cost of the insolvent debtors system, which was £300,000 annually, and which would be done away with.—Several members suggested what they considered improvements in the bill, which Sir John Campbell promised to attend to. A separate measure, he said, would be proposed for Ireland.

8. POOR LAWS AMENDMENT BILL.

At various sittings, the house in committee sanctioned the clauses of this bill up to the last, which was agreed to on June 20. The only alteration of importance agreed to in committee was on the 33d clause: it was agreed that owners of property should be allowed six votes in vestry, while tenants have only one; but they are only to vote on the election of guardians of the poor, the building of workhouses, and the union of parishes.

9. PAROCHIAL EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

Mr COLQUHOUN, member for Dumbartonshire, moved, *Tu. June 17*, for leave to bring in a bill to regulate and enlarge the provision for parochial education in Scotland. Mr Colquhoun stated that he thought a grant of £60,000 necessary to make education in Scotland keep pace with the increase of the population; and when the expense of police establishments, which education tended to do away with, was taken into consideration, he trusted such a sum would not be considered extravagant.—Several other members having suggested a committee to inquire as a preliminary measure, Lord ALTHORP said he thought the bill might be advantageously introduced first, and then referred to a committee up stairs. He did not throw out this suggestion as one which he pledged himself to support; but he certainly thought that inquiry should precede legislation.—Ultimately, Mr Colquhoun withdrew his motion.

10. MINOR SUBJECTS.

A motion, by Mr MAXWELL, for a select committee to inquire into the distress complained of in the petitions of the hand-loom weavers, was carried against Ministers, *June 11*, by 70 to 42; majority, 28.

The House of Commons, *June 9*, on the motion of Lord DUDLEY STUART, voted £10,000 for the relief of the Polish refugees in Britain, whom the sum will support for a twelvemonth.

The house-tax repeal bill has passed through all its stages, and received the royal assent.

IRELAND.

"THE O'CONNELL ANNUITY FOR THE PAST YEAR, 1833."—Such is the title of a huge advertisement, covering an entire page of the *Morning Register* of June 2. It details, in alphabetical order, the donations of several congregations throughout Ireland, giving a sum total of thirteen thousand five hundred and sixteen pounds! What part in the gift of the crown could compensate for the loss of that? The principal contributors are from the disturbed counties. The north gives little or nothing; but every county which sent repealers to Parliament is most munificent. Well may he exclaim, that "repeal, after all, is the only vital question."—*Morning Herald*.

A new National Commercial Bank of Ireland, with a capital of five millions, in five pound shares, is in contemplation. It is calculated that there will be established through its medium about three hundred banks throughout the country.

ENGLAND.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

AN account of the circumstances which led to a change in the Ministry is given as an interpolation in our Parliamentary department. Three of the places vacated by the four retiring Ministers were filled up in the course of the week in which the resignations took place, as follows:—

Colonial Secretary, Mr Spring Rice.
First Lord of the Admiralty, . . Lord Auckland.
Lord Privy Seal, Lord Carlisle.

The Post-Office continued vacant for a longer period, Lord Mulgrave having refused it without a seat in the Cabinet: it was eventually given to the Marquis of Conyngham. About the 10th of June, Mr Abercromby was appointed to the office of Master of the Mint, with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr Ellice, retaining his present situation, also becomes a Cabinet Minister.

The minor arrangements rendered necessary by the changes are—Mr P. Thompson, President of the Board of Trade; Mr F. Baring, Secretary of the Treasury; Captain Byng, a Lord of the Treasury; and Colonel Leith Hay, Clerk of the Ordnance.

During the temporary disarrangement of the Cabinet, about 150 members of Brookes's, and members of the House of Commons, signed a letter prepared by Lord Ebrington, and addressed to Earl Grey, expressing confidence in his lordship, and a hope that he would remain in office. To this Lord Grey returned the following answer:—

"Dear Lord Ebrington—I received yesterday evening your very kind note accompanying the letter, which had been written under the impression that I had determined to retire from the situation which I now hold. Whether I regard the expressions contained in the letter itself, or

the number and respectability of the signatures, I cannot help feeling this to be one of the most gratifying testimonials of confidence and good opinion ever received by any public man. It imposes on me the duty of making every personal sacrifice that can be required of me, and which can be useful for the support of the principles on which the present administration was formed. But I will not conceal from you, that declining strength makes it extremely doubtful whether I shall be found equal to the task which is thus imposed upon me. If my endeavours to supply the places of those of whose services the country has been so unfortunately deprived prove successful, it is only by the support of honourable and independent men, in conducting the government on safe and moderate principles, that I can hope to get through the difficulties which are before me. Founded on the principles of reform, the present administration must necessarily look to the correction of all proved abuses. But in pursuing a course of salutary improvement, I feel it indispensable that we shall be allowed to proceed with deliberation and caution; and above all, that we should not be urged by a constant and active pressure from without, to the adoption of any measures, the necessity of which has not been fully proved, and which are not strictly regulated by a careful attention to the settled institutions of the country, both in church and state. On no other principle can this or any other administration be conducted with advantage or safety. I am, &c.

"May 31, 1834.

GREY."

The following is a list of the Cabinet, as now reconstructed:—

THE CABINET.	
Earl Grey	First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord Brougham	Lord Chancellor.
Marquis of Lansdowne .	Lord President.
Earl of Carlisle	Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Althorp	Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Holland	Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Palmerston	Foreign Secretary.
Lord Melbourne	Home Secretary.
Rt. Hon. T. S. Rice . . .	Colonial Secretary.
Lord Auckland	First Lord of the Admiralty.
Rt. Hon. C. Grant	President of the Board of Control.
Lord John Russell	Paymaster of the Forces.
Rt. Hon. E. Ellice	Secretary at War.
Rt. Hon. J. Abercromby .	Master of the Mint.
NOT OF THE CABINET.	
Marquis of Conyngham . .	Postmaster General.
Mr Cudlar Fergusson . . .	Judge Advocate General.
Mr F. T. Baring	Secretary to the Treasury.
Captain Byng	One of the Lords of the Treasury.

INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AS CHANCELLOR OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

THIS ceremony commenced on Tuesday, June 10, and was conducted with the greatest splendour throughout. It was quite manifest, from the spirit which prevailed, that there existed, not only among the clergy but the laity of the establishment, a most earnest desire to avail themselves of the prominent and interesting occasion, to testify their zeal in support of the connection between church and state, under circumstances threatening to dissolve it. The Duke of Wellington arrived on Monday, accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland, and a select party of private friends. On Tuesday morning, a number of noblemen, heads of houses, doctors of divinity, and doctors of law, together with the proctors of the university, formed a procession, which ranged along University Hall; and at ten o'clock it advanced in full state, with the Duke of Wellington at its head, to the Theatre, where the ceremony of the installation was celebrated. This elegant building, which is of a circular form, and calculated to hold 3000 people, was completely filled, and presented a sight of surprising magnificence and beauty. After the noble and learned parties had entered it, the first proceeding that took place was to confer honorary degrees on certain exalted and eminent persons, whose claims to the honour had previously been allowed. Dr Cramer, the public orator, spoke the Creweian oration, and there were also odes in Greek, Latin, and English. One was in Latin verse, with the title "*Cicero ab exilio rediit*" (Cicero returning from exile), and had been adjudged to Mr Arthur Kensington, scholar of Trinity. The second composition was an English essay, having for its theme "The influence of the Roman conquests upon literature, and the arts in Rome." The proceedings of Tuesday closed with a sacred oratorio, by Dr Crotch. In the evening, the Duke of Wellington dined with a distinguished party in University Hall. On Wednesday, there was a convocation held in the Clarendon Rooms (formerly the celebrated printing office); the procession composed of the same individuals, and observing the same order, as on the preceding day. Here also honorary degrees were conferred; among the persons so honoured were Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Charles Wetherell, Mr J. G. Lockhart, Mr Wilkie, the painter, Mr Westmacott, the sculptor, and Mr Blore, the architect. The Chancellor's prize Latin essay, "*De provinciarum Romanarum administratione ratione*," was next recited. The prize had been adjudged to Mr Robert Scott, B.A., student of Christ Church. Then followed the Newdigate English prize poem, the successful competitor for which was Mr Joseph Arnold, scholar of Wadham. The subject was "The Hospice of St Bernard." The convocation was finally dissolved in dumb show with deafening cheers.

On various occasions during this splendid series of ceremonies, the young men took an opportunity of playing their political leanings, which appeared exclusively to be towards Toryism and high church. Lord Durham, many members of the government, and "O'Connell with his Tail," were the subjects of groans and hisses. There was a contemptuous look for the dissenters, and a loud cackling for "John Grey's disinterested relations in office." On the other hand, the names of many Tory statesmen were received with applause. We should not wonder if the action of these young persons were to produce some effect not very favourable to themselves, on a future session.

PLURALITY AND NON-RESIDENCE BILLS.

LORD BROUGHAM's bill for the prevention of pluralities bears this concise and expressive title, "An act to prevent spiritual persons in England and Ireland from holding more preferments than one." And the object of the bill would seem to be reached by the fourth clause, which enacts, that if any spiritual person shall become in any way possessed of a second piece of preferment, his right to retain the first shall be as absolutely extinguished as to all intents, effects, constructions, and purposes whatsoever, as if such spiritual person were actually dead. But upon reading a little farther, it appears, that notwithstanding this positive enactment, in an immense number of cases nothing of the kind is effected; for by the seventh clause, it is declared, that, provided two benefices do not exceed together £300 in annual value, and their limits touch each other in some part, in that case both may be held by the same "spiritual person."

A bill "to prevent non-residence of the clergy" properly accompanies that for prevention of pluralities. By the sixth clause of this bill, it is enacted that no spiritual person shall be absent more than thirty days at once, or more than sixty days altogether in one year, from his living or curacy, under the penalty of forfeiting three times the income of his living during his absence for a first offence, and the preferment itself for a second. Bishops are allowed to attend Parliament, and to be absent on visitations; and certain officers in the universities may reside within five miles of their benefices for five months of the year. In cases of sickness of the clergyman himself or any member of his family, or in case of his being summoned as a witness or party in a court of law, the bishop of the diocese may grant a license for his absence; but in all cases where such dispensations are granted, a statement of all the circumstances is to be published in the *Gazette*. All persons under the jurisdiction of a bishop are to transmit to the bishops of their respective dioceses an account of the time they have been recent or non-resident on their livings, the value of them, and the salary paid to their curates. The bishops are to send a similar account to the archbishops; who are in turn to report their own absence from their dioceses to the King in Council, together with a digest of all the cases of non-residence which have occurred throughout the kingdom during the year.

THE KING'S SPEECH TO THE ARCHBISHOPS.

THE Standard gives, with glowing expressions of gratitude, an account of a speech supposed to have been delivered by the King in reply to a congratulatory address presented to him on his birthday by the Archbishops of Canterbury and Armagh. The Standard believes that the following were the very words of the King, but does not mention the name of the reporter:—

"I have been, by the circumstances of my life, a by conviction, led to support toleration to the utmost extent of which it is justly capable; but toleration must not be suffered to go into licentiousness; it has its bounds, which it is my duty, and which I am resolved, to maintain. I am, from the deepest conviction, attached to the pure Protestant faith, which this church, of which I am the temporal head, is the human means of diffusing and preserving in this land.

"I cannot forget what was the course of events that placed my family on the throne which I now fill. These events were consummated in a revolution which was deemed necessary, and was effected, not, as has sometimes been most erroneously stated, merely for the sake of the temporal liberties of the people, but for the preservation of their religion. It was for the defence of the religion of the country that was made the settlement of the crown, which has placed me in the situation that I now fill; not that religion, and the church of England and Ireland [Ireland with peculiar emphasis], the prelates of which are now before me, it is my fixed purpose, determination, and resolution, to maintain.

"The present bishops, I am quite satisfied (and am rejoiced to hear, from them and from all, the sanction of the clergy in general under their governance), have never been excelled at any period of the history of our church by any of their predecessors in learning, piety, or ability in the discharge of their high duties. If there are any of the inferior arrangements in the discipline of the church, which, however, I greatly doubt [the expression of doubt was again delivered by his Majesty with great emphasis]—that require amendment, I have no distrust of the readiness and ability of the prelates now before me to correct such things; and to you, I trust, they will be left to correct, with your authority unimpaired and unshackled.

"I trust it will not be supposed that I am speaking to you a speech which I have got by heart. No, I am declaring to you my real and genuine sentiments. I have almost completed my sixty-ninth year; and though blessed by God with a very rare measure of health, yet having known what sickness is for some years, yet do not blind myself to the plain and evident truth, that an increase of years must tell largely upon me when sickness shall come. I cannot, therefore, expect that I shall be very long in this world. It is under this impression that I tell you, that while I know that the law of the land

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considers it impossible that I should do wrong—that while now there is no earthly power which can call me to account—this only makes me the more deeply sensible of a responsibility under which I stand to that Almighty being before whom we must all one day appear. When that day shall come, you will know whether I am sincere in the declaration which I now make, of firm attachment to the church, and resolution to maintain it.

"I have spoken more strongly than usual, because of unhappy circumstances that have forced themselves upon the observation of all. The threats of those who are enemies of the church, make it the more necessary for one who feels their duty to that church to speak out. The words which you hear from me are indeed spoken from my mouth, but they flow from my heart."

The Standard adds—

"His Majesty was affected to tears during the delivery of this declaration, and concluded the interview by inviting the prelates to partake of the Holy Communion with him at the Chapel Royal, on Sunday, June 22."

May 22. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a convent in Manchester took place. The site of the structure is near St Patrick's Chapel, in Oldham Road. There were about twenty Catholic clergy present on the occasion, and a vast concourse of spectators. The convent is intended for the education of 400 or 500 poor female children, and is to be conducted by four nuns of the order of St Francis de Sales.

— 25, Being Trinity Sunday, a Mrs Brown did penance in the church of Redruth, for calling Mrs Michell a naughty woman. This very ridiculous piece of mummery was witnessed by at least 5000 persons, of which five-fifths, of course, were of the fair sex. Mrs Brown came to the church in a post-chaise about mid-day, and entered it in the middle of the sermon, when the church became in a complete uproar, by the audience standing in the seats—in fact, mounting as high as they could—see the two ladies, Mrs Brown and Mrs Michell, the latter looking more like a culprit than the former. Mrs Brown was very showily attired, with a smart bonnet, powers, and ribbons, and at once put aside her long flowing veil, showering her smiles around to the admiration of all. In short, no theatrical queen could perform a part better than Mrs Brown did; and Mrs Michell the loser of nearly six score pounds sterling law expenses.

June 3. A deputation of gentlemen from the central committee for the circulation of a declaration of the duty of the church of England, in favour of the establishment, waited upon the Archbishop of Canterbury with a copy of the address recently presented to his Majesty. The copy presented to his Grace, the original signatures, 230,000 in number, were appended. His Grace expressed his high satisfaction at being entrusted with this important document.

— 4. A considerable number of workmen, principally consisting of excavators, were put into employ by the surveyors and contractors who are engaged in the extended London and Birmingham railroad, the commencement of which will be from the Hampstead Road, Camden Town, close to the bridge over the Regent's Canal, and will pass within about one hundred yards of the gardens of Chalk Farm Tavern.

— 7. A majestic steam-ship, the largest ever built in England, named the Pacha, was launched from the dock-yard of Messrs Fletcher and Fearnell, at Limehouse, in the presence of a numerous and respectable company. The Pacha has been built by the order of the Viceroy of Egypt for a vessel of war, and (besides affording accommodation for the transmission of a large body of troops, provisions, stores, ammunition, &c.) will carry twenty carronades, and two long traversing guns. Some idea may be formed of the Pacha's immense size and capability by the following dimensions:—Extreme length, 111 feet 6 inches; extreme breadth, 56 feet; extreme depth, 32 feet 6 inches. Supposed admeasurement, by beam-boat mode, from 1800 to 2000 tons, being nearly equal to the burden of a 74-gun ship. She will be furnished with two steam-engines, each of 120 horse power.

— 10. The Birmingham Political Union resolved to suspend its meetings and deliberations for the present.

— 12. The result of the new election for Cambridge, in room of Mr Spring Rice, who had changed his office in the Cabinet, was declared; when it appeared there were for Mr Rice 615, for Sir Edward Sugden, his Tory rival, 590; majority for Mr Rice 25.

— 13. At the Salford sessions, the men concerned in the late outrages at Oldham, thirteen in number, were tried, and ten of them convicted, whereupon the court sentenced three of them to twelve months' imprisonment in Lancaster Castle, and the remainder to six months' imprisonment in Salford House of Correction. Two men were also convicted of conspiring to administer illegal oaths in a trades' union, and entered into recognisances to appear when called on to receive judgment.

— 14. A cargo of tea—the first introduced into Great Britain by a different channel from the East India Company—was landed at Liverpool under very remarkable circumstances. The late act, it seems, allows the importation of tea from any port east of the Cape of Good Hope, but without specifying that African and Asiatic ports were alone meant. Now, it appears that Dantzic is fifteen miles to the eastward of the longitude of the Cape of Good Hope; and a vessel, taking advantage of this circumstance, has introduced the cargo in question from that port. The vessel is the Betsy of Peterhead, Duthie master.

— 16. The house-tax repeal bill received the royal assent.

— 18. Don Carlos, his family, and suite, landed at Portsmouth from the Donegal, on board of which they had arrived from Spain. Among the suite of Don Carlos, was General Moreno, who commanded at the execution of the unfortunate Torrijos and his followers. The royal party was received with great respect by the people of Portsmouth.

It is said that the Lords of the Treasury will shortly issue an order to the Postmaster-General, permitting the free transmission through the Post-office, to authors residing in the country, of the proof-sheets of any work in the press. The proofs, it is said, are to be sent to Sir F. Freeling, who will enclose them in a Post-office cover according to the address; and they may be returned in the same manner.—*Morning Post*.

Mr Robert Grant, judge advocate, has been appointed governor of Bombay, and his vacant situation has been conferred on Mr R. C. Fergusson, M.P. for the stewardship of Kirkeudbright, for which district, as well as for the metropolitan borough of Finsbury, a new election will accordingly be required.

It is the intention of the inhabitants of Truro to erect a monument in that town to the memory of Mr Richard Lander, who met his death in Africa. The Landers were natives of Truro.

Intelligence has been received by a private letter from Mauritius, by which it appears that the island was visited by a violent hurricane on Monday the 20th of January, which occasioned a considerable loss of life and property. The governor called a meeting, and issued a proclamation to condole with the people on the occasion of the painful disaster. The governor subscribed 1000 sacks of rice and 5000 dollars (which, with the public subscription, now amounts to 20,000 dollars) to be distributed among the poor surviving inhabitants.

The government have issued instructions to the assessors of taxes throughout the country, not to charge any houses with the inhabited house-duty from the 5th April last.

To those who watch the signs of the times, there is no fact more remarkable than the various degrees of earnestness with which the different classes of the community demand knowledge. The higher class of mechanics spare from their hard-earned wages considerable sums, in order to procure in their institutes the best scientific instructors. Those immediately above them, comprising clerks in offices, smaller tradesmen, and others, have also their reading-rooms and lectures. Several of these institutions have lately arisen in the metropolis, in which amusement is wisely combined with science. The middle and some of the upper classes have long had their Royal and London Institutions, and these are now much better attended than formerly. But the mere fact that the scientific exhibitions at the Adelaide Gallery, at the Museum of National Manufactures in Leicester Square, at the chemical exhibition in Regent Street, and, above all, that difficult, abstruse, and, we may add, splendid subject, of polarised light, are each of them successfully taken up as mercantile speculations, proves most indisputably the demand for scientific knowledge.—*Correspondent of the Times*.

From a paper published by authority of the Factory Commission, we find that in a certain number of factories, taken indiscriminately, there are (in Yorkshire) 9087 persons who can read; 1630 who cannot read: 5523 who can write; and 5194 who cannot write. In factories in Lancashire there are 11,393 who can read; 2344 who cannot read: 5184 who can write; 8553 who cannot write. The proportion of those who can read and write in the agricultural districts of these counties, is, it is feared, much less.—*London Patriot*.

Public Charities.—A Parliamentary return has been made by the secretary to the commissioners for inquiring concerning charities in England and Wales, of the amount of the income of charity estates and property of all kinds, in the several counties. The following are the total sums as received and applied:—

Annual income of all the charities	L.413,041
Portion of the whole income applied for education in established schools	101,199
Portion applied for or appropriated to education, otherwise than in established schools	10,260
Total applied for education	111,450

One of the main effects of the union system must be, simply, a shift in the location of tradesmen. In places where strikes have prevailed, new men from a distance will be received, while the old ones will require to wander abroad in search of new masters, if they can get them. It is stated that about 2000 German tailors have now obtained regular employment as journeymen in the metropolis, in consequence of the strike of the natives of the same class.

The East India Company is winding up its commercial affairs rapidly. The court has issued a notice that it will not in future receive any goods of private merchants into its warehouses, or undertake the management or sale of them. It has already ceased to send out ships to the East, and its last cargoes of tea will soon be landed. It will then become a purely political body, and the commerce of China, after having been in its hands upwards of two hundred years, will pass into those of the merchants of England.

An appeal has been made to the public on behalf of Joseph Lancaster, the able and energetic founder of that widely diffused system of education which bears his name. This highly meritorious, though in a worldly sense we must admit by no means prudent individual, it appears, is now upwards of sixty years of age, residing in Canada, earning for himself, his wife and children, a hard and scanty subsistence as a common labourer.

The second son of Sir John Pringle was drowned in the Thames, between Erith and Woolwich, on Whitsunday. He was on a sailing excursion in a boat with another young gentleman, who gives the following account of the accident:—"We had sailed down the river as far as the Half-way-house, between Erith and Woolwich, and in consequence of the adverse wind and tide, were unable to return. A barge passing up the river, and seeing our situation, hailed us, and offered to tow us up. We then pulled a little way up the river, and the barge tacked across, coming towards us. We came alongside, and I went to the stern of our boat to catch a rope thrown to me, which, as the barge passed us, I fastened to the thwart in the bow of our boat. As we came along-

side of the barge, Mr Pringle went to the bow, either as I imagine with the intention of getting on to the barge, or for the purpose of preventing our boat striking against it. I, being intent upon securing the boat, heard no splash or noise, and therefore thought he had got on to the barge, till one of the bargemen asking me where he was, I told him on the barge. He seeing no one there, immediately called out, 'there was a man overboard,' and we looked about in expectation of seeing him rise, but unhappily no traces of him were visible." The deceased was a young man of fine promise, a cadet in the Military Academy at Woolwich. His father came to town on the day following the accident, just in time to learn the distressing news. The body was found a few days afterwards, floating near Gravesend.

The report of the coroner's inquests for one district only in Somersetshire, furnishes the statement of no fewer than five cases having occurred, within the last week, of the loss of children who were burnt to death. The Taunton Courier, which records this fact, adds, "In the space of about thirty years, during which we have conducted this journal, the almost incredible number of two thousand five hundred children have lost their lives by fire within this county."

The sums levied under the name of poor-rates, for the year ending 25th March 1833, amounted to L.8,739,881; of which L.6,790,799 was expended for the relief of the poor, L.254,412 in suits of law, and L.1,694,669 in other purposes. The diminution on the whole, as compared with the previous year, is four per cent. In some counties it is as much as nine per cent.; but in others there has been an increase of four per cent.

In the Hunterian oration, recently delivered by Mr Lawrence, occur the following just observations:—"It has been a trite, but, in my opinion, a most unfounded complaint, that genius is neglected, and that men of talent and information are precluded from opportunities of exertion and display, by favouritism, monopoly, or other obstacles. Within my own experience, the difficulty has always been to find talent for the plot, not opportunity for the talent. This, indeed, is natural: genius being rare, while fit occasions for its exercise are of constant occurrence. Genius will never be neglected by the public, unless it neglects itself; it must not disdain the humble alliance of industry. How can it expect encouragement, unless its existence can be manifested by performances? The chemist can apply tests for latent heat, but what criterion is there for latent ability? The surest evidence of superior talent is, that it forces itself into notice in spite of adverse circumstances; that it makes a road where it finds none."

Mr Kitching, surgeon, Aldersgate Street, has recently published the following strange statement in the *Lancet*:—"I have at present under my care a man who is nearly encrusted with a stone-like skin, very closely resembling the barnacles of the native oyster, or what is called 'rough casting,' so frequently seen on the outside of lath-and-plaster houses. He cannot sleep for any length of time, because the recumbent position causes in him the sensation of lying upon a board thickly studded with nails, or, as he expresses it, 'lying on a bag of sticks.' The first appearance of this covering occurred about six months ago; since which time it has been rapidly increasing; and little doubt exists but that in a short time the man will become as thoroughly encased in a hard coat as the armadillo or the rhinoceros."

Mr Smith, a celebrated Derbyshire breeder, lately sold one of his bulls for L.1500.

In the committee on the Great Western Railway bill, Mr George Stevenson, the civil engineer, said, that by the proposed railway, 10,000 soldiers might be conveyed from London to Bristol in four hours!

Mr George Rennie is making a survey for a line of railroad between York and Leeds. About L.70,000 have been subscribed towards the undertaking.

The Reverend Mr Connop Thirlwall, one of the most distinguished scholars of the University of Cambridge, and the translator of Niebuhr, has been dismissed from his office of classical lecturer, and called upon to resign his fellowship, in consequence of having written a pamphlet in which the admission of dissenters to university honours was advocated. This has been done at the instance of Dr Christopher Wordsworth, master of Trinity College.

So numerous are the omnibuses which now run in and about London, that the mileage duty alone amounts, it is said, to nearly L.200,000 per annum.

A circular has been received by the masonic lodge at Bury, and probably by those of other places, requiring them to make a return to the clerk of the peace, of the name, employment, or profession, and place of residence of every member; in default of which, they will be declared an *unlawful secret society*. The circular is signed by the Grand Master, the Duke of Sussex. This is understood to be a step taken in contemplation of putting down all spurious lodges, whether of trades' unions or benefit societies.—*Manchester Guardian*.

There is a very fine horse in the possession of Sir Henry Meux and Co. the eminent brewers, which is used as a dray horse, but is so tractable that he is left sometimes without any restraint to walk about the yard, and return to the stable according to his fancy. In the yard there are also a few pigs of a peculiar breed, which are fed on grains and corn, and to these pigs the horse has evidently an insuperable objection, which is illustrated by the following fact:—There is a long deep trough in the yard, holding water for the horses, to which this horse goes alone with his mouthful of corn, which he saves from his supply. When he reaches the trough, he lets the corn fall near it on the ground; and when the young swine approach to eat it (for the old ones keep aloof), he suddenly seizes one of them by the tail, pops him into the trough, and then capers about the yard, seemingly delighted with the frolic. The noise of the pig soon brings the men to its assistance; who know, from experience, what is the matter; while the horse indulges in all sorts of antics, by way of horse-laugh, and then returns quietly to the stable.—*Globe*.

JULY, 1834.

A correspondent of the Times gives the following account of the carpets he saw at the late royal exhibition of French manufactures at Paris:—"The carpets are superior to the English, in being made of one piece, and of more solid and durable workmanship. But then, the price of that species of labour, and the cost of materials, make them such expensive commodities, that none but very wealthy people can afford to use them. There is one at the exhibition of about twenty feet by twenty, the pattern of which is an imitation of a black Cashmere shawl, for which the most exorbitant price of 55,000 francs (L.2200 sterling) is asked."

It is stated that the potato crop in the south of Scotland and north of England is likely to be a failure to a considerable extent, on account of the rotting of the sets in the ground. Several reasons have been assigned for this—the most likely is, that a number of insects have attacked the sets on the cut sides, and destroyed the germinating principle. Others say that the crops have been too long raised from sets, and recommend having recourse to seeds; but such conjectures do not account for the suddenness of the deterioration. We would hope that the alarm will turn out to be in a great measure unfounded.

There is now making at the steam-engine boiler manufactory of Mr John Harrison, near St Mary's Bridge, in this town, perhaps the largest vessel that ever was put together in this kingdom, of wrought iron. The dimensions are as follow:—Diameter, 47 feet; depth, 20 feet 3 inches; weight, between 50 and 60 tons. It will contain 218,947 imperial gallons, or 980 tons of water, which will be a pressure on the bottom of 88 lbs. on the square inch.—*Derby Mercury*.

Among the adventurous excursions planned by Englishmen for the present summer, is one to visit a mountain between the 66th and 67th degree of north latitude, not far distant from Tornea, at the extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia, from which point during the latter part of the month of June the sun may be seen at midnight. The facilities for this novel undertaking are, however, greater than is generally imagined. By the steam-boats from Hull, Stockholm may be reached in eight days; and the rivers may be ascended in boats to nearly the point desired, while to those who prefer travelling by land, relays of horses, which are abundant in that country, are to be obtained on moderate terms. The natives go from great distances to visit the spot mentioned, and to pass midsummer-eve on the mountain; making a species of festival, which, from the varieties of costume and rustic finery, is said to be of very striking and picturesque effect.

A few days ago, on the arrival of a French lady, named Augustine Renier, in one of the Calais steamers, off the Custom House, her bulky appearance excited the suspicion of a revenue officer named Fernyhough, who intimated his suspicions that she had smuggled goods concealed about her person. The lady denied the accusation, declaring she was *encente*, and that the officer was a rude fellow. He, however, handed her over to a female searcher, a Mrs Probert, who delivered the fair foreigner of 145 yards of lace, six foreign lace veils, a pelerine, 17 pieces of nets, 13 scarfs, 6 reticules, 9 pairs of silk stockings, 2 pairs of silk gloves, 38 pairs of mittens, 21 pairs of coloured silk gloves, 15 pairs of thread gloves, 6 collars, 2 remnants of foreign muslin, and 28 silk purses, all of foreign manufacture, which she had concealed about her. The value of the goods seized is about L.110, and the Custom House authorities intend proceeding against Madame Renier for penalties amounting to treble the value of the goods seized.

A letter dated Lisbon, May 10, says—"A very melancholy event took place the other day on board his Majesty's ship Ringdove. A sailor was to be flogged for getting drunk, but as he made great resistance, he was put in irons, and in this state was brought on deck, when about to receive his punishment. On being ordered to strip, he laid hold of a knife, which he had concealed about his person, and killed himself by plunging it into his heart."

An association has just been begun at Naples, which is worthy of remark, on account of its originality. Sixty advocates and eighty other distinguished persons have formed a society, with a view to enable the widows, orphans, and wards, to defend their rights against the rich and powerful. The society engages to carry on gratuitously suits of the poor until judgment be definitively pronounced, and to make all the advances for the requisite expenses.

A direct trade is about to be opened between Quebec and China. Two ships for this trade have been already launched at Quebec, and a valuable commerce, it is expected, will be the result.

There has been recently established in Pekin, a literary and commercial journal in Chinese. A magazine has also been published in the same language.

The Gazette de Tribunaux gives an account of an event as strange as it is deplorable, which has just thrown three honourable families in Paris into dismay. A Mr C—, residing in the Rue St Lazare, with his wife, a young and handsome woman, to whom he had been but recently married, was in the habit of receiving at his table a particular friend, a Mr S—. A few days ago, Mr C—, from some sinister feeling of jealousy, returned home from his office at an earlier hour than usual. He rang the bell at the outer door leading to his apartment, but no answer was made from within. Mr C—, thinking it strange, applied his eye to the key-hole, and plainly perceived Mr S— sitting by the side of his wife. The infuriated husband ran down to the porter's lodge, and asked the porter who was with his wife. The porter, however, denied that any one had been to Mr C—'s apartment. Mr C— immediately sent for a locksmith, and on forcing the door of his apartment, he was struck with horror and surprise at discovering Mr S— by the side of his wife; both of them were perfectly inanimate. Madame C— was cold, but the body of Mr S— was still warm; and the surgeon who was called in gave his opinion that he might have been restored if assistance had been rendered five minutes sooner. It is impossible

to say whether the death of these two persons is to be attributed to suicide, or whether they were suffocated accidentally by charcoal. There is ground to suppose the latter, as some charcoal was burning very intensely in an iron pot, which had been placed too forward on the fireplace, so that the fumes from it did not ascend the chimney. There was no disorder in the attitude or dress of the two victims.

Among the curiosities which M. Ruppel has brought from Abyssinia, are two remarkable manuscripts. One is a Bible, said to contain a new work of Solomon, one or two new books of Esdras, and a considerable addition to the fifth book of Esther, all perfectly unknown in Europe. It also contains the book of Enoch, and fifteen new Psalms, the existence of which was already known to the learned. The other manuscript is a species of code, which the Abyssinians date from the Council of Nice (325), the epoch at which it was promulgated by one of their kings. This code is divided into two books: the first relates to canonical law, and treats of the relations of the church with the temporal power; the other is a sort of civil code. There are also some remarkable hymns, because they present the return of consonancy, the only feature of poetry to be found in Abyssinian literature.—*Galignani*.

Accounts have been received from Swan River to the 29th of November. The arrival of Governor Stirling was looked for with much anxiety. The Brilliant, Hopwood, from London, arrived at Swan River on the 8th of November. The crops were looking very healthy, and a favourable harvest was expected. The settlement was healthy and going on favourably.—*Scots Times*.

The decree for giving a representative form of government to Denmark has been published. There are to be four provincial assemblies for the four political divisions—Jutland, Schelsing, Holstein, and the Islands—and they are to meet every second year.

The most accurate idea of the state of Persian artillery may be gathered from an anecdote in the Sketches of Persia, in which the besieged commandant of a fort requests his enemy to fire off his other ball, and so put their minds at rest.—*Conolly's Journey to the North of India*.

SCOTLAND.

ELECTIONS FOR EDINBURGH AND LEITH.

THE nomination for Edinburgh, in consequence of the retirement of Lord Advocate Jeffrey, took place on the hustings at the Cross, May 28, when Mr Aytoun, the ultra-liberal candidate, was proposed by Messrs Tait and Jameson; Sir John Campbell, the Ministerialist, by Lord Provost Spittal and Sir Thomas Dick Lauder; and Mr Learmonth, the Tory, by Mr P. Robertson and Colonel Macdonald of Powderhall. The result of the poll which afterwards took place, was announced by the sheriff on the hustings, June 2. There were, for Sir John Campbell, 1932; for Mr Learmonth, 1401; for Mr Aytoun, 480; majority, 531 for Sir John Campbell, who was accordingly declared to be duly elected. Mr Aytoun was consoled for his defeat by a procession of artisans in his honour; and Mr Learmonth by a dinner which was given to him in the Waterloo Rooms, June 13, attended by about 500 gentlemen.—In consequence of the acceptance of office by Mr Abercromby, another election took place, June 23, when, there being no opposition to the return of Mr Abercromby, he was proposed by Mr Cunningham, advocate, seconded by Dean of Guild Macfie, and re-elected.

The nomination for Leith took place on the 26th May, when the new Lord Advocate Murray was proposed by Provost White of Leith, and Provost Bailey of Portobello; and Mr Aitchison, the Tory candidate, by Mr Hardie, merchant, and Mr H. G. Bell, advocate. The result of the poll was declared, June 2, when there appeared, for the Lord Advocate, 686, and for Mr Aitchison, 449; majority, 237, for the Lord Advocate, who was accordingly declared duly elected. Mr Aitchison was subsequently honoured by his friends at Leith, Musselburgh, and Newhaven, by dinners respectively given to him at those places.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In this high spiritual court, which, as stated in our last paper, sat down on the 22d May, the principal business of the session was brought on, Tuesday the 27th, by Lord Moncrieff, who, after thirty-six overtures on the subject of calls had been laid on the table, proceeded to address the Assembly in reference to that important question. After alluding to the agitation which at present threatens the very existence of the church, his lordship professed his desire, by restoring some of its ancient regulations respecting popular rights, to fortify it against its enemies. He asserted it, as a principle of the church, from the Reformation down to a comparatively recent period, that no minister should be intruded into a parish against the will of the congregation; he wished to make calls once more a reality. The motion which he submitted was as follows:—"That the General Assembly, having maturely considered the overture, do declare that it is a fundamental law of this church, that no pastor shall be intruded on any congregation contrary to the will of the people; and that, in order to carry this principle into full effect, the Presbyteries of the church shall be instructed, that if in moderating a call to a vacant pastoral charge, the major part of the male heads of families, members of the vacant congregation, and in full communion with the church, shall disapprove of the person in whose favour the call is proposed to be moderated in, such disapproval shall be deemed sufficient ground for the Presbytery rejecting such person, and that he shall be rejected accordingly, and due notice thereof forthwith given to all concerned; but that, if the major part of the said heads

of families shall not disapprove of such person to their pastor, the Presbytery shall proceed with the settlement according to the rules of the church; and farther declare, that no person shall be held to be elected to disapprove, as aforesaid, who shall refuse, if required, solemnly to declare, in presence of other Presbyteries, that he is actuated by no factious or malicious motive, but solely by a conscientious regard to the spiritual interests of himself or congregation; and resolve, that a committee be appointed to report to the interim diet of the Assembly in what manner, and what particular measures, this declaration and instruction may be best carried into full operation." This motion, having been seconded by Mr Craig Buchanan of Kinross, was opposed by Dr Mearns, who contended that to allow congregations to reject without reason assigned, was to give them virtually the chief power in the matter, to the exclusion of both the patron's rights, and the church's power of supervision. He preferred the spirit of the report of the committee of the last General Assembly, which allowed of the power of the heads of families to object, leaving it for the Presbytery to consider the objections, and declare them valid or otherwise at their discretion; and moved, as an amendment, that this report be approved. After various members had spoken for and against the two motions, the Assembly divided, when the following was the state of the vote:—For Lord Moncrieff's motion, 184; for Dr Mearns's, 138; majority in favour of the popular right, 46.—An enthusiastic burst of cheering followed the declaration of this triumph, the first obtained by the popular party for nearly a century within the walls of the Assembly.

A series of regulations for giving effect to this decision was afterwards moved in the Assembly, and was agreed that they should be sent as an overture to the Presbyteries, a majority of which having approved them, they will become the law of the church. The substance is as follows:—"The persons entitled object to a presentee are the male heads of family in full communion with the church. The presentee having preached at least once before the congregation the said communicants, on the day appointed for moderating the call, may allege 'special objections' his morals or doctrine, or his sufficiency and fitness for the particular charge; and these must be substantiated in the usual way to the satisfaction of the church courts. Secondly, the said communicants may express 'dissent' without reason given, either *viva voce* or in writing: if the dissentients are less than one half of the qualified communicants, their opposition no bar to the appointment of the presentee: if they form an apparent majority, the Presbytery is to a journal proceedings to a second meeting at the distance of ten days, and in the interval, if they see proper, are requested, may appoint him to preach again to the congregation. At the adjourned meeting, form dissents may be withdrawn, but no new ones can be tendered without reasons given, and in this case the Presbytery decides on their competence. If the dissentients then persist in their dissents, and are found to be a majority of the congregation, the presentee falls to the ground; but at the demand of the patron or presentee, or any member of the Presbytery, or all of the dissentients may be cited to appear at third meeting, ten days from the second, and pur themselves of impure motives, by declaring that they are not actuated by private malice, but by a conscientious regard to the spiritual interests of themselves or the congregation. Any person so cited neglects to make the declaration is struck off the list of dissentients. When the patron names a second presentee the same proceedings are repeated: and if he and the parishioners cannot come to an understanding within the usual period of six months, the *jus devolutum* the Presbytery comes into operation. Against a presentee named by it, no dissent without reason given is available, but the presentation is conducted in the old form. A roll of the qualified communicants is to be kept by the session clerk, and revised annually November after the sacrament."

[A strong protest, or, as it is technically called dissent, has been entered against the decision of the Assembly by 106 of the most distinguished members lay and clerical, including Principals Macfarlan, Baird, and Haldane, Drs Cook, Forbes, Mearns, Ritchie, Stirling, and Rose, the Duke of Gordon, the Earl of Aboyne, the Lord Justice Clerk, the Dean of Faculty, and Messrs Whigham, Dundas, and Ferguson. The dissent chiefly proceeds upon the grounds—that the decision disturbs the balance which has hitherto subsisted between the rights of patron church-courts, and people, taking away all power from the two former, and conferring it on the latter. The Dean of Faculty, in an additional dissent of his own, states further, amidst other reasons—"Because I am persuaded that the measure adopted by the Assembly will lead to a great and most mischievous interference in parishes on the part of the adjoining ministers in favour of or against particular candidates—to much canvassing among the people for support by the candidates for the presentation—will tend to lower and degrade the clerical character—to lower the standard of qualification—to substitute a busy, intermeddling, factious, and fanatical clergy, in lieu of the amiable, pious, learned, and unobtrusive class of men by whom the pastoral duties have hitherto been performed—to diminish the weight and authority of the parochial clergy, in consequence of the means which will be employed to obtain livings—to create great

disorders, and dissatisfaction in many parishes—settling in a great measure the uniformity of doctrine in the church, by leading candidates to endeavour to recommend themselves by any tenets which are popular in the parish at the time—to impair and to diminish the authority of the church courts when they are obliged to reject a candidate (whom the people regard) on account of his doctrines, after the church has themselves sanctioned the principle, that people, if dissatisfied, may reject without assigning a cause.”]

The only other subject of general interest before the Assembly was the question as to an alteration in the office of chapel of ease ministers. A strong feeling in favour of the elevation of those clergymen to a level with their parochial brethren has long existed. An objection chiefly urged on the present occasion was the danger of erecting new parochial divisions without an endowment, which many contended was not the spirit of an established church. At length a motion by Dr Brown of Aberdeen, for a committee to frame an act for the elevation of the chapel ministers, and other requisite regulations, was carried against a counter-motion of Dr Cook, by 153 against 16; majority 50.

The Assembly agreed to the disjunction of seven parishes from the presbytery of Paisley, to be formed into a new Presbytery, and to meet at Greenock. The parishes of Largs and Cumraes were also disjoined from the Presbytery of Irvine, and added to the newly constituted one of Greenock.

On Wednesday, May 28, agreeably to a desire expressed by the King, the Commissioner, Lord Belhaven, entertained about 200 of the members of the General Assembly to dinner, in the Picture Gallery, Eyrood House. The company sat down to dinner at seven o'clock, his Grace the Commissioner in the chair, supported on the right by the Duke of Gordon, and on the left by the Earl of Aboyne, Mr Fennet, his Grace's purse-bearer, acting as croupier. Among the company were, the Earls of Morton and Sathmore; Lord Ruthven; Sir William Seton; Mr Murray of Abercainry; Colonel Macdonald; Col. John Hay, M.P.; Mr Johnston, M.P.; Lord Provost of Glasgow, &c. In the evening Lady Belhaven held a drawing-room, which was attended by all the beauty and fashion in town.

On May 15. The inhabitants of Dundee, to the amount of 15,000, met in a meadow near the town, to constitute an anti-corn-law association. The chair was taken by the Provost, and the meeting was attended by two country gentlemen, Mr Kinloch of Kinloch, and Mr Chalmers of Aulbar. Resolutions were passed unanimously, to the effect that the operation of the corn-laws is unjust and oppressive; that the landlords have no claim to their monopoly in consequence of having any extra weight of taxation to bear; that the benefit of the corn-laws, even to the landlord, is very doubtful; that the principles of free trade generally are the only sound and safe ones; and that a committee should be appointed for the purpose of organising an anti-corn-law association. It was also determined that a petition to Parliament, embodying the principles laid down in the above resolutions, should be drawn up; and a committee was appointed to procure signatures to it, and to present it to Sir Henry Campbell for presentation.

On May 31. William Noble was hanged at the west end of the Court-house, Elgin, for the murder of William Ritchie.

At a meeting of the Court of Session, Francis Jeffrey, Esq., the late Lord Advocate, presented his Majesty's letter, appointing him a judge in room of the late Lord Craigie, and next day he sat along with Lord Medwyn in the Outer House to hear a case as Lord Probationer. He reported the case, June 6, and took his seat as Lord Jeffrey. A conservative dinner took place in the Tontine Coffee-room, Glasgow, attended by upwards of 900 gentlemen, the Duke of Gordon in the chair.

6. The Royal Chapel at Holyrood was surveyed by his Majesty's architect and others, with a view to consider the capability of its being repaired or fitted up for the meetings of the General Assembly, as well as to restoring the stalls for the ancient Scottish Order of Knights of the Thistle.—A clerk to a waiter to the signet in Edinburgh, who had absconded on the 22d Nov., with a large sum of money belonging to his employer, was caught by the active and persevering exertions of Mr Wilson, lieutenant of the city police, apprehended on board of the brig Scotsman, bound to New York, while detained in the Firth of Forth by contrary winds. It appears that the delinquent, after having gone on board the vessel, had, with a view to escape the vigilance anticipated pursuits of the authorities, been concealed in the hull, immediately below the cabin, where he was captured, ensconced beneath some of the goods. He had, however, previously to his apprehension, contrived to spend upwards of £70 of the money, but fortunately a considerable part was found in his possession.

7. A considerable interest was excited at Rothsay, by the effects of the late celebrated tragedian Kean, at his residence in the neighbourhood of that town. The most valuable articles had, we believe, been previously removed to London, and those sold differed in nothing from the usual furnishings of such a mansion, and, considering the sums which its owner had been accustomed to receive and squander, were of a more ordinary kind than might naturally have been expected. The competition, however, was brisk, and, generally speaking, the articles brought good prices. The house, two stories called a cottage, is not at that style, but is a neat two-storyed mansion, creditable to the taste of its late proprietor, and calculated to give a more favourable opinion of his prudence in such matters than either his general conduct or Mr Robinson's flighty description. Of the surrounding grounds, a great deal has been said, and not without justice, but it is obvious that but a small portion of Mr Kean's despatches has been carried into effect. If completed in a kindred spirit, it might, in a few years, exhibit a scene of great picturesque beauty. Taking into account the probable fact, that a mere cursory glance had impressed Mr Kean with a sense of their capabilities, the choice, and their subsequent adaptation, do honour to his judgment and taste; and no one who surveys this romantic beautiful spot, and, in thinking of the greatest tragedian of our time, can cast aside the recollection of the errors of the individual, but must regret that he was not permitted to wear out an old age in the seclusion he had planned, and planted, and cherished. The following lines, in Mr Kean's handwriting, we found among his papers. They are understood to be his own composition, and are not without merit:—

“Thou tyrant Death! that dost abuse that power
But lent thee by the great Creator's hand;
The virtuous—wicked—fall in the same hour—
Destined are all to thy express command.
Canst thou not, Tyrant! ere consistent be?
Why leave the child to mourn a mother's death?
In taking all I loved, why not take me?
To sigh my last with her who gave me breath!
One bliss is left above thy proud control,
While Heaven condemns me thus to linger here—
To indulge the filial duties of my soul,
And daily o'er my parent drop a tear!”—*Glasgow Courier.*

Sir John Campbell, since his return from Edinburgh, has so powerfully represented to the Ministers the impropriety of a compulsory tax for the support of the city clergy, that they have agreed, it is said, to remove it, both in the capital and in Montrose, substituting a grant from the consolidated fund.

Colonel Leith Hay having been appointed Clerk of Ordnance, in room of Mr Maberly, who has been nominated a Commissioner of Customs, there will be new elections for the Elgin district of burghs, and for Chatham. Colonel Leith Hay has addressed the Elgin constituency, and no opposition is expected.

The Lord Advocate is immediately to introduce a bill for the appointment of an accountant-general of the Scottish courts, to take charge of the funds consigned in the courts, of unclaimed dividends in cases of bankruptcy, and of landed estates managed by their authority. The sums and properties in the management of the courts during the last seven years exceed ten millions; and of seven hundred agents to whom it has been entrusted, four hundred are said to have neglected their trust in a greater or less degree.

It would now appear that Greenock is to be the fixed headquarters of the Irvingites in North Britain, and in which all the apostles of the doctrine are to be educated, and from which all the future churches are to emanate. They have commenced building a chapel in Nelson Street, directly opposite the meeting-house of the third congregation of the Secession at present erecting in Union Street; and from the princely wealth of one of their leaders, Mr Drummond, the great London banker, there will be no lack of any earthly requisite calculated to insure the success of their object.

At present they form two congregations, one of which meets in the Gardeners' Hall, and the other, which is composed entirely of the truly faithful, meets in the house of Mr Wilkinson, some time ago minister of the Episcopal chapel here. Mr Tait jun., from Edinburgh, and a Mr Place, a gentleman from London, officiate jointly in the Gardeners' Hall, which they state to be merely a place for teaching and initiating; and when any disciple there is found worthy, he receives admission into the congregation. Lady H. Drummond, who, with her family and servants, arrived in town from London a few days ago, has become a prophetess, and has already “spoken unutterable things” on several occasions; and her son, a fine little boy about 14 years of age, also prophesies occasionally. Mr Drummond himself is the appointed prophet; and on the occasion on which we heard him, his voice was most tremendous and overwhelming, and powerfully calculated to excite the nervous feelings of weak females, of which the greater part of their audiences are composed.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

The dispute between the Dundee manufacturers and their workmen belonging to the Dundee and Lochewe Weavers' Union, remains unadjusted, and upwards of 1000 men continue idle in consequence. At a meeting of the union, held on June 6, it was resolved to make an attempt at manufacturing for themselves. The flax-dressers of Dundee have also turned out in consequence of a proposed reduction of wages. The number idle is 350. Another combination has started up, that of the “United Ploughmen” of the Carse of Gowrie and Strathmore.

The pastoral charge of St George's Church in Edinburgh, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr Martin, has been conferred by the Town Council upon the Rev. Mr Candlish, and the vacant charge in the collegiate church of Old Greyfriars has been filled by the Rev. Mr Sym, lately minister of Symington.

The General Assembly, on the suggestion of the Rev. Dr Bryce of Calcutta, have constituted the clergymen of the Scotch Church at Calcutta, with the ordained ministers of the Assembly's mission, and two lay elders to be chosen by the Kirk Session of St Andrew's Church, into a kind of Presbytery, having powers to employ native converts under the authority of the Church of Scotland, as religious instructors of their countrymen.

A lady in Falkirk has been in the habit, when she pulled her fruit, of reserving about a peck to be preserved, which is simply effected by digging a hole in the garden about two feet deep, and lining it with straw. Upon this the apples are laid, and being well covered with straw, the earth is beaten over the whole. Not only is the flavour and smell quite entire, but the fruit looks just as if newly taken from the tree—well coloured and hard.

Every where the appearances give token of an early and abundant herring fishing. The fishing still continues in Gairloch, and is daily improving both in the quantity and quality of the fish taken. In Lochlong, herrings and mackerel have been taken, the latter in considerable numbers. In Lochfinn, the fishing has also commenced, and the fish are particularly fine. It is anticipated that the fishing will be general in the course of two weeks.

A Phrenological Society has just been started by twelve young men in the village of Alyth, Perthshire. They have procured a supply of phrenological books; and Mr Fenton, surgeon in Alyth, has engaged to give them a course of lectures on anatomy and chemistry, and to aid them in their phrenological studies. This is one of the many examples of the increasing appetite for knowledge which the industrious in Scotland are displaying.—*Phrenological Journal.*

A letter in the Perthshire Advertiser gives a list of 37 isolated returns which have taken place since the last general election.

The analysis of these gives the following members to each of the three parties, Tory, Whig, and Radical, viz.—Radicals, 5; Tories, 12; Whigs, 20. Majority of Whigs over Tories, 8; over Radicals, 15; over their combined opponents, 3. Out of the 37 seats vacated, 30 had been occupied by Whigs, 5 by Tories, and 2 by Radicals. The Tories have therefore gained in strength, by 7, and the Radicals by 3.

Several heavy failures, one of them to a very considerable amount, have taken place in the grain trade in Glasgow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POETRY FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE following beautifully written sentences, the truth of which we entirely allow, are extracted from a review of the Poems of Ebenezer Elliot, in the sixth number of the “Printing Machine,” a fortnightly report of literature published by Mr Charles Knight of London:—“It does not appear that the feelings of the great body of the people in any country are to be most effectually awakened and engaged by such poetry as dwells chiefly on the obtrusive features of their every-day existence. The privations and sufferings, the anxiety, vice, and wretchedness, out of which such poetry weaves its most vivid descriptions, hang over them in darkness too thick and oppressive for the imagination to illuminate. It is too sad and stubborn a reality to be turned into poetry, or at least into a source of poetic pleasure in the contemplation, to those by whom it is actually felt. The verse that would move the poor man's heart and fancy must draw its music rather from his holiday experiences and feelings, from his happier hopes and remembrances, from those common passions of our humanity which make him forget that he is poor—in short, from whatever there is to brighten the generally sombre hue of his lot and history. And is not poetry of right a sublimation from the bloom and finer spirit of things? Do not its moral use and highest excellence lie in this—that it can lift us out from amidst those realities, often dull and wearisome enough, from whose continued presence we should otherwise have no means of escape? The feelings to which poetry appeals when it aims at extensive popularity and influence, must indeed be such as are of universal familiarity—but not such as the wear and tear of life has either deadened or vulgarised, much less such as it has a tendency

to render positively painful. Passions that live in the heart's core, though lying there almost as dead under the pressure of the world's business and cares; old memories that need to be awakened from their sleep—the glad sunshine of life's spring—the loves of early manhood—the friendships knit in other days—sorrows that time has softened and made sweet—and, out of the limited world of actual experience, dreams of the pictured past, or of the wonders of far away lands, with other visions that stretch, it may be, beyond both the breadth and the duration of ‘this visible diurnal sphere;’—these are the themes of all such poetry as the mass of the population in any country has ever taken delight in. forcible descriptions of their real condition in life, of their laborious days, their scanty accommodations, or even of any injustice or oppression to which they are subjected, may excite a feverish attention for a short space, but never grow up into the permanent power of a national poetry. That exaltation is reserved, and we think, fortunately reserved, for other strains—for the mythologic tale, the religious hymn, the heroic romance, the song of love, the common ballad. Thus, in our own country and times, we have seen the poems of Burns become almost a second mother-tongue to all his countrymen; while those of Crabbe yet fail to attract their proper regard from those of whose actual life he has drawn so many admirable pictures.”

NEW STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND.

WE mentioned in the 125th number of our Journal, that a new work of this kind has been commenced, and is to be comprised in ten volumes. Two numbers have already appeared, and from one of these the following table of particulars respecting the twenty Dumfriesshire parishes has been condensed by the *Spectator*, and may be interesting to the inhabitants of the southern part of the island:—

Parishes.	Population.	Rental.	Schools.	Stipend.
Dumfries.	11,606	£29,810	39	£1,309 0 0
Thorlwald.	1,320	4,765	2	248 13 4
Tinwald.	1,220	7,540	2	141 7 2
Kirkmahoe.	1,601	9,500	3	275 0 0
Kirkmichael.	1,226	6,475	2	232 0 0
Closeburn.	1,680	12,000	5	258 6 8
Morton.	2,140	3,060	5	247 9 2
Moffat.	2,221	8,000	4	240 0 0
Kirkpatrick-juxta.	981	4,000	4	220 0 0
Wamphray.	580	4,000	1	253 13 4
Johnstone.	1,234	4,500	3	165 13 1
Applethorpe.	969	6,680	3	280 0 0
Tundergarth.	530	3,000	1	168 0 0
St Mungo.	791	4,000	1	174 16 0
Ruthwell.	1,216	4,527	2	262 18 10
Comertrees.	1,407	8,000	3	112 9 8
Dornock.	752	3,300	1	250 0 0
Gretna.	1,909	9,000	5	250 0 0
Kirkpatrick-Fleming.	1,666	7,360	2	210 0 0
Holdam.	1,582	7,000	4	280 0 0

This table may furnish to many of our readers the means of comparison between their own parishes and those of a country where every clergyman is obliged to reside, and do the duty for which he is paid.

It may not, perhaps, be less interesting to see the following table of pauper charges upon the parish of Ruthwell, as drawn up by its able clergyman, Dr Henry Duncan:—

Age.	Ground of Claim.	Annual Allowance.	Other means of support.
F 86	Old, feeble, and no child.	£1 5	Lodges vagrants.
F 85	Ditto, a son who resides at a distance, and gives her very little.	1	24 No other means except the charity of her neighbours.
F 84	Blind.	1 19	A married daughter.
M 79	His wife bedrid.	0 15	His own labour.
F 74	Old and feeble.	1 9	A daughter deaf and dumb.
M 74	Feeble, and in bad health.	1 2	His wife works a little.
F 74	Old and feeble.	1 0	Works a little.
M 74	Incapable of much exertion.	1 0	Works a little.
F 69	In bad health.	1 3	Teaches a few children.
F 62	Old and feeble.	1 5	A daughter married but deserted by her husband, and left with children.
F 54	Feeble, & without relations.	1 5	Works a little.
M 61	In bad health.	1 1	Begs.
F 70	Two feeble old women.	1 5	Spin a little.
F 47	In very delicate health, and without relations.	1 4	Spins a little.
F 70	Old and feeble.	1 5	Her son a labourer, with a large family.
F 81	Old and feeble.	1 5	A widowed daughter.
F 71	Old and feeble.	1 5	A daughter.
F 61	Paralytic and helpless.	1 9	Her children work a little.
M 80	Feeble, but industrious.	1 9	Works a little.
F 78	Old and feeble.	1 5	A daughter.
F 77	Old and feeble.	0 17	A daughter.
F 69	Old, feeble, and blind.	1 5	A son with a large family.
22 Paupers partially supported by the Session.			£26 14
F 61	Deranged, and requires constant attendance.	7 16	No other means except charity.
F 84	Bedrid for many years.	5 4	Relations and other charity.
F 89	Bedrid.	3 18	Her son a labourer with a family.
M 81	Blind and paralytic.	3 18	
Chiefly supported by the Session.			£20 16
Partially supported, as above.			£26 14
Total for enrolled poor.			£47 10

REMARKABLE DOG.

Not long ago, a butcher in Dundee possessed a dog of very remarkable habits, which is perhaps still alive. It is usually called “the dog which went to see Burke hanged,” on account of its having paid a visit to Edinburgh, by itself, on the day when that event took place in 1829. A jaunt to Edinburgh, however, without the company of its master, is no uncommon thing with this extraordinary member of the canine species; and this, indeed, is just the circumstance which makes the dog so remarkable. Two or three times every year, it leaves Dundee unattended, contrives to obtain a gratuitous passage in the boat across the river, crosses the kingdom of Fife on foot, and, having ferried the Firth of Forth

* Stipends under £150 are made up to that sum by government.

† F marks the females, and M the males.

‡ The sum advanced for this pauper was afterwards recovered, by legal steps, from her son.

in the same manner as it has previously ferried the Fifth of May, reaches Edinburgh at its leisure. What may be the exact nature of the business which it transacts in the capital, or whether it transacts any business at all, we cannot say: but we believe it generally looks in at the market, where its master has a few human, as it has a few canine acquaintances, and there it may accordingly be seen—not exactly enjoying “the feast of reason and the flow of soul,” perhaps, but more probably engaged, with its companions, in the frolics so happily described by Burns—

“—scourin’ awa in lang excursion,
And worrying other in diversion.”

In serious earnest, there is some reason for supposing that the animal is chiefly actuated in its journeys by a desire of seeing a few Edinburgh friends; an exemplification of the gregarious principle such as has seldom, perhaps, been observed before in any class of creatures. The dog is now well known on both the ferries, and his transits are looked upon as a matter of course by the persons who guide the boats. Generally, after spending a couple of days in town, he returns to his master's residence in Dundee, from which, therefore, he is never absent so long as a week at a time.

BIRTHS.

- May 21. At 14, Pilrig Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Lawson of Cairnmuir, a son.
22. At Edinburgh, Mrs Henry Cadell, a son.—At Elsinore, the lady of John Ballantine Rollo, Esq. a son.
25. At Athol Crescent, the lady of D. Horne, Esq. of Langwell, a son, still-born.
27. At 12, South St David Street, Mrs M'Gill, a daughter.
30. At 20, Pilrig Street, Leith Walk, Mrs Vertue, a son.
31. At Easlie, the lady of Major-General the Honourable Patrick Stuart, a son.
June 4. At Hanover Lodge, the Right Hon. the Countess of Dundonald, a son.
5. In Wimpole Street, London, the Countess of Winterton, a daughter.—At 49, Moray Place, Edinburgh, the lady of the Rev. G. Coventry, a son.
8. At Kilconquhar House, the lady of Sir H. Bethune, a son.—At Hillend, the lady of James Christie, Esq. late of the Madras army, a son.
9. At St Andrew's, the lady of Lyon Campbell, Esq. a son.
14. At Connamore, county of Cork, the Viscountess Ennismore, a daughter.
16. The Duchess of Sutherland, a daughter.
18. In Grosvenor Square, London, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, a son.
20. The Countess Sheffield, a son.

MARRIAGES.

- May 21. At Mayfield House, Alexander Brodie, Esq. R.N., to Marion Welsh, relict of the late Hugh Gray, Esq. of Fairharst.
22. At Pennyquick, Mr John Clarkson, engineer, to Margaret, daughter of Mr Thomas Muir, Pennyquick.
23. At Glasgow, Mr William Henderson, accountant, National Bank of Scotland, Kirkcaldy, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Graham, Esq. of Broomfield.
June 2. At 4, Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh, Mr James Seton Veitch, of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, Dumbarston, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr James Romanes, merchant, Edinburgh.
4. At London, John Blinksopp Coulson, Esq. to the Hon. Mary Anne Byron, eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord Byron.
At 22, Elm Row, Edinburgh, Mr George Mathieson, manager at Leith for the Aberdeen, Leith, and Clyde Shipping Company, to Margaret, youngest daughter of James Thomson, Esq.
5. At 5, Shandwick Place, Edinburgh, W. P. Grant, Esquire, younger of Rothiemurchus, to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Henry Siddons, Esq.—At 12, Great King Street, Edinburgh, George Richmond, Esq. of the Royal Bank, Glasgow, to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr Duncan M'Neill, merchant, Glasgow.
9. At Linlithgow, William Mathieson, Esq. merchant, Glasgow, to Eliza, second daughter of the late James Rae, Esq. sheriff-substitute of Linlithgowshire.
10. At the manse of Kilsyth, George Moody, Esq. writer, Paisley, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Burns, minister of Kilsyth.
11. At Viewbank, Trinity, Mr Alexander Ogilvy, of the Stamp Office, Edinburgh, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late James Williamson, Esq. Viewbank.—At Dalchully, Inverness-shire, C. Gordon, Esq. Madras army, to Jessie, second daughter of D. MacNab, Esq.
12. At Newton House, Mowbray Stenhouse, Esq. Portobello, to Catharine, third daughter of George Seton, Esq. Sheriff-hall.—At Edinburgh, Robert M'Nair, Esq. of the hon. East India Company's service, to Catharine, second daughter of J. S. More, Esq. advocate.—At Perth, Mr George Moffat, merchant, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late John Barland, Esq. of Stormontfield.
14. At Newbattle Abbey, Sir John Stuart Forbes, Bart. of Pittslo and Fettercairn, to Lady Harriet Kerr, third daughter of the late most noble the Marquis of Lothian.—At 4, James Place, Leith, John Ferguson, Esq. wine merchant, Inverness, to Miss Jane Mackenzie, youngest daughter of the late Bailie John Mackenzie, of Inverness.
17. At St George's church, Hanover Square, London, William Leveson Gower, junr. Esq. of Tisbury Place, Surrey, to Emily, second daughter of Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart.
Miss Inverarity, theatre-royal, Covent Garden, to Mr Martyn, of the same theatre.
At Frimley, the hon. Leveson Granville Keith Murray, brother to the Earl of Dunmore, to Louisa, only daughter of T. Abraham, Esq. of Chapel House, Surrey.
At Easton, Northamptonshire, the rev. William Thorpe, D.D. of Belgrave chapel, to Amabel Elizabeth, Countess of Pomfret.
At Liverpool, T. Clement Sneyd Kynnersley, Esq. barrister, to Eliza, daughter of J. Sanders, Esq. of Mount Vernon, Liverpool.
At Lavington, Sussex, the rev. George D. Ryder, son of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, to Sophia, daughter of the late rev. J. Sargent.
At Paris, Hugh, youngest son of the late Sir W. Forbes, Bart., of Craigievar, Aberdeen, to Anne, daughter of J. G. Morgan, Esq. of Bristol.

DEATHS.

- Feb. 17. On his passage from China, on board his majesty's ship the Prince Regent, Gordon Forbes Brett, third son of the Rev. J. G. Brett, of Ranelagh, Chelsea, in his seventeenth year.
Mar. 21. At St Helena, on his passage home to England for the recovery of his health, Robert Charles Hepburn Esq. eldest son of Robert Hepburn, Esq. of Clarksington.
May 8. At Keptie Street, Arbroath, Mr D. Valentine, aged 53.
11. At Edenhall, Cumberland, the Rev. Sir Christopher John Musgrave, Bart. aged 36.—At Gaerloch, Ross-shire, aged 23, after the birth of a son, Kytie Caroline, wife of Sir Francis Mackenzie, Bart., and eldest daughter of John Smith Wright, Esq. And on the same day, the infant son of Sir Francis Mackenzie, Bart.
12. At St Andrews, Lieut.-Col. G. Bell, late of 39th regiment.
17. At 19, Gilmore Place, the Rev. David Marr, A.M. minister of the United Associate Congregation, Lothian road, Edinburgh, in the 36th year of his age, and 8th of his ministry.—At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Maclean, widow of Capt. W. C. Clarke, of 6th regiment.
18. At 4, Cassels Place, second son of Sir J. Pringle, Bart. of Sticheil, gentleman cadet of the royal military academy, aged 19.
19. At Monivair schoolhouse, Mrs MacLaren, wife of Mr Daniel MacLaren, schoolmaster.
20. At 4, West Claremont Street, Edinburgh, Mr John Paton, aged 71 years.—At Newington, Mrs Sarah Macritchie, relict of Mr Alexander Macritchie, late of Hanover Street.
21. At Kirkwall, Orkney, Miss Traill, of Skail.
22. At Leith, the Rev. James Martin, minister of St George's Church, Edinburgh.—At 61, Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, Miss Cecilia Douglas, daughter of the late Colonel W. A. Douglas, younger of Strathendry.
23. At London, aged seventy-seven, Charles Wesley, Esq. many years organist to their late majesties Kings George the Third and Fourth.—At Lockerby, at a very advanced age, Mr William Dobie, teacher. Mr Dobie was perhaps one of the oldest teachers in Scotland, having been engaged in that laborious and useful profession for the almost incredible period of nearly seventy years.

Mr Dobie was a man of extensive information, and was endowed with an accurate and retentive memory; he was a very agreeable and entertaining companion, and was an intimate acquaintance of the late Sir Walter Scott, who both visited and corresponded with him.

24. Lady Watson, wife of Sir Charles Watson, Bart., Wratting Park, Cambridgeshire.—At Aberdeen, Captain William Gordon, late of the Queen's regiment, half pay, unattached.—In his 74th year, Mr George Rodger of Bridglands, Selkirkshire.
25. At 8, Minto Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Beatrix Walker, wife of Mr James Kilgour, of the Register House.
27. In Green Street, Grosvenor Square, Charles O'Neil Corry, Esq. aged 29, son of the late Right Honourable Isaac Corry.—At Bellevue House, aged eighty-one, Mrs Helen Colquhoun, widow of William Colquhoun of Garscadden, Esq., and fourth daughter of the late Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Bart., and of the Lady Helen Sutherland, sister to the twentieth earl of Sutherland.
28. At London, Isabella, wife of James Richard Clark, Esq. and daughter of the late David Gordon, Esq. of Edinburgh.
29. At his house, Walcot Place, Kennington, in the 32d year of his age, Mr Thomas Fernandez Clarke, late editor of Felix Farley's Bristol Journal, and several other publications.—At Carterhaugh, Mrs Cunningham, relict of Mr Charles Cunningham.
30. At Athol Crescent, Edinburgh, Mrs Jane Ogilvie, the wife of Donald Horne, Esq. of Langwell, W.S., and daughter of the late Thomas Elliot Ogilvie of Chesters, Esq.
June 1. At Kelsco, Mr William Elliot, architect, aged 74.
4. At Bellevue House, Southampton, Lady Bligh, relict of Admiral Sir Richard Rodney Bligh.—Samuel M'Cormick, Esq. advocate, Sheriff-depute of Bute.
5. At his seat, Uddens House, Dorsetshire, after a short illness, Sir James John Fraser, Bart. in his 45th year.
6. At London Row, North Leith, Mrs Christian Buchan, wife of Captain William Hayden, R.N.—At Links of Kirkcaldy, Mr J. Fergus, brewer, in his 90th year.
7. At Winchester, Lady Caroline Knollys, eldest sister of the late Earl of Banbury.—At his seat, Bildeston, Suffolk, Richard Wilson, Esq. in his 75th year.—At Bonnington Lodge, Mr Thomas Thomson, merchant, Leith, in his 81st year.
8. At her house in Privy Gardens, in her 85th year, the Hon. Catherine Gertrude Robinson, widow of the late Hon. Frederic Robinson, and aunt to the Earls of Malmesbury, Morley, De Grey, and Ripon.—At Morningside, Christian, eldest daughter of the late William Henderson, Esq. surgeon to the staff.—At Linlithgow, Mary Russel Miller, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Miller, minister of the Second United Associate Congregation there.—At Springfield Lodge, Surrey, Francis, eldest son of David Hill, Esq. of the East India House.
9. At his house, 14, Pilrig Street, Edinburgh, John Lawson, Esq. of Cairnmuir.
11. At Summer Place, Inverleith Row, aged 22, Margaret, second daughter of Mr Wm. M'Nab, of the Royal Botanic Garden.
15. At Acton Park, in the county of Denbigh, in his 80th year, Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart.
At Richmond, G. Roberts, Esq. of Ty Cerrig Derwen, Denbigh.
At York, Hannah, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Hugh Robinson.
At Hastings, Colonel Banbury, in his 80th year.
The Rev. W. Pennington Thackray, lecturer of Grantham and vicar of Skillington, Lincoln.
The Rev. T. Sutcliffe, incumbent of Luddenden, Halifax, in his 72d year.
Near Chesterfield, in her 90th year, the widow of James Stovin, Esq. of Whitgift Hall, York.
At Beverly, aged 61, the Rev. I. Charlton, of the Baptist church.
In Tiverton, John Govett, Esq. surgeon, in his 90th year.
In Dublin, the Hon. Harriet Viscountess Avonmore.
In Dublin, the Hon. Harriet Sewell, daughter of the late Lord Deedes, Archbishop of Tuam.
John Aineby, Esq. deputy ordnance storekeeper at St John's, Newfoundland.

ENGLISH BANKRUPTS.

From May 20 till June 20.

- C. Martyn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper. W. Compton and W. Andrews, West Bromwich, mercers. W. P. Robertson, Buenos Ayres, merchant. H. Francis, R. J. Turner, and C. J. West, Norwich, money scriveners. L. Dachus, Emscote, Warwickshire, cement manufacturer. J. M. Machin, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, wine-merchant. W. Jones, Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road, wine-merchant. S. C. Boyce, Walbrook, oil-merchant. E. Hodgson and L. Olpherts, Thrumpton and Retford, Nottinghamshire, coach-builders. T. H. Hurlston, Birmingham, linen-draper. G. Dickinson, Ealing, surgeon. D. L. Cohen, Great Yarmouth, grocer. E. Everton, Coventry, riband manufacturer. G. Lake, Stockport, hat manufacturer. J. Barclay, Pembroke, general shopkeeper. F. Salter and W. Balston, Poole, twine manufacturer. E. Pistraci, Broad Street, Golden Square, artist. W. Tewesley, Mortlake, grocer. P. A. Ducote, St Martin's Lane, lithographic printer. W. Harper, New Street, Dorset Square, butcher. H. and W. and H. Sandys, jun. Fleet Street, scriveners. G. Schonswar, jun. Willerby, merchant. J. Gardner, Llangollen, linen manufacturer. J. Bowker, sen. Salford, dyer. A. Brookes, Newport, scrivener. P. Saintry, Vinhoe, shipwright. C. Ross, Beverly, wine-merchant. P. A. Carter, St John Street, Clerkenwell, victualler. J. Colbourne, Sturminster Newton Castle, Dorsetshire, merchant. P. Beans, Manchester, grocer. R. Jackson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer. J. Dawson, Liverpool, scrivener. H. Brown, J. H. Bradley, and B. Harris, Gloucester and Birmingham, merchants. J. Stock, Bristol, cabinet-maker. T. Peacock, Skeldergate, Yorkshire, timber merchant. J. Barrow, Selby, Yorkshire, wharfinger. R. Ford, Wootton-under-Edge, clothier. J. Wood, Bolton le Moor, collier. W. Koy, Huxtable and R. Genge, Ilfracombe, ship-builder. W. Koy, Isleworth, linen-draper. J. Newman, junior, Old Corn Exchange, Mark Lane. S. P. Wright, Christopher Street, painting-brush manufacturer. J. Watson, Calthorpe Street, dealer in music. T. Turkington and T. Winlaw, Leeds, tinplate-workers. T. Barker, Sutton, St Edmunds, tanner. F. Metford, Bath, mealman. B. Davies, Manchester, clothes-dealer. C. Pritchard, Bath, upholsterer. R. Gore, Liverpool, merchant. W. A. Ohmann and J. C. Kemp, Liverpool, merchants. J. Lawless, Manchester, commission-agent. J. and J. Pim, Bartholomew Close, merchants. R. Smith, sen. Lower Thames Street, wharfinger. W. and S. B. Parker, Copperas Lane, Deptford, colour-manufacturers. J. Wood, Aldersgate Street, chemist. J. Cogle, Bridgewater, saddler. R. Morris, Liverpool, merchant. J. Messenger, Birkenhead, farmer. H. Brown, Stoke-upon-Trent, druggist. J. Higgins, Heaton Norris, ironfounder. W. Burt, Seacombe, grazier. G. E. Roper, Southampton, hoiser. H. Payne, Rotherham, Yorkshire, grocer. W. Harris, Southampton Street, laceman. J. Goren, Orchard Street, Portman Square, scrivener. T. Weedon, Southall, victualler. J. Scotson, Wigam, Lancashire, druggist. J. Matthews, Tooley Street, Southwark, linen-draper. W. Wilkinson, York, innkeeper. P. Benns, Manchester, grocer. J. Perry, New Sarum, Wilshire, innkeeper. J. Weekes, Lime Street, hide-dealer. E. J. Howard, Duke Street, St James's, money-scrivener. J. B. Ashby, Hanway Street, Oxford Street, book-eller. H. R. Woehle, Ossulton Street, Somers Town, victualler. T. Anderton, Liverpool, merchant. T. R. and J. H. Shanklin, Birkenhead, brewers. H. Griffiths, Liverpool, builder. W. Poulter, jun. Needham Market, Suffolk, grocer. T. Champion, Sheffield, science manufacturer. T. Madden, Cambridge, hatter. T. Conroy, Leicester Place, Leicester Square, wine-merchant. R. Bridges, Twickenham, grocer. T. Atkinson, Gloucester, chemist. J. Smith, Liverpool, carrier. O. D. Ward, Manchester, merchant. E. Brown, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. R. and T. and W. Nott, Bristol, iron-merchants.

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

James Home of Linhouse, manufacturer of and dealer in iron, Glasgow.—S. Bingham and Co. clothiers, Paisley.—William Burnside and Company, manufacturers, Glasgow.—John Geddes, manufacturer of and dealer in glass-ware, at Verreville, near Glasgow.—John Robison, merchant in Jedburgh.—John Lochore, builder, contractor, and victualler, Townhead of Glasgow.

POPULAR GRAMMATICAL ERRORS.

The word *Episcopalian* is often used as an adjective: a Episcopalian Church, for instance. It should be Episcopal Church, Episcopalian being a substantive, and applicable only to individuals adhering to that form of ecclesiastical polity. A reverse but equally common mistake is made with the word *Antiquarian*, which is an adjective only. An antiquary is often called an *antiquary*, apparently from a mere desire to give the longer instead of the shorter word, and thus make every thing as complete as possible. A man may be spoken of as addicted to antiquarian pursuits; but if it be wished to describe him in one word, he must be called an antiquary.

Postscript.

Ministers have announced their intention to renew the Irish coercion act for another year, with some modifications.

The bill for admitting dissenters into the universities was read a second time, June 20, in the House Commons, by a majority of 321 to 147.

The Spanish government has issued a decree establishing the censorship of the press.

Price of 3 per cent. Consols, Friday, June 20, 92½

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Messrs CHAMBERS beg to direct attention to their periodical publication entitled “INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE,” which appears once every fortnight, price three halfpence; and which has already had a most extensive sale both in the United Kingdom and America.

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31. CHEMISTRY.
32. MANUFACTURES and COMMERCE of the WORLD.
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The succeeding numbers necessary to complete the work, and to form a comprehensive body of human knowledge on the sciences and other important subjects, are in preparation. The work will be completed in one volume, uniform with CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL.

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INTEMPERANCE.

DRUNKENNESS is too generally treated as simply a moral offence. It is a mischief which in reality arises from a number of various causes, and for which, of course, a variety of remedies must be pointed out. There is one kind of drunkenness which springs from an uncontrollable appetite for ardent spirits—a disease, in fact—which is as often found among people of elevated as of inferior station. Another kind may be described as a chief pleasure or recreation of persons of little mental cultivation, or individuals in extreme idleness, who see no better way of enjoying themselves. A third kind is that vice of the lower orders, which may be so clearly traced to the hardships and privations of their usual course of life. It would evidently be wise to prescribe the same salve for a cut, a bruise, and a burn, as it is to treat these different kinds of drunkenness with but one moral corrective; and yet do we ever hear of any corrective but one? That one consists in a mere moral injunction or preaching, which sets forth the ruinous consequences of the vice to both soul and body: it is administered by men of the best intentions, and with no stint of zeal or care; but we fear it is of little more avail than the charms with the leeches of old said over wounds and fevers, to neglect of bandages and bleedings.

This must be peculiarly the case where the vice arises from a morbid physical appetite. No person can have fallen a victim to this disease, till the physical has completely gained an ascendancy over the moral—all the better sentiments of his nature—religion, love of the approbation of his fellow-creatures, regard for the interests of his family and those connected with him—must have sunk under this passion of his flesh, before he could become the slave to it which he now is. We are thus deprived, as it were, of a fulcrum on which to plant the moral engine by which he might be recovered. We work on mortified parts, which need all chirurgery. In this malady, as in most others, a sudden alteration of system may be advantageous. Change of scene, of circumstances, of employments, something that will tend to create a new spirit within, may have some effect; a vigilant moral regimen taking advantage of every bit of the recovered nature to improve and regain the rest. But merely to preach to an unfortunate of this kind—as well preach to the liquor in which he indulges!

With regard to convivial drunkenness, as the vice is not inveterate, neither is the corrective treatment difficult. The indulgences of the Bacchanal may either be taken as a relief to the ennui of idleness, or as amusement after the toils of a day otherwise well spent. It is the kind of recreation which best suits the dispositions of good-humoured and slightly-indulgent men. In no very remote age, persons of all ranks were addicted to this vice; but as the superior orders have become more enlightened, they have given it up, and it is now very little encouraged even in the middle ranks. Literature, science, refined domestic amusements, now present themselves to the mind of men as equally entertaining, and a great deal more innocent, if not in some measure positively advantageous. Now the course is easy. Let us aid such as we can in disseminating a taste for intellectual pleasures of a pure kind, and the taste for a cheap and tipsy sociality cannot fail to decline. The remedy, observe, will be had: the great object is to ensure that it be of a harmless, or, if possible, of a useful kind. The reading of good books is so. The study of a language or of some important science is so. Only inspire a young man with a taste for something that will engage him in the cultivation of his moral and intellectual nature, and he is safe from

the dissolute habits which marked our unidealized ancestors.

The third kind of drunkenness is that which most clamorously demands a remedy, though not that which will be most easily remedied. It seems undeniable that a large proportion of the working people of this country are overtasked, while their pay, even for the present excessive labour, is so small, that they could not, without great inconvenience, yield to a curtailment of the working hours. The effect of bodily labour, carried beyond the strength of the individual, is to exhaust the nervous system of its energy and vivacity. When toil ceases, there is a painful feeling of want and depression, attended with a craving for stimulus, which is nearly intolerable. Thus beset, and unable from his wages to purchase the comforts of good food, lodging, and domestic entertainments, such as compensate a hard-brought professional man for his perhaps equally severe labours, the artisan flies to the public-house, where he can purchase something which forms a kind of substitute for all those enjoyments, and beguiles him of his distresses, physical and mental, at least for a while. It is obvious that nothing can cure men thus affected, but either to take away the causes of the malady, or else to provide something which will fill the void without producing such direful consequences.

To what extent we may hope to see the labours of our manufacturing population abridged within a few years, it would be difficult to say. Certainly we have at least become aware of the absurdity and mischief of the excessive-labour system; and that is in itself, perhaps, no small progress towards a remedy. Moral restraint upon the increase of population, emigration, and other causes now in cheering operation, may help in a few years to render it possible for our labourers to gain a sufficiency for decent subsistence, without an overstraining of the physical powers; and when that is the case, the chief excuse for occasional ebriety will be abolished. While this shall be going on, some less detrimental means of recruiting from hard labour will probably be coming into use. We have been informed by a remarkably intelligent inhabitant of one of our Scottish manufacturing towns, that, in his belief, the public-houses thrive in no small degree on account of the prevailing want of public walks and of places of healthy sport and recreation. Two young workmen, whose natural tastes would lead them to a ramble by some burn-side, or a game at quoits, as a means of spending the hour that follows the dismissal from labour, meet yawningly on the street, and, there being no outlet from the town except by the dusty and wall-enclosed road, nor any arena of sport that is open to men of their rank, they lounge into the next public-house, not because they are willing to go there, but because they can go nowhere else. It is also very clear that public-houses are much resorted to on account of the uncomfortable state in which the dwellings of the working men generally are. Their wives, having been early sent to the factory, are seldom good housekeepers: all at home is squalor and discomfort. Of course, when a temporary home of greater elegance can be got for a trifle next door, it is not surprising that working men resort to the latter. Another circumstance to be taken into consideration is the ignorance of this class of the people. Some well-educated persons affect to think that the common people are too knowing, and make no good use of their knowledge; in reality, it is the imperfect nature of their knowledge that produces any mischief. The excessive-labour system has rendered it almost impossible for them to master any branch or kind of knowledge, even the most elementary; and we are credibly in-

formed, that, in one manufacturing town in particular, intelligence has made a rapid retrogression, and vice and drunkenness a great progress, since the leisure of the men has been so much abridged. All of these causes, however, must, we think, be gradually diminished from this time forward. The subject of public places of recreation has of late attracted so much attention, that some provision will probably be made ere long for opening both walks and gymnasia in the neighbourhood of all large towns where they are at present wanting. As articles of household convenience and of aliment become cheaper, through the effects of shortened labour, reduced taxation, and the abolition of monopolies, and as increased sense shall show to women the absurdity of neglecting household accomplishments for factory labour, we may expect to see the poor man's house rendered a great deal more attractive to him. Again, as the means of knowledge become more accessible, through an improved school system, the diffusion of cheap literature, and the extension of mechanics' institutions, working men will both acquire a more agreeable and innocent kind of recreation after their labours, and penetrate so far into their own interests, that, in morals as well as in every thing else, they will be their own best guardians.

Such, we apprehend, are the causes, and such, we apprehend, will be the remedies of that drunkenness which has of late years engaged so much of public attention. It is enough for the most of those who interest themselves for the abolition of this vice, when they can get a guilty individual to make a profession of contrition, and undertake an engagement of future abstinence. But all merely mental impressions are vain in such cases. Till the circumstances which produce drunkenness are taken away, an engagement of abstinence can be of little more utility, than would a resolution never again to take the gout ensure a patient against a recurrence of the disorder. In the meantime, it is gratifying to think that drunkenness is on the decline. We lately showed in the present paper, that a great improvement on this point has taken place among the artisans of Edinburgh during the last nine years. We observe the same testimony borne by an intelligent individual as to the working men in the metropolis. Mr Francis Place, senior, in a small treatise just published on the "Improvement of the Working People," makes the following statement:—"Formerly, and even within my own recollection, the education and manners of all sorts of workmen in London were so nearly alike, that they may be said to have differed in no material particular. The most skilled and the most ordinary workmen were equally ignorant and dissolute; few could write, none read books of any use to them, and very few ever looked at a book of any sort. Those among them who had even the meanest accomplishment were remarkable exceptions. The whole body was much more dissolute and profligate then than they are now, and drunkenness was their conspicuous and prevailing vice. Without information on any subject, and without any desire for information, their leisure could alone be occupied with the grossest enjoyments; and the most skilled and best paid workmen were, as they had the most means of being so, much more dissolute than the less skilled and worse paid workmen, whose means were less. Now the difference between skilled workmen and common labourers is as strongly marked as was the difference between the workman and his employer; and in many cases the difference is nearly as great and as well defined between the skilful and unskilful workmen in the same business. Drunkenness is no longer the prevailing and conspicuous vice

among workmen; the very meanest and least informed being much more sober as a class, much more orderly and decent, and much more cleanly in their persons, than were those who, in former times, were far above them in respect to the amount of wages they received; whilst the most skilled and best paid are, as classes, more sober, more moral, and better informed, than were the generality of their employers at the time alluded to. The most remarkable, and at the same time the most commendable and praiseworthy part of the case is this—that until lately the acquisition of knowledge and the reformation of manners are almost wholly attributable to their own unaided exertions. It must not, however, be concluded that workmen were, at any time, drunkards to the extent it has been common for writers and talkers to represent them as being. * * * Drinking to excess should be considered rather as the error than the crime of the working man, which, however much it is to be lamented, admits of a better apology than many, and indeed than most of the vices of those who are not compelled to labour with their hands for a scanty subsistence. * * * Drunkenness ought no doubt to be discouraged; but the only cure is an increase of knowledge, and a consequent increase of the means of producing pleasurable ideas: every new idea which the working man acquires necessarily increases his means and his desire for rational enjoyment, and thus adds to his permanent prosperity and happiness. That this is so, we have practical proofs: it has been observed that those workmen, taken in classes, who were in former times the best paid, were the most dissolute, and that this was the consequence of their ignorance. The contrary may now be observed; the best paid classes are the best informed and least dissolute; and as the older members of these classes die off, and the younger ones succeed them, improvement, in all respects, will be more and more apparent."

Such testimonies, however, ought by no means to induce either the working men themselves, or those who are interested in their welfare, to slacken in their exertions for the abolition of this degrading vice. They ought rather to be encouraged, by such assurances, to greater activity in the good cause which they have taken in hand.*

Foreign History.

SPAIN.

IN consequence, apparently, of a considerable victory gained by the Carlists in Navarre, over the united forces of Quesada and El Pastor, the intelligence or which reached London at the end of June, Don Carlos had hardly settled with his family in the mansion taken for their residence at Brompton, when he left the metropolis, and, travelling through France, entered Spain on the 10th of July, where he immediately issued a proclamation to his "subjects," promising them true liberty, the convocation of the Cortes, and something approaching to universal suffrage, in place of "that shadow of representation" which has been proposed by the regency. This event—though so unlike all the former conduct of Don Carlos as to be a subject of doubt—has occasioned a great sensation. M. Jauge, the banker of Don Carlos at Paris, said to be a highly respectable individual, has meanwhile published a scheme of a loan for his royal constituent, to the amount of five millions, to which he calls upon all true Spaniards to subscribe. Every thing, in short, has suddenly assumed the appearance of determination and confidence on the part of this claimant of the Spanish throne, who is said to have considerable reliance on the Tory party in Great Britain, while it is certain that the quadruple alliance makes no provision for extruding him from Spain, though it makes sure that he shall not have refuge in Portugal.

Meanwhile, a highly liberal Cortes has been returned; and the Count de Toreno, one of this party, has been appointed Minister of Finance, in place of M. Imez. Considerable alarm has been occasioned in Madrid by the appearance of cholera at Toledo.

FRANCE.

THE elections for the new Chamber terminated before the end of June, and prove highly favourable to the existing ministry. Notwithstanding that the Carlists and Republicans every where lent a zealous support to each other, it is stated that their united opposition will not exceed eighty in a house of 459 members. Some striking anecdotes have been related, in illustration of the enthusiasm displayed by Carlist for Republican, and *vice versa*. In explanation of the small success they have met with in the contest, the latter party point out that, in elections of officers for the national guards, by more extensive constituencies, the government was defeated, even in those places where it triumphed in elections for the Chamber. Instead of the 20th of August, the 31st of July is now appointed for the meeting of the Chambers; but the business to be then transacted will be trifling, and a short prorogation will ensue. Some dissensions are said to have lately broken out in the cabinet, on account of the appointment of the Duke de Cazes to be governor of Algiers.

PORTUGAL.

THE Cortes, consisting of 140 members—that is, about one for every 125,000 souls in the kingdom—is about to be assembled, and is expected to contain a powerful party unfavourable to Don Pedro. The Portuguese Regency has decreed that the money due by the Brazils to Portugal, said to be about L.1,600,000, is to be applied to the payment of the British loans. Don Miguel has arrived at Genoa.

THE EASTERN POWERS.

OUR domestic politics, and those of Western Europe in general, engage so much of our attention, that the Eastern Powers are allowed in a great measure to escape observation. It seems pretty clear that, notwithstanding the British and French fleets maintained in the Levant, Russia and Austria are about to deceive us in one or more important points. The latter power seems at present marking out the province of Bosnia as her own—the turbulence of its inhabitants being set forth as a pretext for the appropriation—while on the other hand she is bullying the Swiss cantons on the subject of refugees, in such a manner as to show an eager desire to crush those republics. An attempt has also been made by Austria to establish a tribunal for disputes in the German states; evidently a scheme for increasing her own influence over those communities. It has been baffled by the liberal King of Bavaria, who has also been recently purging the councils of his son, the King of Greece, from Russian influence. It seems unquestionable that, if a more vigorous policy be not assumed by the Western Powers of Europe, those of the East will soon appropriate all the territory in their vicinity, including Turkey, and thereby add immensely to their means of checking the advance of liberal opinions.

SWEDEN.

UPWARDS of two thousand persons of property have petitioned the King of Sweden for a reform in the representative system of that country.

IRELAND.

THE election of a new member for Wexford, in place of Lord Carew, took place on the 3d July. Mr O'Connell, on the 18th June, addressed a strong appeal to the electors, calling upon them to oppose the interest of the "audacious and imbecile Ministry," and elect a repealer; but subsequently, in consequence of the communications of Mr Littleton, elsewhere alluded to, he withdrew from interference. The candidates were Mr Hervey on the Ministerial side, and Mr Cadwallader Waddy, a repealer. Notwithstanding Mr O'Connell's non-interference, the latter was elected, chiefly, it is said, through an union of the Tory and Repeal interests.

A great Protestant meeting was to have taken place on the 3d July, under the patronage of Lords Winchelsea, Roden, and Wicklow; but, "for many reasons of a prudential nature," it has been postponed. Lord Roden has addressed a powerful letter to the Protestants of Ireland, calling upon them to exert themselves for the defence of their religion.

Dr Doyle expired, June 16, at Carlow, and his funeral was attended by about 20,000 persons.

One of the most horrible party feuds that have ever occurred, even in Ireland, has just taken place near Tralee, in Kerry. Besides eight or ten killed in actual fighting, thirty-five were drowned in a river, on the banks of which the fray took place, and into which the defeated party were pursued. Several magistrates were present, but their efforts to put a stop to the combat were unavailing. At least a thousand persons of both sexes were engaged in the fray, many of whom were unconnected with either party, and merely fought for amusement.

The 12th of July, the noted anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, passed over without any remarkable disturbance.

PARLIAMENT.

1. COERCION BILL—MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

July 1. Earl GREY moved that the bill for renewing the Irish coercion act, from August 1, 1834, to August 1, 1835, be read a first time. His lordship supported his motion by a long speech, in which he quoted a number of documents to prove the good effects of the coercion act during the past year, and the necessity of its renewal. In Kilkenny, the principal county in which the act had been enforced, the outrages, in the year ending March 31, 1834, were only 331, instead of the 1550 of the preceding twelvemonth. On the whole, there was only a decrease of 79 crimes during the first five months of the present year, as compared with the first five months of the past; but this decrease was all in Leinster. He did not propose to renew the court-martial clause. His lordship concluded by expressing his fear that Ireland would not soon be in a condition to do without this act.—The bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Friday (July 4.).—July 2. Mr O'CONNELL requested to know, from the Right Hon. Secretary for Ireland, whether the renewal of the coercion bill had been advised and called for by the Irish government.—Mr LITTLETON said that the bill had the entire sanction of the Irish government.—Mr O'CONNELL said that was not the answer he sought for; but he would now ask the right hon. gentleman whether he should introduce the bill into the house.

—Mr LITTLETON in reply stated, that, what he brought in the bill, it should have his vote.—Mr O'CONNELL said he had been exceedingly deceived by the right hon. gentleman.—Mr LITTLETON said that the last observation of the hon. member rendered it incumbent on him to occupy the attention of the house for a short time. He stated that he had been induced to have an interview with the hon. member at the Irish Office, in which he informed Mr O'Connell of his repugnance to certain parts of the coercion bill, and cautioned him against taking a violent course against it; that he had made the communication in confidence, and the learned gentleman had so received it. Mr Littleton then went on to say, that, in consequence of the violent manner which the hon. gentleman adopted, he thought it right to let him know no decision had been come to as to the bill, but regarding to his own honour, which was of far greater importance to him than any other consideration, obliged him to acknowledge that he had a strong repugnance to that part of the bill which related to the suppression of public meetings. But there were many parts of the transaction which he (Mr Littleton) was restrained from mentioning, by that confidence which he had made the communication to the hon. member and learned gentleman. The coercion bill had so often applied about, and in consequence of which who applied not being satisfied with the answers received, they made application elsewhere, which led to the introduction of the bill in another place. He had sent for Mr O'Connell to make the communication, to prevent him from committing acts which might compel the government to adopt measures which they were anxious to avoid, and which would be prejudicial to the country. As soon, however, as he ascertained that it was the intention of the government, he sent a mutual friend, the hon. member Bridport, to communicate the intelligence to Mr O'Connell; but as these communications had been all given in confidence, the hon. member was in a bound not to have communicated to any one until the thing had been publicly noticed, or, at all events, until he (Mr Littleton) had communicated with him. The circumstance had, however, passed on to all confidence on his part in future in the honourable member for Dublin.—Mr O'CONNELL said the right honourable gentleman had said he "in saying that he should henceforward place no confidence in him; he had deceived him once, and he would take care that he should not do so again." The honourable gentleman stated that, in consequence of the communication made to him by the honourable secretary that the bill was not sent for by the Irish government, and that it would not be brought before the house, he had declined canvassing the county of Wexford, the election for which was then pending, for a repeal candidate, and in consequence the Whig candidate, a very rare thing in Ireland, had obtained the majority, which, before the deception practised upon him, would not have happened. After what they had heard, he would leave it to the house to decide how far confidence was to be reposed in a government who were so the masters of their own determinations.—Mr LITTLETON replied that the whole course of the hon. member's speech was an attempt to justify his breach of confidence, by making the house believe that he had tricked him.—Mr O'CONNELL said that he should not have mentioned anything about it, had confidence been kept with him; but when that confidence was broken, he considered himself at liberty to denounce it every where.—An altercation then took place between the hon. members as to whether Mr O'Connell had demanded Mr Littleton's resignation as an expiation of this deception which he had been led to practise upon.—Mr O'CONNELL said, that, as a test of what place relative to the subject of dispute, he should vote for the production of the whole correspondence between the Lord Lieutenant and his Majesty's government.—Mr LITTLETON said that such portions as the government might think necessary for the defence of its measures would be laid before the house, and Mr O'Connell's motion was then negatived without a division.—The bill was read a second time, July 4, in the House of Lords; on which occasion Lord DURHAM expressed a strong objection to the clause putting down public meetings, which Lord BROUGHAM strenuously defended.—The House of Peers, July 7, resolved itself into a committee on this bill, and Earl GREY announced that the change of venue would be allowed to drop, in consequence of the readiness of juries to proceed to convictions. The clauses of the bill were agreed to, and the report ordered to be received next day.—On the same evening, July 7, a conversation took place in the House of Commons relative to the conduct of Mr Littleton, and of Ministers in general.—Lord ALTHORP, in language the promised papers on the table, and moving that they be printed, stated that Mr Littleton had tendered his resignation to Earl Grey on Saturday, and at the request of his brethren in the cabinet had agreed to retain office.—Mr HUME asked Lord Althorp if it was true that the coercion act, in its present form, had been urged in the cabinet by one individual, and agreed to by the rest on the threat of his resignation.—Lord ALTHORP having declined to answer the question, it was assumed by other members that the report was true.—The production of the correspondence with the Lord Lieutenant was then laid before the house.

August, 1834.

* We have been indebted for some of the ideas in the above article to the June number of the *Phrenological Journal*, and to a stray number of the *Greenock Intelligencer* newspaper.

urged, and Lord ALTHORP endeavoured to the house by declaring that the Marquis Wellesley was now decidedly in favour of the renewal of the coercion act.—Mr O'CONNELL asked how the Marquis came to be in favour of the bill on the 20th of April, adverse to it on the 20th of June, as appeared from Mr Littleton's communication, and was once more favourable to it. He concluded each of severe invective against Ministers, by saying, as an amendment, that the papers should be referred to a select committee.—After a great deal of discussion, in which Ministers were not treated with much respect, Mr O'CONNELL renewed his argument. On the 20th of June, he said, they were supposed to have a coercion bill. "But yet, being the First Lord of the Treasury was opposed to it—because he was obstinate, and the prolonged existence of the administration was threatened—because you preferred your places to your political consistency, you are contented to be branded, as I brand you now, with being the tyrants, the miserable despots of a country which you believe has not at the moment the power to resist. But let me tell you, that there is no safer nation in the wide world than the Irish nation. I may be taunted—I am liable to the taunt, and a perfectly safe taunt for all who may choose to put it—above all doubt secure from any imputation."—After a prolonged discussion of the same kind, Mr O'Connell's amendment was rejected by 156 against 77.—On Tuesday, July 3, Earl GREY asked in the House of Lords for a postponement of the day for taking the report on the coercion bill into consideration; which was granted. Next evening, July 9, on the morning of the day for receiving the report being read, Lord Althorp advanced to the table, and after much hesitation, the result of agitated feelings, informed the House that he no longer acted as a Minister of the Crown. He stated that the late communications between a member of his government and an individual known for the strong part he took in the affairs of Ireland, had been made without his knowledge, as they were certainly contrary to what he thought safe and proper. Up to the 23d of June, no doubt was entertained in the cabinet as to the propriety of recommending the coercion act; but a letter was then received from the Lord Lieutenant, giving a new view of the subject, not so much the result of any new view of Irish affairs, as of considerations apparently suggested to him by others respecting certain political circumstances in this country. Ultimately, however, it was resolved in the cabinet, that the bill should be brought forward in the state in which it had lately appeared before their lordships. He had now to advert with respect to the practice which had lately sprung up, of putting questions and calling for papers which Ministers could not answer and produce, consistently with their duty, and which rendered the business of government altogether impossible. A member of the other house, having been put in possession of the facts referred to, had made use of them to bring charges against the government; and the consequence was, that his noble friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, feeling he could not with satisfaction to himself or the government any longer continue in office, had yesterday morning sent in his resignation, which he (Earl Grey) had since transmitted to his Majesty. It then became necessary for him to consider what he himself should do. At the close of last session it had been his anxious wish to retire; but he yielded to the strong and united representations of his colleagues, and remained. When the late secessions from the cabinet occurred, he again wished to give up his post; but again the representation of his colleagues, and of a large body of gentlemen in the House of Commons, prevailed upon him to retain it; notwithstanding, he felt the separation from his colleagues most painfully, and he regretted the loss of the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Ripon. Feeling how unable he was to continue to discharge the duties of his offices, he then made up his mind to retire, as he would have been justified in retiring. He had completed his seventieth year in March last; and though, at his age, being blessed with good health, he might be able to conduct the affairs of the country in ordinary times, yet, in such times as these, a person arrived at that age was unequal to so great a charge. The places, however, of those who seceded were filled up; and he was in hopes that the administration would go on at least until the measures before Parliament were completed. Being now deprived, however, of the assistance of one who was indispensable to him, he had found it necessary to tender his own resignation, along with that of Lord Althorp. The noble lord then proceeded to take a review of the measures pursued by the administration since they had been in office, contending that they had fully redeemed the pledges they had given on the three great and leading objects, of reform of Parliament, peace, and economical reform. He also contrasted the present state of the country with its condition when Ministers took office. The political and trades' unions, of which they had heard so much, had all disappeared, without any application for new laws or extraordinary powers for their suppression. It had been urged, as a matter of reproach to him, that, more than any other Minister, he had endeavoured to provide, at the public expense, for his relations; but no charge could be more unjust. He left office with not more than sufficient to support himself in society, charged as he was with the main-

tenance of a numerous family, and certainly with a fortune not improved by the emoluments of place. Some of his relations had doubtless been placed in situations, but they were laborious situations, their conduct had justified the appointments, and their connection with him could not be considered a disqualification for their entrance into the public service. He recommended their lordships to agree to the report now proposed, but not to proceed to the third reading of the bill until they could reasonably hope that it would pass the other house.—Some remarks from the Duke of WELLINGTON called up Lord BROUGHAM, who said he thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought not to have resigned, and declared that he had not resigned himself. His lordship concluded by passing an eulogium on Earl Grey.—The report was then agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.—In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Lord ALTHORP made a statement explanatory of his resignation. "When the bill for the renewal of the coercion act was first brought under the consideration of the cabinet, I felt it my duty to concur in that renewal, with the omission of certain parts referring to courts-martial. I need not say that I concurred in it with the greatest reluctance, and nothing but an absolute conviction of its necessity would have induced me to do so. After that, a communication of a private and confidential nature from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland brought the subject again under the consideration of the cabinet. Perhaps it may be as well to say, that at this time it was that my right honourable friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland suggested to me that it might be desirable to inform the honourable and learned gentleman opposite (Mr O'Connell) that the question was not yet finally settled. I saw no harm in his making that communication, provided it went no farther. I am bound to say, for my own justification, that I stated to my right honourable friend, that I hoped he would act with the greatest caution, and would be careful not to commit himself or the government. The private and confidential communication of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to an individual member of the cabinet, brought the subject again under consideration in the week before last. From the nature of this communication, I was led to believe that the first clauses of the bill, those which relate to meetings in both parts of Ireland, were not essentially necessary, and might be omitted without endangering the peace of that country. Under this impression, I objected to the renewal of those clauses. (Cheers.) In this objection my right honourable friends the members for Inverness-shire (Mr C. Grant), for Cambridge (Mr S. Rice), for Edinburgh (Mr Abercromby), and for Coventry (Mr E. Ellice), concurred. (Much cheering.) I need not state to the House that we were in a minority in the cabinet, which decided against us. The question we then had to decide was, whether we should acquiesce in that decision, or break up the government. Upon that consideration we felt it our duty to acquiesce." Lord Althorp then proceeded to state that he felt the difficulty he should be placed in when engaged in carrying the bill through the House of Commons; but when, on Thursday, he had heard the statement of Mr Littleton, and became for the first time aware of the nature and full extent of his communication to Mr O'Connell, he thought that the difficulty would be insuperable. The debate on Monday night convinced him that he could not continue, with credit to himself or advantage to the country, to conduct the business of government in the House of Commons. "Accordingly," he continued, "when I returned home, I wrote to Lord Grey, requesting him to tender my resignation, which his Majesty was graciously pleased to accept. I have the authority of my right honourable friends, already alluded to, for saying that they approve and concur in the step I took. This is the case as respects my right honourable friends and myself. I should be extremely sorry if the course I have pursued upon this occasion should not be approved by my colleagues; and I should be still more deeply grieved if I found that the large body of gentlemen who have hitherto honoured me with so much of their confidence, and to whose steady and handsome support it is owing that I have been able to maintain a position for which, otherwise, my talents rendered me quite incapable—I say, I should feel most deeply indeed if they did not approve my conduct. (Reiterated cheers from every part of the house.) I have now made the statement I thought it necessary to submit; and I have only further to say, that I continue to hold office until my successor is appointed, and that I shall of course feel it my duty at present to conduct the ordinary business of government in this house." (Long-continued cheers.)—Mr LITTLETON then expressed his regret at not having resigned the moment he learnt the determination of the cabinet to renew the clauses against public meetings; a line of conduct which he certainly was only prevented from adopting by a fear of thereby injuring the government to which he was attached.—Mr O'CONNELL congratulated Mr Littleton on his candour.—Mr HUME expressed great regret at the resignation of the liberal portion of the cabinet, and of Lord Althorp in particular.—The house next day adjourned till the ensuing Monday (July 14).—On that day, Lord MELBOURNE, the late Secretary for the Home Department, informed the House of Lords that he had received his Majesty's commands to form a new administration, in which he had the cordial co-

operation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—On the same evening, Lord ALTHORP announced the same fact in the House of Commons, which, upon his motion, was adjourned till Thursday.—On Thursday (July 17), Lord MELBOURNE stated that the new Ministry did not intend to proceed with the coercion bill, but to bring it into the House of Commons with the omission of certain clauses, as it would be impossible to pass it there otherwise.—This announcement caused a burst of indignation among the opposition members, some of whom (as the Earl of Wicklow and Lord Wharcliffe) delivered their sentiments in very animated terms.—Lord BROUGHAM, who was described in all the papers as having defended the public meeting clauses on the 4th of July, in answer to Lord Durham, now endeavoured to make light of them, and, in reply to a charge from the Earl of Wicklow, denied having ever attached any importance to them.—Lord MELBOURNE, in repelling some of the attacks of Lord Wicklow, reminded him that the party which now so violently attacked Ministers were unable to form an administration themselves.—In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Lord ALTHORP, in rising to move for a new writ for Nottingham, in the room of Lord Duncannon, took occasion to state to the House that Lord Melbourne, having been commissioned by his Majesty to lay before him the plan of an administration, had completed his arrangements, and reconstructed the cabinet. (Cheers.) The addition made to the Ministry was, that Lord Duncannon having accepted the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir John Cam Hobhouse had been appointed to the Woods and Forests instead of Lord Duncannon, with a seat in the cabinet. Therefore, as far as relates to any addition, the alteration in the cabinet would not be very great; but, undoubtedly, the alteration is great—very great indeed—in the loss of the services of Lord Grey. Having lost the services of Earl Grey, his Majesty had selected Lord Melbourne as the head of the Ministry, and Lord Althorp thought a wiser choice could not have been made. "Lord Melbourne possesses great abilities, natural and acquired, great judgment, and great decision. These, the House will be aware, are qualities very necessary in the first Minister of this country; and as far as my own opinions are concerned, I may mention that I have had the satisfaction of concurring with Lord Melbourne in most of the subjects brought under the discussion of the cabinet. Under these circumstances, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to require the continuance of my services." (Repeated cheers from every quarter.) Lord Althorp then spoke of his own natural disinclination to office, which his experience in office had certainly not diminished. He had retained it so long only at Earl Grey's earnest desire. "But," he continued, "I am obliged to say, that if I looked to public duty, I saw every reason for continuing my services, such as they were: I could not, in fact, find one ground of a public nature justifying my relinquishment; and such being the case, I felt it my imperative duty to act as I have done. I do not know that on the formation of the Ministry it is necessary for me to say more: I only wish to add in a very few words—and a very few words will suffice—something of the principles on which we mean to act. The principle on which I conceive the administration of Great Britain is bound to proceed, is, that while it preserves the institutions of the country, it will carry forward such reasonable and effectual reforms as the people have a right to expect would be the consequence of the reform in Parliament. (Much cheering.) While it feels it its bounden duty not to propose anything which can produce danger to the institutions of the country, it should take care that the remedies are neither more than adequate nor less than adequate to the evil intended to be remedied. All should be arranged and settled according to the existing circumstances of the country. This, I will say, was the principle on which the government of Lord Grey proceeded: it has met with obstructions and difficulties; but such was its principle, and such ought to be the principle of every administration. (Cheers.) Upon that principle we are now prepared to act: we too, may meet with obstructions and difficulties; but if we do, we will endeavour to overcome them."—Colonel EVANS expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of the members who had signed an address calling on Lord Althorp to resume office.—After a long discussion, in which Lord ALTHORP avowed his intention of bringing in a new coercion bill, and of carrying through the Irish tithes bill, the writ was ordered.—The coercion bill, shorn of the clauses alluded to, was accordingly brought in, July 18, and the first reading carried by a majority of 140 against 43.—On the same evening, the opposition Lords made a powerful attack upon the government for giving up the bill introduced into their house, and for omitting the clauses.

2. IRISH TITHES.

June 23. Mr LITTLETON moved that the Irish tithe bill be recommitted, in order that some alterations proposed by government might be taken into consideration. It was intended to omit that part which invested the revenue of the church in land, and consequently the redemption clauses. The plan now contemplated by the government was to convert tithes into a land-tax, which would be collected by the crown in the same amounts and from the same parties who were now liable for the composition; this to con-

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time for five years, in order to give the system a proper stability, and in order that the late advances of the government might be repaid by instalments. At the end of the five years, four-fifths of the land-tax to be converted into a rent-charge, which owners of estates would have it in their power to recover from tenants and others liable to the existing law of composition.—To Mr Littleton's motion, Mr O'CONNELL moved, as an amendment, "that the surplus of any funds raised under this bill, which would remain after due regard had been paid to vested interests, and to the spiritual wants of the Protestant church, should be disposed of for purposes of public utility and charity." Mr O'Connell uttered one of his most powerful speeches against the measure as it at present stood. In his estimation, it would do nothing to improve matters in Ireland. A church begotten in violence, raised in blood, and fed with the tears and miseries of the people for three hundred years, was still to be maintained by the same armed powers as before; and, after all, the government which takes the duty of blanket-hunting and pig-seizing upon itself, would have to pay L.500,000 every November, without having, with its utmost efforts, collected more than L.30,000.—After a long discussion, in which Ministers were severely handled by Sir ROBERT PEEL, on the subject of the commission lately issued for inquiring into the state of religion in Ireland, the house divided on the amendment, when there appeared for it 99; against it, 360; majority for Mr Littleton's motion, 261.

June 30. On the order of the day for going into committee on this bill being read, Mr LITTLETON explained some farther alterations proposed on it by government. The Irish landlords having objected to a land-tax convertible into a rent-charge, unless means of redeeming that rent-charge on advantageous terms were offered them, it was proposed, for their conciliation, that the amount they now pay in tithes under the last composition act, should be multiplied by four-fifths of the number of years' purchase that their land was valued at, and that they pay on this sum $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent to the commissioners (for the tithe-owner) annually; dissentients from this plan to continue to pay the amount of their composition in the form of a land-tax, instead of tithe. [The Spectator, in explaining Mr Littleton's plan, which was somewhat obscure, says, "In order to make this arrangement more clear, we will suppose that a landowner pays L.10 a-year as tithe now, in future as land-tax, to the commissioners: suppose also that the farm out of which this payment issues is worth twenty years' purchase, four-fifths of which are sixteen; let the L.10 be multiplied by 16, and we get L.160. On this sum of L.160, he is to pay only $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., or L.5, 12s. Thus he will save L.4, 8s. per annum by acceding to the government proposition: he will get a bonus, as Mr Littleton said, of from 20 to 40 per cent. at least, according to circumstances. The tithe-owner is to submit to a reduction of $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in order to repay government for the cost of collection, and in return for regular receipts of his dues, which he now with difficulty gets at all. But $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. deducted from L.10 leaves L.7, 15s.; and government will collect only L.5, 12s.; how is the difference (L.2, 3s.) to be made up to the consolidated fund out of which the tithe-owners are to be paid? Why, from the perpetuity and other funds in the hands of the commissioners acting under the church temporalities act of last session! Thus, as Lord Althorp admitted, the principle of the famous 147th clause is to be acted upon after all, and the state is to have the use of ecclesiastical property."]—Mr O'CONNELL opposed the plan with great vehemence, and asked for delay, which, after much debating, was granted till the ensuing Friday.—On that day, July 4, Mr LITTLETON proposed a resolution, founded upon the plan last explained. In the course of the debate, Mr STANLEY distinguished himself by a very acrimonious speech, in which he likened the policy of the Ministers on this subject to the tricks of the thimble-rig-men at country fairs. Ministers had adopted, he said, a system of plunder, not avowed or open, but timid, shuffling, and cunning. The present was a mere petty larceny project.—Lord ALTHORP made a spirited reply to the attack of his late colleague, and, in contrast with the present plans of the government, alluded to Mr Stanley's own measures as Secretary for Ireland, which, though well-intended, were too late, and he was sorry he could not congratulate him on their success.—The resolution was eventually carried by 235 against 171; majority, 64.

3. POST-OFFICE REFORM.

June 26. Mr WALLACE moved an address to the King, praying his Majesty to appoint a commission to inquire into the management of the Post-office and Packet-service. In his opinion, four great principles ought to be observed in reference to the administration of the Post-office. First, that the head of that department should not have the power to delegate his duties to another person; second, that no monopoly should be allowed to exist; third, that the public money should not be employed for the purposes of speculation, either with respect to the employment of packets or otherwise; and, lastly, that the persons who had to receive the revenue from the Post-office should not be allowed to disburse that revenue. He submitted at some length that there was no establishment which so extensively and urgently required revision and amend-

ment as that of the Post-office; for, according to the existing system, most unconstitutional powers were exercised, and most unnecessary obstructions were thrown in the way of the fullest exercise of the capabilities of the establishment.—The motion, having been seconded by Mr E. L. BULWER, was opposed by Mr V. SMITH, on the ground that great improvements were at present going on in the Post-office.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER also opposed it, and it was finally negatived without a division.

4. BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

June 27. Lord BROUGHAM called the attention of the House of Lords to a gross breach of privilege, and a false and malicious libel on himself, in the Morning Post of that morning. The passage in the paper to which he referred, charged him with having garbled an entry on the journals of the House of Peers, after having been warned by Lord Denman and another friend that he had given wrong judgment in a cause to which the entry referred. The cause was that of "Solarte versus Palmer," which was appealed from the courts below. Lord Brougham was formerly engaged as counsel in the same cause, and, it was asserted, had recommended the appeal to be made, which he now dismissed with costs. The libel was couched in extremely irritating and contemptuous language, and concluded with these words: "If there is one nobleman in the upper house, solicitous in the very least degree for the dignity of his order, this matter must be noticed without delay. If what we tell is true, Lord Brougham is unfit to preside in the Court of Chancery as a Judge, to sit in Parliament as a Peer, to move in society as a gentleman. If what we tell is false, there never was committed a grosser breach of privilege than that of which we are to-day guilty." Lord Brougham utterly denied the truth of the charges against him. He had received no hint from Lord Denman, or any other person, that his decision was wrong or injudicious; and he had not in any way interfered with the record on the books of their lordships' house. The libeller fancied that he had grounds for his charge, because the decision was not entered on the minutes in the same terms as it was given *vivâ voce*; but it was the invariable practice, that when a motion that the judgment of the courts below be affirmed was agreed to, it was entered, "judgment postponed." Lord Brougham also denied having, as counsel, advised the appeal to the House of Lords.

—On the motion of Earl GREY, it was resolved by the house that the article in the Post was a gross libel and breach of privilege. It was then resolved that Thomas Payne, the publisher of the Post, should appear at the bar of the house next day.

—June 28. Mr Payne was accordingly brought up to the bar, and interrogated by the Lord Chancellor as to the department he filled on that journal. He said he was the registered printer and publisher of the paper; he had no discretion in the rejection or approval of articles in that paper, and could not prevent the insertion of any thing in it. The editor, who could, was named Biddlestone.—Motions for the discharge of Payne, and for bringing up Biddlestone, were then carried.—June 30. Mr Biddlestone appeared, and underwent a long examination, in the course of which he fully admitted his responsibility for the article, but refused to state the name of the writer.—[It was generally understood to be the composition of a peer opposed in politics to Lord Brougham.]—He also admitted the libellous nature of the article, but pleaded honesty of intention, and the liability of their lordships' mode of entering decisions to be misunderstood.—Lord BROUGHAM, after some laborious explanations, expressed a wish to have Mr Biddlestone discharged with a reprimand; but Earl GREY and other peers were of opinion that this would be dealing too lightly with the offence.—Mr Biddlestone having been withdrawn in custody, presented a petition next day through Lord Wynford, craving pardon for his offence.—He was accordingly brought up, July 2, and, after a solemn reprimand from the Lord Chancellor, was ordered to be discharged, on payment of fees.—The reprimand was inserted in the journals of the house.

5. POOR LAW BILL.

July 1. This bill was read a third time in the House of Commons, by a majority of 187 to 50, and passed. It was read a first time in the House of Lords, July 2, when some desire was expressed by the opposition lords to postpone it till next session. The second reading subsequently was oftener than once postponed.

6. AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

July 14. On Lord ALTHORP moving that the house go into committee on the Irish chancery bill, the Marquis of CHANDOS moved as an amendment that an address be presented to his Majesty, representing the distressed state of the agricultural interest, and praying the attention of his government to the relief of part of their burdens.—Lord ALTHORP admitted that the distress of the landed interest still continued, but opposed the motion for the address. He was of opinion that the agricultural interest would obtain relief from an amendment of the poor-laws, and the commutation of tithes; the bill for which he had reluctantly abandoned for the present, as he had no hopes of being able to carry it this session. He was, however, disposed to do all in his power—all that the state of the revenue would permit—to remove some burdens which pressed heavily on the agricultural interest. He intended to remove the window-

tax on farm-houses below a certain amount; he would allow boys under fifteen to be employed as servants by farmers without being taxed for them as for household servants; husbandry-horses, used as riding-horses, should be untaxed, and be let out for hire without tax; he should also take off the tax on shepherds' horses and dogs.—On a division, the Marquis's amendment was rejected by 190 against 43; majority 16.

7. MINOR SUBJECTS.

Mr POULTER's Sabbath observance bill was finally rejected, July 18, by 35 to 31.

The Upwell tithes bill was thrown out, July 19, on a second reading, by 60 to 45.

ENGLAND.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

THE account of the Ministerial changes given in the Parliamentary department of the present sheet is nearly complete, that little is required to be said in addition. It is understood that the King, on receiving the resignations of Earl Grey and Lord Althorp, took first into consideration whether it would be advisable to form a Coalition Cabinet out of what remained of the present administration, joined to some of the late seceders, or to the chiefs of the Tory party. It is said that the latter were sounded on this point, and very promptly refused to accede to any such arrangement. Nor was the project of a Coalition Ministry well received by the press or the public. The King then sent for Lord Melbourne, to whom he committed the duty of reconstructing the cabinet, himself assuming Earl Grey's place. His lordship, having prevailed on Lord Althorp to retain the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, had no farther duty than to supply the Home Department, vacated by himself; which is done by the translation of Lord Duncannon from the Woods and Forests, the latter being given to Sir John Cam Hobhouse.

Few Ministers have ever received, on such an occasion, so many marks of approbation from the House of Commons or from the country, as Lord Althorp. He has been borne back to his seat, apparently, by the mere affluence of public favour. On the 16th July, the following address, signed by 240 of the members of the House of Commons, was presented to him:—"My Lord—Convinced that, at the present crisis, the peace and prosperity of the empire would be promoted by your lordship holding a distinguished place in Majesty's councils, we beg to express our deep regret at your retirement. If his Majesty should be graciously pleased to desire a continuation of your services, we beg to assure you that we shall be prepared to afford to your lordship our best support in carrying into effect the reforms and improvements so anxiously desired by the country, in accordance with that liberal and enlightened policy which secured to the people the great and salutary measure of Parliamentary reform. We believe that we shall fulfil our duty to our constituents, and best promote the interests of the realm, by thus evincing our confidence, that your lordship, and those with whom you may ally yours, will act upon constitutional and liberal principles in the administration of public affairs."

As not more than two Secretaries of State are allowable in the House of Commons at once, it has been found necessary to elevate Lord Duncannon to peerage, under the title of Baron Duncannon of Bborough, which will of course drop when he succeeds his father, the Earl of Besborough. By his lordship's removal to the House of Peers, a vacancy takes place in the representation of Nottingham. Viscount Iwick having resigned his under-secretaryship, it has been offered to, and accepted by, Mr E. Stanley, member for Cheshire, "an able man, of liberal principles as the newspapers describe him."

NEW COLONY.

A NEW colony has been projected on the southern shore of Australia; and having received the sanction of the new Secretary for the Colonies (Mr Spring Rice), a bill for erecting the contemplated tract into a separate province was brought into Parliament July 17, by Mr Wolryche Whitmore. Previously, however (June 30), a large and most respectable meeting assembled in Exeter Hall, to pass resolutions on the subject, and afford an opportunity to the gentlemen forming the South Australian Association to explain their plans to the public. Mr Whitmore, who took the chair, stated that what chiefly distinguished this from all preceding attempts at colonization, and gave it its best chance of success, was the resolution of the association to plant a colony in which there should be a supply of labour equal to the supply of capital, and all the different branches of society should be established at once for mutual support. Such, as was explained by this and other gentlemen, had been the plan followed in ancient times; and hence the success of the Greek colonies, which so surpassed the states that had planted them. But in modern times, men of capital alone had in general been the first planters of colonies; and hence all of them have experienced great difficulties, except in instances where they had been able to command slave labour. In order to maintain the co-operation of capital and labour in the new colony, no land would be given away; it would be sold at the best price it would bring. Then no one would take more than he could cultivate, and the colonists would be kept together. The proceedings were concluded by a vote of thanks to the speaker.

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land would be used, under the direction of commissioners, for the purpose of facilitating the emigration of working people, so as to keep up the just relation between land, capital, and labour; and working people would be taken out in the first expedition by money advanced on the faith of repayment from this source. The government of the colony by commissioners would only be temporary: as soon as the number of the inhabitants becomes 50,000, a constitution would be granted by the king.

The land marked out for the colony was described by Hanson as a tract which "has peculiar advantages over every other part of Australia, by the position of that which has hitherto formed one of the chief impediments to the settlement of that country—viz. facilities of communication amongst the settlers prior to the formation of roads. You are all aware that the rapid progress of the American colonies was greatly facilitated, and their prosperity increased, by the advantages derived in that country of easy water-carriage. Advantages of a similar character, and not greatly inferior in degree, are to be found in the present location. Around the shores of two Gulfs which are included in the limits of the new colony, the settlers may locate themselves; and they will be enabled to convey by water all their produce to the central market of that colony, whence they can bring home in return all those manufactures and conveniences and luxuries of life which they may be able to produce at home. This is an advantage which was denied to previous Australian colonies."

The fertility of the soil, Mr Hanson says, was unquestioned. "One of the most important pieces of evidence is that of an individual who resided for more than seven months on Kangaroo Island. He not only gives the strongest testimony to the fertility of the soil, and the amenity of the climate, but is willing to give the best proof of his veracity by himself becoming one of our colonists, and settling himself on the island he has discovered. And this he has been induced to do, although he possesses many acres in Van Dieman's Land, owing to the superior fertility of Southern Australia. Owing to the difficulty experienced two years ago in getting government to sanction the proposition, he was unable to wait, and as he was one to Van Dieman's Land: but he pledged himself that he would join the colonists the first opportunity; thus furnishing the strongest possible proof of his sincerity, and of his confidence in the fitness of the place for new settlers." Mr Hanson concluded by mentioning, that he had given the clearest proof of his confidence in the truth of the statements he made, by having himself resolved to proceed with his family to the new colony with the first body of settlers who left this country. Mr M. D. Hill stated that the province of South Australia would include such ground as the whole of France, Spain, and Portugal. [A minute account of the country has been published by Mr C. Knight, London.]

The Morning Chronicle states that "the office of the South Australian Association is daily crowded with persons who contemplate settling in the new colony. Amongst these there are several gentlemen of considerable property, and many officers both of the army and navy. They are engaged in making preparations for the first expedition of colonists, which is to follow an expedition of engineers and surveyors, and will sail, it is expected, before the middle of October, so as to reach Spencer's Gulf by the end of December, which is the middle of the Australian summer. Jersey and Jersey are likely to furnish a separate expedition, formed by heads of families amongst the numerous British officers, from the rank of general downwards, to that of lieutenant, who reside in those islands. As, in fact, it will be as easy for the new colony to obtain food and live stock from Van Dieman's Land as if it had been planted on an unoccupied portion of that island, there is no necessity for bringing any cattle, or any large supply of provisions, from England; nor is it at all requisite that every colonist should become a farmer. On the contrary, the colonists are informed, the first object will be the building of a town, upon a well-regulated plan, with an episcopal church, a Dissenters' church, a large hotel, a boarding-house, &c. This is the method of colonizing so successfully pursued on the western frontier of the United States, where it is less easy to obtain provisions and live stock from a distance, than will be the case with the first settlement in South Australia. The number of persons above the working class who have already decided to be amongst the founders of the colony, amounts to nearly two hundred. That number will probably be doubled in a month. Four hundred persons intending to buy land, to engage in mining speculations, to lend money at colonial interest, to set up shops and schools, to conduct a provision trade with Van Dieman's Land, and to work the mining-grounds of Spencer's Gulf and St Vincent's Gulf, will find employment, we may calculate, including domestic servants, for at least 2000 persons of the labouring class; and as every man of property will be enabled to take with him, without cost to himself, such a number of workmen or domestic servants as he may choose to employ, while for every male so taken to the colony a female also will be conveyed cost free, we may estimate that the first expedition of the colonists will amount to nearly 5000 persons. In the way of planting a colony, nothing so great has been attempted at the time of the ancient Greeks."

We present the foregoing as a brief account of what has occurred relative to the planting of a new colony on the Australian continent, of which there seem to be general expectations of success. We would humbly recommend those who feel disposed to emigrate thither, to procure, in the first place, satisfactory information from respectable and impartial authorities—persons who have carefully surveyed the country—to assure them that the land is really what it is represented to be. The horrors of the Swan River settlement ought to teach a useful lesson of caution in the present instance.

ROYAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THIS great festival, on which so much public attention had been fixed for some time past, commenced, Tuesday, June 24, in Westminster Abbey, under the immediate patronage of his Majesty. The arrangements made for the accommodation of the public were on the most extensive scale. The abbey was so divided that the music could be heard by every person in it to the greatest advantage. At the extreme ends were placed their Majesties' box and the orchestra, which were connected by galleries running on each side, capable of containing an immense assemblage. The space below was filled with level seats between the pillars, while the benches on the side were elevated so as to afford a more commanding view. The whole interior woodwork was covered over with crimson cloth, trimmed with yellow, and the sides of the galleries were decorated with a drapery of the same material. Against the wall were hung curtains of a pleasing pattern and fabric, which served to conceal the stonework, while they formed an agreeable ornament. The royal box was erected in a style of architecture perfectly in accordance with the character of the building in which it was placed, and placed in such a situation that nearly every person in the abbey might obtain a sight of the King and Queen. Over the box was another gallery, and beyond this the fine old abbey organ. The orchestra was strongly and elegantly built.

The band consisted of seven organists, eighty first and second violins, thirty-two tenors, eighteen violoncellos, the same number of double basses, ten flutes, twelve oboes, eight clarionets, twelve bassoons, ten horns, eight trumpets, eight trombones, two ophicleides, two serpents, one side drum, tower drum, and other drums an octave higher. There were about forty principal singers. The semi-chorus consisted of twelve cantos, eight altos, eight tenors, and twelve basses. The chorus contained one hundred and twelve cantos, sixty altos, fifty-six tenors, and about ninety basses, making an orchestra of 574 of the best performers in the kingdom.

The first rehearsal commenced on Saturday, June 21, with Handel's grand Coronation Anthem and Chorus, followed by Haydn's Oratorio of "The Creation," and the last division consisted of a selection from Handel's Oratorio of "Sampson." The company began to arrive about ten o'clock, and before twelve there were at least eighteen hundred persons comfortably seated. With the exception of a few trifling blemishes, the rehearsal went off most admirably. If any thing was prominent in excellence, it was the choruses, all of which were sung in a style as nearly approaching perfection as is possible.

On the first day of the regular performances, his Majesty arrived at the abbey at a quarter past twelve, in full state, with the Queen, the Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Victoria. There was a numerous attendance of the leading nobility, nearly all of whom had entered their names as presidents of the festival. The Archbishop of York and the Archbishop of Canterbury were both present, and about six of the Bishops. The introductory piece was Handel's Coronation Anthem, composed to the following words:—

"Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet anointed Solomon King; and all the people rejoiced and said, 'God save the King, long live the King, may the King live for ever. Hallelujah. Amen.'"

When the chorus began, the whole of the company stood up, and remained standing till the conclusion of the piece. When it came to the passage, "God save the King, may the King live for ever!" the most lively emotion was perceptible among the audience, particularly in the more sensible part of it, and many ladies were with difficulty kept from fainting. Others burst into tears, from the pleasure, not the pain, of the novel sensations excited.

The performances, of which it is impossible in the present sheet to give a detailed account, closed on Friday, July 4, with Handel's *chef d'œuvre*, the Oratorio of the Messiah. The leader of the band was F. Cramer, and Mr Knyvett took the organ. Mr Braham gave "Comfort ye my people" at the opening of the oratorio, with "Every valley," the air that follows it, very beautifully. His voice appeared to be as powerful as ever, and under as much command, and the execution of the passages as perfect as ever. "The people that walked in darkness" was splendidly sung by Mr Phillips. In this piece, again, the wind instrument accompaniments were very beautiful, moving in chromatic passages in Mozart's peculiar style, and blending richly with the voice. The chorus "For unto us" almost electrified the auditory, from the immense

power of the band, now heard in all its richest combinations. "Rejoice greatly," by Caradori, was greatly admired. The whole concluded with the "Amen Chorus," which was played and sung with a power never we should think heard except on this occasion.

The festival appears to have, upon the whole, given high satisfaction to those who attended it, among whom were many distinguished persons from the Continent. Those among the audiences who recollect the Commemoration of 1784, acknowledge that a great improvement has taken place since then, in the musical power of the nation.

June 14. A severe hail-storm took place at Brighton, damaging glass to the value of £3000.

— 17. In the Court of Exchequer, John Cleave was found guilty of publishing the Weekly Police Gazette, an unstamped newspaper; and on the same day, Mr Hetherington was charged with selling the People's Conservative and the Poor Man's Guardian. The jury found a verdict for the crown upon the Conservative, and for the defendant on the Poor Man's Guardian. Hetherington said, "I am glad that, for it legalises the publication."—The case of the King *versus* Lord Teynham and another, for a conspiracy to defraud a Mr Langford of £3000 and upwards, upon the pretence of procuring him a place under government, was called for a new trial; but no person appeared to prosecute, and a verdict of not guilty was returned.—Lieutenant Parry, of the first regiment of life guards, was drowned in the Serpentine River, which he had attempted for a wager to swim across in his clothes.—A considerable number of the inhabitants of Dover met in the town-hall of that place, and determined to commence a railway to London, which has for some time been in contemplation. Many shares were taken, and there is a prospect of the scheme being carried through in a spirited manner. The plans are in a state of forwardness.

— 24. Two prize-fights took place near Andover, under the usual high patronage. One of the parties, named Noon, died soon after fighting. Owen Swift, who had been the immediate means of his death, was found guilty, at the Winchester assizes, July 12, of manslaughter, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour in the county jail.

— 25. Admiral Napier landed at Portsmouth from Portugal, and was received with many marks of popular approbation.

— 26. A seaman, named Drinan, obtained £100 damages, against Captain Ward, of the Sir David Scott East Indian, for cruel treatment, when on his homeward voyage last year. It appeared that the plaintiff had struck the captain, but had been unmercifully punished for the offence, by being flogged, and then put in irons.—The Chatham election terminated in favour of Captain Byng, the government nominee; the votes being, for the Captain 262, for Mr Ching 192. Chatham is well known to be a borough peculiarly under the influence of the government.

— 28. A large cotton-mill, occupied by Messrs Mayall and Garside, at Oldham, was discovered to be on fire about two o'clock in the morning. The fire originated in some of the machinery, which not being oiled sufficiently, ignited through friction. During the fire, thirty persons ventured into the mill, in the hope of saving their property. While they were inside, all the four floors of the building fell in, and fifteen out of the thirty were buried in the ruins, and burnt to death. One poor fellow laid hold of a red-hot bar at a window, and stuck to it till taken down from without; but his hands were so dreadfully burnt, every particle of flesh sticking to the iron, that he died in the course of next day. A coroner's jury found a verdict of "accidental death" on the bodies of thirteen of the sufferers.

July 2. The result of the Finsbury election was declared, when there appeared for Mr Duncombe, 2514; for Mr Pownall, the Tory candidate, 1915. Messrs Babington and Wakley had inferior numbers. Mr Duncombe is pledged to the ballot, triennial parliaments, and other ultra-liberal objects.

— 5. Edwards, and his associates in the attack on Mr Gee, the solicitor, were tried at the Old Bailey sessions on a charge of having demanded by force and menace the sum of £1200 from the prosecutor; but the court ruled, that as the prisoners had not taken money, the indictment could not be sustained, and they were acquitted. They were again indicted for demanding certain valuable deeds from Mr Gee. On this charge they were also acquitted, as the court thought there was no difference between this and the previous case. The check for £800, to which they had obtained Mr Gee's signature, was not stolen from him, as he never had it; therefore the offence was no felony. The prisoners, however, with Mrs Canning of Old Ford, will be tried at the Middlesex sessions on a charge of conspiracy.—The Queen, accompanied by her brother, the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, and a distinguished party, embarked at Woolwich, for Rotterdam, where they arrived next evening. Her Majesty designs to pay a visit to her relations in Germany, for whose convenience she travels *incognita*, as Countess of Lancaster.

— 10. Don Santiago de los Santos, the celebrated Spanish dwarf, from Manila, who has been exhibited at the Adelphi and other theatres, and most of the great towns throughout the kingdom, was married to Anne Hopkins, of Birmingham, at St Martin's church in that town. The Don is forty-eight, and about twenty-five inches high, and Miss Hopkins is twenty-eight, and forty inches high. The High Bailiff gave the lady away. The bride and bridegroom were brought to the church in a sedan.—*Coventry Herald*.

— 13. A serious affray took place in Manchester between the Catholics and Orangemen, the latter of whom assembled in considerable numbers from Bury, Oldham, and Bolton, determined to walk in procession on that day instead of the 12th, the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. The Catholics gave the first provocation, by hissing, tying a green ribbon to a lamp-post, and other means

of annoyance. This the Orangemen resented. A general battle ensued, and many were seriously hurt, but none killed. All the rioters dispersed before the military arrived, and thirteen were apprehended.

— 14. A fire broke out at North Tawton, near Plymouth, which destroyed between sixty and seventy houses. The church steeple was partially, and the workhouse totally consumed. The inmates of the workhouse were removed to the church. The scene in the town was very alarming and distressing. Two years ago, more than forty horses were burnt in the same place.

— 15. At eleven o'clock at night, a fire commenced in Knockton Hall, near Lincoln, the splendid seat of the Earl of Ripon, which, before next morning at six, was burnt to the ground, including most of the furniture.

By the death of Mr M. H. Taylor and Sir William Guise, the elevation of Lord Duncannon to the peerage, and the resignation of Colonel Torrens, who goes out as Governor of Southern Australia, there are vacancies in Sudbury, the northern division of Gloucester, Nottingham, and Preston.

It is understood that Earl Grey has received a letter from Mr Stanley, expressing his deep regret that in his late speech he had been betrayed into the use of language respecting his late colleagues for which he is now sincerely sorry.

The personal and political friends of Lord Grey are promoting a private subscription of L.2000, to enable them to present Lady Grey with a statue of the late Premier.

The Lords of the Treasury have decided that the tea imported into Liverpool from Dantzic cannot be permitted to enter for home consumption, but permission has been given to export it.

There are two estates in the market at present, which formerly gave the power of returning six members to Parliament, but which, having been deprived of that privilege by schedule A, are no longer thought worth keeping by their noble owners. These estates are Aldborough, in Yorkshire, the possession of which enabled the Duke of Newcastle to return two members for Aldborough and two for Boroughbridge; and Stockbridge, in Hampshire, which gave the Marquis of Westminster the control of that borough. The noble duke's estate will probably produce L.50,000 or L.60,000 less than it would have done five years ago, and that of the noble marquis about half that sum.—*Leeds Mercury*.

The tables of the revenue up to the 5th of July show an increase on the year, L.390,236; on the quarter, over the corresponding quarter of last year, L.350,952. The items which exhibit an increase on the quarter are:—Customs, L.414,205; Stamps, L.38,504; Taxes, L.3764. The decrease is in the following items:—Excise, L.151,076; Post-office, L.7000; Miscellaneous, L.3740.

It appears that in the Treasury Department of the United States, the receipts for the first quarter of 1834, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1833, exhibited a deficiency of no less than 2,600,000 dollars, such being a portion of the results of the "experiment" of President Jackson. This deficit was also in the face of double the amount received during the 1834 quarter from the sale of public lands, compared with that carried to the account of the first quarter of 1833.

The committee on steam navigation to India have made their report to the House of Commons, giving it as their opinion that a regular and expeditious communication with India, by means of steam-boats, is an object of great importance both to Great Britain and India, and accompanying this opinion by recommending a Parliamentary grant of L.20,000, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability and the expense of such communication by the line of the Euphrates. This route, in the opinion of the committee, besides having the prospect of being ultimately less expensive, presents many other advantages, physical, commercial, and political, over that by the Red Sea—justifying, therefore, the proposed outlay in bringing its practicability to the test of a decisive experiment.—*True Sun*.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart. of Brayton Hall, Cumberland (brother-in-law of Sir James Graham), is said to have been so strongly impressed by the arguments of Mr Pollard, who is lecturing in behalf of temperance societies in that county, that he has had the whole of his brandy, rum, gin, and whisky, taken from his cellars to the back of the Hall, and destroyed by fire in his own presence.

General Moreno, who shot Torrijos, finding public sentiment excited in a considerable degree by his presence in England, and dreading perhaps some prosecution for the death of Mr Boyd, left the country a few days after his arrival.

Public feeling has been considerably excited in the metropolis by an unusually severe case of military flagellation, which took place, July 14, in St George's Barracks, Charing Cross. The sufferer was a private named Henderson; his offence, drunkenness on duty, and attempting to strike a sergeant; the punishment, three hundred lashes. During the operation, many of the soldiers fainted; and the cries of the poor man were so loud, that the drums were beat to drown the sound.

A few days ago, the piercers in one of the Oldham cotton-mills struck work for an advance of wages. Their ages are from ten to fourteen; but such is the extraordinary precocity of these little operatives in matters of business, that a meeting of their important body was called to take place at a beer-house, a chairman and secretary were appointed, and a copy of the resolutions ordered to be furnished to their employers. The circumstance at first bore an alarming aspect; but the momentous affair was at length compromised, and all is quiet again in Oldham.—*Bolton Chronicle*.

A battle took place lately at Ghent, between two parties of women, amounting to nearly one hundred and fifty. The contest arose from one party wishing to force the other into a combination to cease working. Innumerable caps and bonnets were torn into rags, several ears were pulled off, and handfuls of hair were seen floating away in the breeze.

The ship James of Limerick, bound for Canada with emigrants, foundered at sea about the 25th April, when 11 of the crew and 247 of the emigrants perished, only 11 persons escaping in one of the boats. There seems great reason to apprehend that ill-found vessels are engaged in the emigration trade; and it would be well, perhaps, if government could institute a system of inspection in this department.

At a late meeting of the academy of medicine in Paris, M. Velpeau exhibited a man who possesses the very singular power of making himself two inches taller, or shorter, at will. Standing erect, he can elongate the spine, and contract it again, by moving the sacrum, which plays like a wedge between the bones of the pelvis. He is at present forty years of age, and had a carriage pass over his body when a child, to the injury received at which time the power of executing this curious manoeuvre may be attributed.—*Medical Gazette*.

In 1833, there were received into the Foundling Hospital at Paris 4803 children, of which 1751 came from the Lying-in-Hospital, and 281 from other hospitals. Of these, 1259 (one-fourth) died in the hospital before they could be put out to nurse.

A letter from Rome states that Torlonia's house has just received a privilege for the establishment of steam-coaches between that city and Naples.

The Brussels papers announce that the Ministers of Leopold have offered a premium for the best copy of verses set to music to commemorate the days of September!

In Hungary, millions of beetles are devouring the crops and the foliage. To destroy them, smoke and other means have been resorted to, but without success, as these experiments appear rather to make them come out of the ground than to exterminate them.

A subscription is about to be entered into at Stuttgart, for the purpose of raising a monument in honour of the poet Schiller. The statue is to be of colossal dimensions, and represented in a sitting posture; the head will be copied from the fine bust, the work of Dannecker. Thorwaldsen, the prospectus states, has offered to make a sketch of the statue, and to watch over the execution of the model.

A curious statement has been published by one of the papers in Madrid, respecting the number and revenues of the Spanish clergy. It appears that the number of buildings appropriated to religious purposes throughout Spain is 28,249; that of the clergy, 159,322; that of the friars and nuns, 96,878. The entire amount of the ecclesiastical revenues is calculated to be fifty millions of dollars; and of this sum, the part consumed by them is shown to exceed the whole revenue of the state by some eight millions of dollars.

The great canal in Burgundy, which was begun many years ago, is at last opened to navigation. The States of Burgundy had ordered the first works in 1775, and the Emperor had continued them. The sums expended on this prodigious undertaking may be estimated at about L.1,600,000 sterling. Its length is forty-eight French leagues, and a line of interior navigation of three hundred leagues is now thus assured to trade. There are 189 edifies, and a subterranean gallery, pierced through a mountain to the extent of about one-third of a league.

SCOTLAND.

Emigration.—The public will be glad to learn that a government agent for emigration has been appointed to the port of Leith. Lieutenant James R. Forrest, R.N., is the gentleman to whom the duties of this office have been assigned. Such an appointment had long been required for the protection of emigrants in general, and it may be satisfactory to those intending to leave the country to know, that all passage-vessels will in future be subject to strict survey, both as regards their fitness for the voyage, and likewise that a proper store of provisions and water is provided, as also, that every protection and assistance will be afforded them, in making the vessels sail at the specified time, or procuring a suitable allowance from the agents while detained beyond that period. We have no doubt that this arrangement will be looked upon as a public benefit, and tend to encourage emigration from the port of Leith.

The salaries of the Judges in the Court of Session are to be increased—those of the heads of the two Inner Courts to L.5000 each, and those of the other Judges to L.3000; all the Judges to do duty as Lords of Session, Judiciary, and Jury Court. It is proposed that any Judge of the age of 75, who has done duty for fifteen years, should be allowed to retire on full salary. The following Judges may, and very likely will, avail themselves of this privilege, viz., Lord President Hope, Lords Glenelg, Balgray, Gillies, and Clerk of Edinburgh.

Education.—During the last month, some excitement has been created in Edinburgh by a proposal made in the Town Council to examine into the state of education at the High School. This establishment has cost the town an immense sum of money, and the number of scholars is yearly declining. The chief cause of this declension is considered to be the extent of classical education, which engrosses nearly the whole time of the boys, and it is believed that the introduction of various branches of education in useful knowledge would tend to restore the seminary. The Council are in the meantime making investigations into these matters, and some beneficial reform agreeable to the spirit of the age is anticipated.

Racing.—The annual Edinburgh races took place at Musselburgh on Tuesday, July 15, and the two following days. The races were good, but the assemblage small which witnessed them. This is one of the most convincing proofs of the improved taste of society. Horse-racing, bull-baiting, boxing, cock-fighting, and similar games, are every year losing ground in Scotland, and will probably soon only be regarded by horse-jockeys, stable-boys, and listless idlers among the lowest and highest classes.

Dogs.—In consequence of proclamations issued by the local authorities in Glasgow and Edinburgh at the beginning of July, empowering the officers of police to seize all stray dogs, the streets of these cities have been cleared of these animals, the great number of which was becoming a serious and dangerous nuisance.

Smoking on the Streets.—Two gentlemen who were lately smoking cigars on Prince's Street, dashed off some burning embers, which, falling on the muslin dress of a young lady passing at the time, set it instantly in a flame. A gentleman, walking with the lady, with much presence of mind took off his coat, and wrapped it about her person, by which means the flames were extinguished; but both parties were considerably scorched, besides having part of her clothes destroyed. A similar occurrence took place about ten days before. The practice of smoking on the streets has become a perfect nuisance, and ought to be put down.

Ploughmen's Unions.—The ploughmen of Perthshire and several other districts have begun to imitate the example of the Trades' Unions, by forming associations among themselves for the purpose of raising their wages and regulating the hours of work. The landlords and farmers have as yet formed no counter combination, but whenever they were aware that any in their service had connected themselves with these unions, immediate intimation was given that they should quit at next term.

Forrest, one of the self-taught sculptors of grotesque objects who have lately come into notice in Scotland, and who exhibit his works in a temporary building on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh, has just made a first and highly successful effort in the superior art of his art. The subject is Mazeppa on the dying horse; a statue which art proves in our opinion, by the manner in which he treats it, that he is qualified to excel in subjects of elevated design and feeling, as well as in the delineation of ordinary figures. The struggles of the prostrate and exhausted animal, and the agony of the victim who still writhes on its back, are executed with great power, and without the slightest trace of the heavy style to which the sculptor has heretofore confined his efforts. He is also disposed to think that the anatomical part of the statue has been executed in a very correct manner. Encouraged by success in this first attempt, Forrest is marking out a large block for the Conversion of St Paul, a subject in which we have little doubt that he will achieve a still greater triumph.

The Summer.—Accounts from all parts of the country describe this as having been one of the finest summers which has been enjoyed for several years. The weather during June and July has been generally sunny, clear, and delightful. All agree in presenting the appearance of the country as promising the highest degree of fertility, or border counties, exhibit every indication of an early and productive harvest. The Upper and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, with the exception of the orchards, is quite a picture for the eye of a farmer; and the Lower Ward is no less attractive. The Lothians are in one universal glow of fertile beauty; the Carse of Falkirk never looked better in the memory of the oldest tenant; and Fifeshire, particularly as regards the potato crop, indicates more than an average return. Indeed, we have been assured that the much-talked-of failure among the potatoes is, after all, but a very partial affair, and will be scarcely if at all felt on the aggregate amount of the harvest. The Highland districts are also doing well; and Ayrshire, we are happy to say, is, in point of promise, not behind her neighbours. Thinly drawback in this prospect consists in the failure of the fruit crops in the great orchard districts on the Clyde. The cause of this deficiency is ascribed to the frosts in the spring, and the warm dry weather in the beginning of summer, affecting the blossoms, which were from the then wet winter, very early out.

Dr Murray's Monument.—The foundation-stone of a monument, sacred to the memory of the late Dr Alexander Murray, the celebrated linguist, has been laid adjoining his birthplace, Galloway, the ceremonial having been attended by an immense concourse of people. Dr Murray was born near the Doon, within the estate of Cairnsmuir, and the elevation so named has already become the site of his future monument. The situation is alpine in a high degree, and partakes very largely of the romantic, and sublime character of the mountain scenery.

A few weeks ago, Mr Richard Carlile, of London, arrived in Edinburgh, for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures on his peculiar theory of religion, which he terms Catholic Christianity. An analysis of his lectures was given in large placards, which were extensively posted throughout the city; but, nevertheless, although only sixpence was charged for admission, his audience were remarkably small in number, and those probably consisting of many who had no object but curiosity, as any other thirty persons attended the two first lectures, and about one or seventy the last. A dissenters' chapel in Brighton Street was the place chosen by Mr Carlile for his exhibitions. The lectures have been still less successful in Glasgow.

Steam-Carriages.—These vehicles, adapted for common sixth roads, are now running regularly between Glasgow and Paisley, the passengers, the distance, which is seven miles, being performed in from thirty to forty minutes. In appearance, these vehicles, with the cistern attached as a separate carriage, are cumbersome and unwieldy, yet their running is now considered successful, and the Glasgow Courier speaks of their operations in high terms of commendation. We have seen them experimenting on the roads in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and they seem to possess one or two evils worthy of correction. The waste of escaping by the upright tube is must be cured. Their speed must be very various, and the steady pace of a mail-coach, notwithstanding the rate of perhaps fifteen, and at other times five or six, miles an hour.

New Steam-Vessels from London to Scotland.—Within the few weeks a regular steam communication has been established between Dundee and London, by means of two vessels of 300 tons power each. Already they have been very successful in their operations; and as there is a daily ready and cheap communication between Dundee and Edinburgh, this forms a serious rival conveyance to the Leith steamers. It has been proposed to establish a communication of the same description between Charleston, the Forth and London, which is meant to carry off the good passengers from Glasgow, now proceeding by way of Leith. We hail this as another vast improvement in our steam communication with London. There can be no doubt whatever that any company could at present carry off nine-tenths of the Edinburgh passengers by lowering the fares from four guineas to one guinea sum. A great improvement would consist in giving just slightly plain accommodation with rapid sailing, at a low price, without victuals, leaving passengers to pay for their food, if they chose to take any, as in the Glasgow and Liverpool services. We shall be glad to hear that some plan of this kind is arranged, and we are certain it would succeed beyond all calculation. One of the monstrous errors in the construction of the Leith vessels, has hitherto been the making them what is called splendid in other words, causing passengers to pay for mirrors and other expensive ornaments of no real use. We hope this will be avoided in the proposed new steamers.

Steamer Sunk.—A few days ago, while the steamer Helens was coming down the Clyde, and near Erskine ferry, she came in contact with an anchor, and almost immediately sunk. Very happy to state that every person on board got ashore uninjured.

An Island for Sale.—An entire island (Eday, in Orkney) containing 700 inhabitants, a parish church, school-house, and other signs and tokens of civilisation, is offered for sale. To a man ambitious of becoming, like honest Sanchez Panza, governor of an island, and who has more money than to purchase such a "gem of the ocean," this little island offers a chance of continuing much happier on his fellow-creatures.

Scottish Wool Trade.—The wool trade in Glasgow and Stirling, and the surrounding districts, is very dull at present, especially in the manufacture of worsted shawls and blankets. The reason is the high price of wool, without a corresponding advance in the price of goods. In Stirlingshire there are few manufacturers in which the whole of the weaving-looms are going, on account of the masters waiting for a reduction in the price of wool, which new clip is brought to the market.

Battle of Bannockburn.—Tuesday, June 24, being the anniversary of this famous battle, by which Scotland was relieved from English oppression, was celebrated with the usual festivities at Stirling and in its neighbourhood, as well as in some parts of the country. A flag, with the motto "Scotland is free," was hoisted in commemoration of the event, on the tower of Clackmannan, the ancient seat of King Robert the Bruce; as also, with the Scottish arms on the ancient stone from which the town derives its name, which has been elevated on a pedestal of granite, ten feet high, and weighing twelve tons. Robert the Bruce having stopped at this stone in the clock on this spur, went away and left his mantle, or glove in the stone. When he discovered his loss, and mentioned it to one of his attendants, who answered, "Stop here and look about you, if I shall return for it." The place where this occurred is still called "Look about ye," from the circumstance; and hence the derivation of Clackmannan from the old word *clack* or *rent*, and *man*, which signified a glove. The stone is still preserved, and held in high veneration by the inhabitants.

The extraordinary state of the potato crop merits notice from the naturalist as well as the farmer. In some fields there is a single plant. In this case, there is reason to suppose the seed potatoes had been hurt either by being heated or by frost. In other fields, the end or middle of the drills for a considerable space, well planted, while the other part is without a single stem. In this case, the cause of failure can neither be in the seed nor the manure, but must be sought for in the qualities of the soil. As far as we have observed in such cases, it is the stiff part of the

WALTER-SCOTTIANA.

There was scarcely a family of whatever class, for many miles round Abbotsford, with which Sir Walter was not more or less acquainted. Among others, was that of a late unfortunate writer, whose father was a small but respectable farmer in Roxburghshire. Sir Walter had shown much disposition to befriend the young author, but the irregular and unsteady habits of the poet marred the kind intentions of his friend, and he lost sight of him for several years. At length, after various changes of fortune, the young man was brought with his aged parents in Edinburgh, where he endeavoured to support himself by his pen. On his mother's decease, which happened about the year 1788, the poor poet had not, like Dr Johnson, wherewithal to defray the expenses of her funeral. From this unhappy state of destitution he was relieved by the receipt of £20, sent to him by some nameless friend under a blank envelope. He could not even form a guess from whom this timely aid proceeded; but he preserved the envelope with its address, and many years afterwards discovered his benefactor to be Sir Walter, by a friend identifying the handwriting as that of Miss Scott. This anecdote we have from a gentleman to whom the poet himself communicated it. The following is equally well authenticated:—

hile strolling on the banks of the Tweed, one day Scott came upon an individual who was fishing, and whose features he recollected as those of an old schoolfellow, although he had not seen him for perhaps a quarter of a century before. His dress and appearance denoted one at variance with fortune; and he seemed to shrink from being recognised by his old more fortunate companion, Scott addressed him as a mere stranger, and after chatting for some time walked away. He had not been long gone, when the stranger came up, and challenged the individual who had rudely for intruding on the grounds, and concluded with demanding his name and address. Then, after some demurring, the fisherman gave, and walked off, cursing in his heart the tyranny of those "lords of the creation" who grudged a poor man the privilege either of enjoying pastime, or extracting a morsel from the free stream. But it proved a lucky chance for him. He was one of those many unfortunate individuals in Scotland, whose parents, like those of Dominie Sampson, had determined, in spite of nature and poverty, that their son should "sing his pow in a poopit." After passing several years of starvation and labour in vainly striving to fit himself for the ministry, he had returned to his poor parents, and was endeavouring to scrape together a few pounds a-year as a teacher in his native village, about fifteen miles from Abbotsford. These particulars Scott had taken the somewhat odd plan we have seen of ascertaining. A few days after their interview, the poor dominie received an anonymous enclosure of L.5, as "from an old friend," and shortly afterwards was appointed to a clerkship in an extensive colliery at some distance—the only sort of employment he was perhaps fitted for—by which he was maintained in comfort and respectability till his death.

to these instances of practical benevolence we have to add, that Mr Alexander Campbell, well known as the author of "Albyn's Anthology," was, during the last years of his life, solely maintained by Sir Walter. When the latter heard that the old man was in want, he said, "Well, well, I always intended to support him, and I will not now retract;"—and he was as good as his word. Campbell's sole employment lately was, transcribing old manuscripts for his benefactor; and he was understood to be in the secret. Upon his death in 1824, Sir Walter procured the publication of many literary and other friends at the expense of £100, and published a very feeling obituary notice in the *Edinburgh Review*, and the *Weekly Journal* newspaper.

have from a gentleman who was his classfellow, and was intimate with him till his death. One day the teacher, Mr Luke Fraser (of the High School), read out an English translation of a portion of that part of the *Æniad*, beginning "*Turnus, Rex Rutulorum*" (Turnus, King of the Rutuli), to be translated by his pupils into Latin on the spot. As Fraser was a rigid disciplinarian, the scholars forthwith applied themselves assiduously to their task, and had proceeded some time in profound silence, when all of a sudden the stillness and decorum of the classroom was interrupted by loud and continued explosions of laughter from Scott. "What's this, Walter?" cried Fraser; "what's the meaning of this conduct?" "Look here, sir, look here," said Walter, when he had recovered his breath, handing to his master, at the same time, the version of the companion who sat next him. The boy, it seems, had mistaken the meaning of his master's translation, and instead of re-translating the first words into "*Turnus, Rex Rutulorum*," had rendered them into "*Verte nos, Rex Rutulorum*" (Turn us, oh King of the Rutuli!) Fraser could not help smiling at the mistake, but told Walter he had begun rather early to criticise.

The same gentleman tells a ludicrous instance of the effect of our old Scottish ballads on Scott's youthful fancy. At a small party in the lodgings of the former (who like Scott was then studying law), one of the company sung the old and somewhat vulgar song, "Fie, gae rub her o'er wi' strae." Scott, who had never heard it chaunted before, sat drinking in every note with delight: when it was finished, he started from his chair, and catching up his lame foot in his left hand, he hopped round the room until exhausted, roaring out all the while, at the top of his tuneless voice, "Fie, gae rub her o'er we strae;" to which his strong *burr* gave a truly laughable emphasis.

[From Mrs Jameson's Visits and Sketches at Home and Abroad.]

“THE German women are much more engrossed by the cares of housekeeping than women of a similar rank of life in England. They carry this too far in many instances, as we do the opposite extreme. In England, with our false conventional refinement, we attach an idea of vulgarity to certain cares and duties in which there is nothing vulgar. To see the young and beautiful daughter of a lady of rank running about, busied in household matters with the keys of the wine-cellar and the store-room suspended to her sash, would certainly surprise a young Englishwoman who, meantime, is netting a purse, painting a rose, or warbling some ‘*Dulce mio Bene*,’ or ‘*Soavi Palpiti*,’ with the air of a nun at penance. The description of Werter’s Charlotte cutting bread and butter has been an eternal subject of laughter among the English, among whom fine sentiment must be garnished up with something finer than itself; and no princess can be suffered to go mad, or even to be in love, except in white satin. To any one who has lived in Germany, the union of sentiment and bread and butter, or of poetry with household affairs, excites no laughter. The wife of a state minister once excused herself from going with me to a picture-gallery, because on that day she was obliged to reckon up the household linen; she was one of the most charming, truly elegant, and accomplished women I ever met with. At another time, I remember that a very accomplished woman, who had herself figured in court, could not do something or other—I forget what—because it was the ‘*grosse Wsache*’ (the great wash), an event, by the way, which I often found very mal-a-propos, and which never failed to turn a German household upside down. You must remember that I am not speaking of tradesmen and mechanics, but of people of my own, or even a superior rank of life. It is true that I met with cases in which the women had without necessity sunk into mere domestic drudges—women whose souls were in their household stuff—whose talk was of dishes and condiments; but then, the same species of women in England would have been, instead of busy with the idea of being useful, frivolous and silly, without any idea at all.

As to what we term accomplishments, there was certainly much less exhibition and parade of them in society; they formed less an established and necessary part of education than with us; but of really-accomplished, well-informed women, believe me, I found no deficiency—far otherwise: if the inclination or the talent existed, means and opportunity were not wanting for mental culture of a very high species. I met with fewer women who drew badly, sang tolerably, or rather intolerably, scratched the harp, and quoted Metastasio; but I met with quite as many women who, without pretension, were finished musicians, painted like artists, possessed an extensive acquaintance with their own literature, and an uncommon knowledge of languages; and were, besides, very good housewives after the German fashion. More or less acquaintance with the French language was a matter of course, but English was preferred; every where I met with women who had cultivated with success, not our language merely, but our literature.

I observed, and I verified my own observations by the information of some intelligent medical men, that there is less ill-health among the superior ranks of women in Germany than with us; all that class of diseases which we call nervous, which in England have increased, and are increasing in such a fearful

ratio, are far less prevalent; doubtless, because the habits of social life are more natural."

A list of the foreign loans contracted in England, with the names of the contractors, the year in which the contracts were made, and the prices at which they were issued. Extracted from the memorandums of Messrs Wottenhall, publishers of "The Course of Exchange," &c.

Exchange,	£	Per cent.		Per cent.
Austrian§	2,500,000	5	N. M. Rothschild	1823 82
Belgian§	2,000,000	—	Ditto	1832 75
Brazilian	3,200,000	—	T. Wilson and Co.	1824 75
Ditto§	2,000,000	—	N. M. Rothschild	1825 85
Ditto§	800,000	—	Rothschild and Wilson	1829 —
Buenos Ayres	1,000,000	6	Baring, Brothers	1824 85
Chili	1,000,000	—	Hullett, Brothers	1822 70
Columbian	2,000,000	—	Herring, Graham, and Co.	1822 81
Ditto	4,750,000	—	B. A. Goldschmidt and Co.	1834 38½
Danish§	5,000,000	3	T. Wilson and Co.	1824 77
Greek	800,000	—	Loughan and Co.	1824 59
Ditto	2,000,000	—	Ricardo	1825 56½
Guatemala	1,428,571	6	J. and A. Powless	1825 73
Guadalajara	600,000	—	W. Ellward, Jun.	1825 60
Mexican	3,200,000	5	B. A. Goldschmidt and Co.	1824 58
Ditto	3,200,000	6	Barclay, Herring, and Co.	1825 89½
Neapolitan§	2,500,000	5	N. M. Rothschild	1824 99
Prussian§	5,000,000	—	Ditto	1818 72
Ditto§	3,500,000	—	Ditto	1822 84
Portuguese	1,500,000	—	B. A. Goldschmidt and Co.	1823 87
Peruvian	450,000	6	Fry and Chapman	1822 86
Ditto	750,000	—	Ditto	1824 82
Ditto	616,000	—	Ditto	1825 78
Russian§	3,500,000	5	N. M. Rothschild	1822 82
Spanish	1,500,000	—	A. F. Haldimand	1821 56
Ditto	1,500,000	—	J. Campbell and Co.	1823 30

Total 56,694,571

Those marked thus § continue to pay the dividends.

In this list have been omitted sixteen millions sterling of Spanish loans, which, although ostensibly contracted by the French houses of Lafitte and Arduin, were in reality sold in the English market.—*Pebner's British Empire*, 1833.

The Commercial Gazette of St Petersburg, of May 23, has the following:—It has been remarked that, during the last twenty years, the water in this port has become considerably lowered, and affords a new proof of the correctness of the observations made by the ancient inhabitants of the shores of the Baltic, that the bottom of this sea is continually rising, that the level and body of the water is gradually diminishing, and that the land is increasing on every side. According to the researches of the ancient naturalists, phenomena of this nature most frequently occur in the countries near the North Pole. We can quote as examples the lakes of Denmark, which have sunk so low, that some of them are almost entirely without water. Sweden and Norway, 2500 years ago, formed one island. The town of Pittea, in forty-five years, became distant from the sea two miles, and the water receded from Loulea one mile in twenty-eight years. The ancient port of Lodisa is now four miles from the sea, and that of Westerwich two miles. At the time of the foundation of Torneo, large vessels could come close up to it; now it is in the middle of the peninsula. The islands of Errgsœe and Carœe, Apsoe and Testeroe, have been for many years joined to each other; and Louisœe, Psalmodi, Magdelone, and many more, have become part of the mainland. It was upon these facts, connected with other observations, that Linnæus and Celsius concluded that the depth of the Baltic sea diminished four inches in every century, and that in 2000 years it would entirely disappear. Although more accurate observations made in modern times do not confirm the diminution to be so rapid as this, they concur with the generally received opinion, that the bottom of the sea, in the northern hemisphere, rises in a degree, though the level of the water does not sink.

On the Continent, every child, almost before he learns his alphabet, before he can even crack a whip, is taught what is termed in Europe civility ; a trifling example of which I witnessed this very morning. At nearly a league from Langen-Schwabach, I walked up to a little boy who was flying a kite on the top of a hill, in the middle of a field of oat stubble. I said not a word to the child—scarcely looked at him—but as soon as I got close to him, the little village clod, who had never breathed any thing thicker than his own mountain air, actually almost lost string, kite, and all, in an effort, quite irresistible, which he made to bow to me, and take off his hat. Again, in the middle of the forest, I saw the other day three labouring boys laughing together, each of their mouths being, if possible, wider open than the others ; however, as they separated, off went their caps, and they really took leave of each other in the very same sort of manner with which I yesterday saw the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg return a bow to a common postilion. It is this general, well-founded, and acknowledged system, which binds together all classes of society. It is this useful, sensible system, which enables the master of the Allée Saal, as he walks about the room during dinner-time, occasionally to converse with the various descriptions of guests who have honoured his table with their presence ; for, however people in England would be shocked at such an idea, on the Continent, so long as a person speaks and behaves correctly, he need not fear to give any one offence. Now, in England, as we all know, we have all sorts of manners, and a man actually scarcely dares to say which is the true idol to be worshipped. We have very noble aristocratic manners ; we have the short stumpy manners of the old-fashioned English country gentleman ; we have sick dandified manners ; black-stock military manners ; your “ free and easy man-

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STATE OF THE ARMY.

THE HOUSE lately stated in Parliament the remarkable fact, that "in the last two years, one-fifth of the army on English stations has passed through the public gaols." He afterwards corrected himself, informing the house, that, the Irish garrisons having been omitted from the calculation, the proportion was a reality only half of what he had formerly indicated—that is to say, a tenth of the soldiery had been committed in two years for crime. Still, he allowed, the increase of crime shown by this statement was frightful. And frightful it certainly is. The annual committals in England and Wales are as 1 to 100,000 of the general population, including the army; but in the army they are as 1 to 20! The state of demoralisation proved by this fact to exist in the military force, is truly deplorable.

The British people pay annually between seven and eight millions for the support of the army, if we include the half-pay, which is paid that men may be enabled to enter it. This sum is more than the half of the whole expense of the country, exclusive of the interest of the national debt. Thus, we have not only to support an army which is a sink of vice and crime, but which is the object of an expenditure, which, if directed, might do almost infinite good—might, for instance, support and educate the whole poor of the country!

Through the pomp and circumstance of the army, and other besetting and deluding influences, it is always an object of popular affection. We remember the only part of Mr Cobbett's lectures (delivered in Edinburgh) which called down the disapprobation of the more plebeian part of the audience, was that in which he justly pointed out the whole, in which he exposed the needlessness of a large military establishment in a well-conducted state. It is also observable on all occasions of military parade, with what admiration and admiring eyes the common people will follow the marching squadrons. If the humbler orders of the community really knew their own good, they would regard the army at the best as a great necessary evil, an engine liable to be applied for the suppression of wrong as well as for the redress or maintenance of right, and a thing kept up at the expense of their purses and their blood, both of which they have constantly expended through this channel from time immemorial, under the most degrading and empty of pretensions. The sense of the whole nation is now called for, by the state of our own army, to consider some means of correcting the mischiefs which cling to it.

Things are desirable—that the army should be reduced in number, and that it should be moralised. It may be much lessened by a setting straight of what is wrong in the condition of Ireland—a country which is governed on principles inconsistent with the dictates of human reason, and for which the coercion of the sword is therefore necessary. A just attention to the moral and intellectual interests of the manual class throughout the rest of the empire would tend to diminish the necessity for military force, which, we repeat, is only an evil for correcting the deficiencies of a good. Enable this class to pursue their advantage in an enlightened spirit, and to see that it is always identified with that of the employing class, and a fourth part of the army might be spared. Let us not always be so blind as to think it better to pay millions for the checking of dangerous passions after they have come into existence, than to provide for the prevention of the birth of such passions.

As to the means of moralising the army, the first step ought to be a weeding out of the worse characters, which might be done in some measure as part of the operation of reduction. We must also take means to prevent bad characters from entering the army. The pay ought to be made more nearly equal to that of a labouring man, so as to afford to that class a fair pecuniary inducement for enlisting. Perhaps this addition to the pay might be made from a different source than the national purse. The soldiery must become less idle than they are at present. No one can look along the lower streets of a garrison town, without being convinced that want of employment for mind and body is a great cause of their viciousness. Their real duties are a series of trifles, and, to fill up their spare time, they amuse themselves by keeping the lowest and most profligate company, wherever they are. Nor are their crimes of an ordinary kind: the newspapers of the past month contain no fewer than four instances of a party of soldiers, infuriated by drink, drawing their weapons upon an unarmed crowd, and inflicting serious injury upon several individuals. They ought to be set to public works, or to courses of private industry—any thing rather than their present vacant and sauntering life. As a further inducement to good behaviour, prospects of promotion ought to be opened to the men. They entirely want at present all the more generous impulses to steady conduct; and these should be given to them.

We need hardly point out that, every step taken towards bettering the circumstances and elevating the general morality of the soldiery, the less difficulty would be found in enlisting sober and honest men. If it were once understood that a soldier was not necessarily a low and hopeless outcast, as he is now too generally considered even by civilians of his own humble rank, steady moral men might assume the profession as readily as any other. Thus, too, all the base deceptions which have heretofore been practised for the purpose of inveigling men into the service, would be no longer requisite. These arts, whether consisting in the glossing language of a recruiting serjeant, or the exhibition of a bounty as a temptation, are inconsistent with a right morality—are, in fact, a national sin and disgrace, in almost as great a degree as the slave-trade formerly was. If nothing else were wanting to show how utterly wrong the whole of our military system at present is, these mean and unworthy trickeries would do so; for if the army were what it ought to be, they would be unnecessary. We do not mean to say that they ever could be necessary, in the sense of their being on that account justifiable. It is clear that no plea of expediency in the multitude can excuse the oppression of any individual whatever, however lowly his station: we only point out that, if the army were put upon a right footing, even "the tyrant's plea" might be obviated.

Much attention has lately been directed to the question of military flogging. This horrible violation of humanity is, however, only part of the larger violence in which our whole military system exists. We are told that the state of the army renders it unavoidable, and we can easily believe it. But why keep the army in such a state as to render this monstrous practice unavoidable? This very assurance, usually put forth by military men, self-convicts the system of all we have laid to its charge, and clenches every argument we have used for its reform. Discharge the bad, admit only the good; to attract the good, raise the pay, and hold out prospects of promotion; set the men to work, to school; and flogging will perish of itself.

Foreign History.

SPAIN.

THE arrival of Don Carlos in a hostile capacity does not appear to have as yet materially affected the state of public affairs in this country. For a month after his invasion on July 8, he had not succeeded in surrounding himself with such a force as to enable him to assume a firm position in the face of the constitutional troops. He has, during all that time, been shifting about from one obscure place to another in the Pyrenean province of Navarre, attended by a few hundreds of adherents, and never venturing to come to more than the slightest and most unimportant kinds of collision with the army under General Rodil. At the same time, the loan attempted to be negotiated for him in Paris has been defeated by the arrest of M. Jauge, the contractor; and British and French vessels cruise along the Spanish coast, to prevent the access of supplies from his friends in other countries. He has published a decree, declaring guilty of high treason the ministers who proclaimed Isabella II.

About the middle of July, some violent popular excesses were committed in Madrid. They began on the 13th, by a scuffle which took place between parties of the Urban Militia and the Guards, on account of the alleged Carlism of the latter. Meanwhile, the cholera reached the city, and the deaths increased from 38 on the 15th to 270 on the 17th. As among other unenlightened communities, the disease was ascribed to the poisoning of the wells, and popular rumour ascribed this supposed atrocity to the monks. The mob consequently broke into three convents, and massacred a number of their inmates. In the Jesuit convent of San Isidro, upwards of thirty were killed. While this bloody work was going on, the working clergy were treated with the usual marks of public respect. Soon after, the malady became less destructive, and the popular frenzy was allayed. On the night of the 24th, however, a conspiracy was discovered, having for its objects a recognition of the democratic constitution of 1812, and the choice of another regent. The chief persons implicated, General Palafox, Romuero d'Alpuente, and General Ván Halen, were taken into custody, and many inferior persons have been arrested.

The Queen Regent opened the Cortes on the 24th (July), with a speech in which she expresses regret for the ill-advised proceedings of Don Carlos, expresses satisfaction at the establishment of amicable relations with England and France, and mentions that, although some other powers have as yet delayed recognising the government of Donna Isabella, they have not shown any desire to interfere in the domestic concerns of Spain. She also alludes to the distracted state of the country, the necessity of strengthening the army, and the reforms in institutions and in expenditure, which, notwithstanding the critical position of the country, she has been able to effect. The address of the Proceres or Peers, in answer to her majesty's speech, was voted unanimously, August 2. That of the Procuradores or Commons was too liberal to permit of its being agreed to by the ministers, and they divided the house against it, but were defeated by a majority of 49 to 35. The chief point in contest seems to have been the freedom of the press, from which the Liberals, or Exaltados as they are called, wished the late restrictions to be taken off. The ministers succeeded in getting a vote that the clause to that effect should not stand, but, on attempting one to blink the subject altogether, were defeated by 44 to 36. These facts, with some features in the preceding riots, show the great progress which liberal sentiments

have made in Spain. Some of the members are said to speak remarkably well, and the proceedings are very fully reported in the Madrid newspapers.

FRANCE.

In the latter part of July, Marshal Soult retired from the presidency of the council, and was succeeded by Marshal Gerard, the hero of Antwerp, who has since appointed Count Drouet d'Erlon to the governorship of Algiers. The celebration of the Three Days of July took place under the usual circumstances, but with rather less enthusiasm on the part of the people than formerly; and the king is said to have been treated with very partial cordiality by the people. On the 31st July, his majesty opened the Chambers in person. In his speech he congratulated the Chambers on the result of the elections, and on the tranquil state of the country since the suppression of the deplorable struggles excited by criminal, but, as they have proved, impotent agitators (alluding to the occurrences at Lyons, &c.) Commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, were described as flourishing; and the relations with foreign powers formed the subject of gratulation. By the quadruple alliance, he informed the Chambers that a salutary influence has been exercised on the restoration of peace to the Peninsula; and he intimated that in any steps to be taken with regard to recent occurrences in that quarter, he would act strictly in concert with England. The condition of the East was stated to be satisfactory, and an opinion was expressed that the peace of Europe is not likely to be disturbed.—The address of the Peers was voted by a majority of 81 to 9, but that of the Deputies proved a matter of greater difficulty. Emanating from the Tiers Parti, who occupy a central place between the Carlists and ultra-Liberals, it is represented as indicating a coolness in that important body towards the ministry, though it chiefly displeases them by expressing a wish for a more liberal commercial policy, and a better equilibrium between the public income and expenditure. The debate was closed August 14, when the original address was given way to by the ministers, who seem to have dreaded a defeat from a coalition of the Tiers Parti with the other two parties. The more extended views of commercial policy are said to be well represented in the new Chamber of Deputies, and there is every reason to anticipate some changes in that branch of public affairs.

PORTUGAL.

OUT of 80 returns to Cortes already ascertained, it is said that 69 are decided ministerialists. Don Pedro is, meanwhile, engaged very actively in several schemes of internal improvement. He proposes to change the paper currency into a metallic one, and is about to apply a million and a half of British money, procured on loan, to the improvement of the roads throughout the kingdom, and the formation of canals. Lord Howard de Walden, British ambassador in Portugal—a Tory—is accused of an imprudence which may be attended with serious consequences, in having interfered to prevent security being taken from Don Carlos for his good behaviour, previously to his being allowed to quit Portugal; which security, it appears, the Spanish and Portuguese governments had agreed to exact.—Don Miguel has issued a protest at Genoa against the constraint under which he was lately obliged to leave the kingdom, and re-asserts his right to the throne.

The Pope held a consistory on the 2d of August, and made a long speech on the affairs of Portugal, deprecating any reform in the ecclesiastical affairs of that kingdom by Pedro, and threatening the vengeance of the Holy See if any change take place. As the Portuguese, we suppose, are still floundering in the sloughs of ignorance and bigotry, these threats may produce some mischief. "What a libel is it," says the editor of the Scotsman, "on the boasted light of the nineteenth century, that a people cannot reform the most palpable abuses in their domestic institutions without permission from a croaking, imbecile, superannuated monk, living in Italy, and representing in his person the ignorance, superstition, and barbarism of the dark ages! Happily, however, the schoolmaster is abroad, and this antiquated tyranny is rapidly falling into contempt."

HOLLAND.

THE long-contested question between this country and Belgium being at last on the point of settlement, and the finances of the former becoming inadequate to the support of its large military establishment, King William has at length dissolved the army, retaining only a staff for each regiment upon half-pay.

SYRIA.

A FORMIDABLE insurrection has broken out in Syria against the government of Mehemet Ali, which is stated to have proved very tyrannical.

BELGIUM.

AT the close of July, a change took place in the Belgian ministry, Messrs Rogier, Lebeau, and Duvivier, Ministers of Justice, the Interior, and Finance, having been replaced by Messrs Ernst, de Theux, and d'Huart. While the obstinacy of the King of Holland has produced financial exhaustion in that country, the revenue of Belgium is undergoing rapid improvement. The receipts of the first half of the present year equalled eleven hundred thousand pounds, being about seventy thousand above the corresponding

part of 1833. The king and queen set out, August 4, on an excursion through their dominion, and have been well received every where—even in Ghent, the almost sole-remaining stronghold of Orangeism in Belgium.

UNITED STATES.

A very violent explosion of mob feeling took place at New York on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of July. It seems that much excitement has prevailed among the least reputable of the white inhabitants, in consequence of the efforts of the Anti-Slavery Society to procure the emancipation of the negroes in the slaveholding states. A trivial circumstance irritated the people on the evening of the 9th. A number of blacks had assembled in a chapel for the celebration of the 4th of July, the anniversary of American independence; a ceremony which they had for some reason deferred for a few days. A society of singers also intended to meet at the same chapel; but they found it pre-occupied, and were much enraged at the insolence of the negroes. A crowd soon collected, and attacked the poor blacks; and thence they proceeded to break the windows of several unpopular individuals, as well as demolishing the interior of four churches and chapels where anti-slavery doctrines were preached. The police and the military at length succeeded in suppressing the riots, which, however, continued during the greater part of three days. Similar outrages took place about the same time in some places in Connecticut and New Jersey.

A vast quantity of gold has lately been shipped from Great Britain, to supply the state banks patronised by the President with the means of establishing a metallic currency.

SWEDEN.

THE King of Sweden has returned an answer to the petition of his subjects, for an extension of the representative system, so as to bring it more in unison with the relations of society in the present times. He points out that the constitution committee and the members of the diet possess the right of proposing such alterations; and that, as it lies with them to do so, he considers himself as not called on to take any step in accordance with the prayer of the petition.

IRELAND.

THE rejection by the Lords of the Irish tithe bill has had the uncommon effect of pleasing both of the parties which divide this ill-regulated and unfortunate country. The Orange party, though sensible that it endangers the immediate subsistence of the clergy, rejoice at the overthrow of a measure proceeding from their opponents, and which would, if passed, have deprived them of the pleasure of harassing the tenantry, as they have been accustomed to do for centuries. The Catholic party are equally rejoiced that their opponents have become the immediate instruments of settling the question against themselves—for, as the impossibility of levying tithe in the old way is now acknowledged on all hands, and as the only remaining plan has been repudiated by the Orangeists, the Catholics hold it clear that the former have cut off their last chance of realising this fund, or any part of it.

Attempts are still made, under the protection of large bodies of soldiery, to collect tithes, but with no success. A rector named Whitty, of the parish of Rathvilly, near Carlow, who refused the aid offered by government, and has been endeavouring to gather this unhallowed tribute, the bane rather than support of religion, is defeated in every attempt by the peasantry. The chief expedient for evasion seems to be the immuring of the cattle within doors, whenever the police or military approach. So long as the property is in lock-fast places, it cannot be touched. Formerly the people had an opportunity of knowing the movements of the troops as they approached the parish of Rathvilly, along the hills from Carlow, and persons were stationed to give a signal of their approach. The troops have since been moved to Balinglass, on the other side of the parish. Balinglass is in a low ground, and sentinels from the recusant tithe-payers are stationed on the adjoining hills. The moment the troops are drawn up in marching order, a woman comes out of a house as if to spread clothes on a hedge; the instant she spreads a white table-cloth, that moment a person on the top of the hill lights a fagot of furze, and instantly every human being in the parish is out, and every four-footed animal is removed from the parish long before the troops can reach the scene of action.

While these proceedings are going on, all the usual labours of the country are suspended; but the people seem determined to incur any loss or inconvenience rather than yield support to a religion of which their conscience disapproves, and the establishment of which has so long been the main source of the misery and dispeace of Ireland. Meanwhile, under the influence of that exasperation which an unnatural and unjust system of things has produced in this country, the most barbarous murders and other atrocious outrages are daily occurring.

On the 14th of August, the most distinguished members of the Orange party held a meeting in the Round Room of the Mansion House in Dublin; present, the Marquis of Downshire, the Earls of Roden, Mayo, Winchelsea, Longford, Rathbone, and Bandon; Viscounts Massareene, Castlemaine, and Lorton; Lords

Downes, Mandeville, Hillsborough, and Cole; Colonel Wingfield, Hon. James Hewitt, Hon. deacon Agar, Colonel Verner, M.P., Colonel M.P., Henry Maxwell, M.P., Edward J. M.P., Thomas Lefroy, M.P., Sir Edmond Bart. M.P., Sir Augustus Fitzgerald, Bart., ward Stanley, Sir Richard Baker, Alderman Lord Mayor elect, Alderman Warren, Alderman Dixon, &c. &c. The Earl of Roden was placed on the chair, and various individuals moved the resolutions, the most important of which were as follows:

"That the maintenance of the Protestant religion is the right and the privilege of all his Majesty's Protestant subjects; and that the tenure upon which the house of Brunswick is seated—the fundamental principle on which the union of the kingdoms is based, and the bond of allegiance subsisting between these realms and their King.

"That the measures already adopted by his Majesty's government with respect to the future government of the country, the political alliances they have formed, the nature of the support they seek with a view of commanding majority in the Commons' House of Parliament upon Irish questions, leads to the conclusion that the invasion of the Protestant religion, and the establishment of Popery, are not only contemplated but resolved upon.

"That any attempt to interfere with the integrity of the Protestant religion—whether by rendering her clergy dependent on the Treasury for support, or confiscating the church, and applying it to secular purposes, or separating the connexion between church and state—is a fundamental violation of the constitution and a flagrant infraction of the articles of Union, that we will rally round the throne, in resisting such attempts on our properties and our lives.

"That the line of policy adopted by the present government in reference to the Established Church of Ireland, appears to be founded on the principle that the Christian faith is to be upheld, not with respect to its truth or importance, but to the opinion of mere numerical majorities; that this principle is to the very essence of Christianity, and we consider that the Protestant clergy of all denominations are called upon to assume responsibilities of their sacred offices, to expose and denounce the greatest mischief, as widening the distinction between Protestants and Roman Catholics, and as preparatory to the expansion of the Protestant ministry in those parishes where the latter predominates, in proportions to be fixed at the dictation, and at the bitterest foes of our religious institutions."

The speeches expressed still more ardent sentiments than the resolutions. The Rev. Marcus Beane spoke as follows:—

"My Lords, we have met together on many occasions, and we have met together when the ramparts of our holy religion were attacked; we defended them, but, my lords and gentlemen, we are now defending the citadel, because our altars are devoted to destruction. (Cheers.) We have to return thanks to the Lords, who have nobly done their duty—the nation will participate in that noble conduct. The lords have done their duty; they have plucked up courage which I regret to say was manifested by them in that fall of apostacy in 1829. The bishops performed their duty—there is an indissoluble bond between the crown, the coronet, and the mitre, which should not be severed. We will hand down our institutions to those that will co-operate with us pure and unsullied. We will get rid of the bloody popery from amongst us. We will stock our lands with honest tenants. We will banish the illicit distiller from amongst us who disgraces to us. I would, and I declare it most solemnly (the Rev. speaker raised his arm and his voice)—I would rather eat a potato and salt with a good Protestant than live like a pig in the midst of Papists. (Cheers, and a cry of 'the true bill of Belford.') That God who clothes the lily of the field in beauty far surpassing the beauty or the wisdom of Solomon, who sent his raven to feed his dejected and rejected prophet in wilderness, will protect the persecuted Protestant clergyman in Ireland." (Cheers.)

When such sentiments are found to proceed from the mouths of educated men, and to be heartily approved by other men of the same kind, the sanguine philanthropist might be pardoned for despairing not only of the regeneration or redress of Ireland, but of the prospects of the race.

PARLIAMENT.

1. POOR-LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

This bill was brought forward for a second reading in the House of Lords, July 21, when the LORD CHANCELLOR, in making a motion to that effect, detailed the abuses which it was intended to correct, and defended that part of it which was intended to introduce a central board. At present, the pauper was in what appeared a better condition than the destitute man; and a bounty being thus placed on pauperism, it had increased to an alarming extent. The present bill, by putting every able-bodied pauper for relief to workhouse labour, would make that none but the really helpless were relieved, the poor law originally intended.—Lord WYOMING moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read day six months.—It was supported by the LORD WINCHELSEA, the Duke of WELLINGTON, and the conservative peers, and opposed by Lord ELDON and the Marquis of LONDONDERRY.—The second reading was carried by 76 against 13.—In the committee, the business of which occupied several days, the most remarkable debate took place, July 24, on the 67th clause, which seeks the diminution of the number of illegitimate children by throwing the support exclusively on the mother.—The Bishop of Exeter moved an amendment for rendering both father and mother liable; which was lost by 38 to 14.—The Lords afterwards agreed to expunge the 70th clause, which had been introduced in the committee of the House, on the motion of Mr Miles for rendering the putative father of a bastard liable for its support on the oath of the mother after its birth in the house.—The bill was read a third time, August 1, after some ineffectual attempts to alter the bar clauses.—August 11, the amendments of the bill were taken into consideration by the Commons, agreed to, except the erasure of the 18th clause relating to the right of dissenting clergymen to admission into the workhouses, which the Commons inserted.—On a conference respecting this clause the Lords agreed to its re-insertion; and the bill then passed.



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2. IRISH COERCION BILL.

The bill was read a third time, July 26, and passed, some ineffectual attempts by Mr O'Connell to stop it. It was on the same day taken up to the House of Lords and read a first time; second time, 28, without discussion.—On the third reading moved, July 29, Lord MELBOURNE entered in statement to show the necessity of the measure, proceeded to vindicate the government for re-introducing the bill in an altered form into their lordships' house. On the latter point several lords spoke in severe terms, but the bill was read a third time without a division.—On the motion that the bill should be read a fourth time, the Duke of WELLINGTON moved the re-insertion of the omitted clauses.—A conversation ensued respecting the late alterations in the cabinet, when Lord BROUGHAM vindicated himself and Lord ALTHORP from the charge of having conspired to procure the resignation of Earl Grey, and stated that that noble lord had on five previous occasions made an effort to do so, but had always been prevented by him (Lord Brougham) and others, whose constant duty it had been to see the office as easy and agreeable for the late Premier as possible. His lordship also denied the report that Earl Grey had been offered the Privy Seal subsequently to his retirement as Premier.—The Duke of WELLINGTON ultimately withdrew his amendment, and the bill passed.

3. IRISH TITHES BILL.

On the motion (July 29) that the house should go into a committee on this bill, Mr O'CONNELL moved an amendment that it be read that day six months, on the plea that it would not quiet Ireland. He would propose, instead, that the sum of between £200,000 and £300,000 of last year's grant, which still remained undisposed of, should, with a further grant of £100,000, be applied to the relief of the clergy.—Lord WARD was favourable to the bill, as a means of relieving tithes till a proper means of disposing of them should be devised.—Dr LUSHINGTON opposed a further grant to the Irish clergy. His mind was made up that the Established Church of Ireland stood upon its own merits, which no eloquence, no ingenuity, could sustain, because it was not founded on justice. There could be no greater enemy to Ireland than he who would tie the living to the dead, and continue the system of past years, of compelling men by oppression to convert to another faith.—The house, on a division, decided to go into committee by 154 against 106.—In committee, July 30, Mr O'CONNELL proposed an amendment to the third clause, that, in lieu of the complicated and tedious process set forth in the bill [described in our last], the landlords should be once burdened with the duty of paying the tithes, to the sum of 40 per cent., which should be remitted to them in consideration of their undertaking that duty. To make up the deficiency to the point at which tithes were levied, some such sum as £120,000 would be required for the country; but this, he thought, would not be sufficient.—The Ministers presented a feeble opposition, or rather an equivocal support, to this amendment, which was carried against them by 82 to 33.—In consequence of the alteration, 106 clauses were struck out next day, and 22 new ones admitted.—The bill was passed, August 5, without a division, and introduced next day to the House of Lords, and read a first time.—The second reading was moved in the Upper House, August 11, by Lord MELBOURNE, who called on their lordships to dismiss all party feeling on the present occasion, though he allowed that it might naturally look with dislike on this bill, considering the quarter from which part of it had emanated. By the arrangement which it proposed, tithes would receive £72, 10s. for every £100 of tithes, a proportion highly advantageous to them, considering the security they would have for it. For the sake of the clergy, many of whom he had already ascertained to be highly favourable to the measure, he called on their lordships to read the bill a second time.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, if the Irish clergy pressed the bill to pass, their poverty and not their conscience. He approved of the former plan, which made the clergyman a land-proprietor. He said that the bill be read that day six months.—The Duke of WINCHELSEA, the Bishop of MEATH, and the Earl of MANSFIELD, opposed the bill, which they said their lordships would reject without any fear of collision with the other house.—The Lord Chancellor defended the policy of the government; and the Duke of RICHMOND and the Earl of RIFON supported the bill.—On a division, there were found—for a second reading, 122 (present 51, proxies 71); against the second reading, 189 (present 85, proxies 104); majority, 67.—The bill was accordingly thrown out.

4. THE BUDGET.

Lord ALTHORP brought forward his budget, July 26. The receipts for the year ending July 5, 1834, had been £46,914,586, exceeding the expenditure by £177,030; a surplus larger than any since he had held office, notwithstanding that £1,500,000 of the surplus had been taken off; while the expenditure had been diminished by £150,000. The charges for the year he calculated at £44,971,213, while the receipts, assuming the same grounds as in last year, would be £46,914,586. The surplus of £1,943,373, which would be diminished by £750,000, payable in August as interest of the slavery loan; and hence would only amount to £1,193,373. By various

additions to the productiveness of the revenue, which his lordship specified, he calculated on increasing this once more to £1,815,000, which would allow of his making the following reductions of taxation:—House tax, £1,200,000. Various small articles of importation, including palm oil, &c., £200,000. Starch, £75,000. Stone bottles and sweets, £6,000. Assessed taxes on shepherds' dogs, horses belonging to poor clergymen, dissenting as well as of the church, windows in small farm-houses, &c., £75,000. Almanacks, £25,000. The sum total of the reductions would be £1,581,000. And he further proposed to lower the duty on spirits in Ireland from 3s. 4d. to 2s. 4d., for the purpose of more effectually checking illicit distillation. The amount of taxes reduced since 1831 was £6,300,000, but the reduction of income had only been £3,000,000. This year, after providing for the interest of the slavery grant of twenty millions, he had still been able to reduce the taxation of the country to the amount of £1,500,000. He read some tables of the official value of British exports; from which it appeared that there had been an annual increase of £9,351,000 on an average of the last three years, over the three preceding years. These were proofs that our trade and resources were in an elastic and flourishing condition.

5. ADMISSION OF DISSENTERS TO THE UNIVERSITIES.

After going through a third reading in the House of Commons, July 28, by a majority of 164 against 75, the bill for admitting dissenters to the universities was introduced to the House of Peers, where its second reading was moved, August 1, by the Earl of RADNOR.—After a long and keen debate, an amendment that it be read that day six months, which was moved by the Duke of GLOUCESTER, was carried by 187 (present 85, proxies 102) to 85 (present 38, proxies 47).—Lord BROUGHAM observed, that something more advantageous to the dissenters would soon meet the sanction of the legislature.

6. MILITARY FLOGGING.

Mr TENNYSON presented a petition, July 21, complaining of the inhumane flogging which had been lately inflicted on J. Hutchinson, private in the Scots Fusiliers, who had received three hundred lashes for drunkenness on duty, and attempting to strike a serjeant.—Mr ELLICE said he knew nothing further of the case than the sentence of the court-martial, and the bad character of Hutchinson, who had been several times punished for former offences. Cases of violent insubordination were increasing in the army, and it was necessary to exercise some strong power to maintain discipline, in times like the present, among men who had arms constantly in their hands. It was his intention to recommend his Majesty to issue a commission composed of a few persons of great experience, and well acquainted with our military laws, to inquire into the state of the present code, and also into the nature of other military codes, and to embody the whole into a system.—This debate being resumed, July 23, Sir M. W. RIDLEY defended the conduct of Colonel Bowater, Hutchinson's commanding officer, who had it not in his power to mitigate the punishment, and who was an excellent and humane officer.—Major FANCOURT gave notice for next session of a motion for the entire abolition of flogging in the army.

7. APPEALS TO THE PEERS.

August 14. The Lord Chancellor introduced a bill for improving the mode of hearing appeals in the House of Peers. The present mode of proceeding he characterised as mischievous and absurd. When the first hearing of an appeal came on, two noble lords sat and assisted at the opening; two others attended the hearing on the other side. On the third day, two noble lords, who had not been present before, came down and heard the reply. The cause was then set down for judgment; and in the fourth instance, two noble lords assisted at that judgment who had not heard the beginning, the middle, nor the end of the proceeding. Such a system was not in accordance with common decency, either to noble lords who were thus called in rotation to assist in appeal cases, to the suitors whose interests were to be considered, or to the house itself. He exposed the absurdity of appealing from the decisions of the courts to persons utterly ignorant of the law. For instance, an appeal from the decision of thirteen Scotch judges might be adjudicated by men as ignorant of the law of Scotland as of the law of Japan. It was also wrong that the same judge should have the power of reversing or confirming his own decisions. Yet at the same time, a judge who was not accustomed to the forensic *streptitus* would be worth nothing as a judge. There was but a middle course to take; and that was, to compose a due admixture of the various judges whose decisions were appealed against, on the principle of analogy to the common law courts. The bill would give their lordships the power of calling for the services of the judges in equity, and of directing any case in which an appeal might be resorted to, to be tried by a judicial committee to be appointed under the bill. This judicial committee would pronounce its judgment in open court, which would be reported to the house, and then the house would pronounce its judgment in open court. The rights and dignity of their lordships' house would be preserved inviolate as heretofore. He proposed that the judicial committee should always have presiding over it either the Lord Chancellor for the time be-

ing, or the Chief Justice of the King's Bench; or a new officer, a Vice-President, without salary, to be appointed by the crown, and to hold rank next to the Privy Seal, and who must previously have filled the office of Lord Chancellor or Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, or of the Common Pleas. The Vice-President, however, would only be called upon to act when the Lord Chancellor or the Chief Justice of the King's Bench might be prevented from presiding in consequence of being engaged elsewhere. Lord Brougham made several statements as to the amount of business he had got through, and the small number of cases left undecided, and then pronounced an eulogium on the House of Peers as a court of revision and appeal from the decisions of the House of Commons.

8. PROXIES OF PEERS.

The Marquis of WESTMINSTER made some observations, August 6, relative to the privilege of voting by proxy, enjoyed by the peers. He said he was so convinced that this anomalous and absurd practice tended to make their lordships unpopular in the country—not only considering what had formerly occurred, but looking to what had happened even within a few days—that he was more than ever confirmed in his opinion that this subject was not only worthy of, but demanded, their serious attention; and in truth it appeared to him that it would be decorous if their lordships would at once give up the privilege. The marquis proceeded to remind Ministers what was expected from them. He expected to see, both in the ecclesiastical and civil departments, the most piercing, the most searching reform. He looked for the repeal of that disgraceful act, the septennial act. Unless questions of that nature were brought forward by Ministers with a determined design to act in a manner the most satisfactory to the inhabitants of this country—unless the government were determined to act with vigour and sincerity, he feared that they would not long remain in those places where he was very glad to see them at present.

9. CASE OF THE BRIGHTON GUARDIAN.

In a committee of supply, August 4, on a sum being voted for prosecutions in Ireland, Mr HUME asked if the government had engaged to pay the expenses of the prosecution of the Sussex magistrates against the Brighton Guardian.—Lord ALTHORP and Mr SPRING RICE replied in the negative; but, next day, the former stated, that, on inquiry, he found that the expenses of the prosecution had been paid by the Treasury, as had frequently been the case in regard to other prosecutions since 1819.—Mr WARBURTON objected to the practice: it was one which might lead to gross injustice and oppression of individuals.—Mr SHELL and Mr O'DWYER also reprobated the practice, which Mr SPRING RICE said was not unusual; the Home Secretary applied to the Treasury to pay the expenses of such prosecutions, and the Treasury generally gave the money.

10. WARWICK DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

In the House of Lords, August 5, Lord BROUGHAM moved that the Warwick borough bill be read that day six months, having satisfied himself that the facts of the case did not afford a ground for proceeding with the bill. If disfranchisement, he said, were awarded in all cases of bribery, it would be easy for any candidate, however much in the minority, to cause his friends either to bribe or be bribed, and thus prevent his successful opponent from sitting.—The Earl of RADNOR concurred, and the motion was agreed to.—The House of Commons, August 7, voted, by 67 to 18, to suspend the writ for new members to this borough till a fortnight after the next meeting of Parliament [a proceeding understood to be in resentment of the throwing out of their bill of disfranchisement by the House of Lords.]

11. MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

Reference was made, July 21, by Mr O'CONNELL, to a fact which had been elicited in evidence from Lord Western, on the committee appointed to inquire into the case of Mr D. W. Harvey. This fact was, that Mr Ellice, in company with Lord Western, had exerted himself to procure £500 to be employed in behalf of the ministerial candidate for Colchester.—Mr ELLICE explained, that this sum of money had been drawn from a fund subscribed by friends of reform, and in the direction and appropriation of which he was consulted. It was given to assist both, and not one only, of the reform candidates. Not a shilling of the public money went to the purpose of supporting any candidates.—Mr O'CONNELL made an unsuccessful attempt, July 23, to have this matter referred to a committee of privileges.

In a committee of supply, July 21, on the motion of Mr LABOUCHERE, £60,000 was voted to enable his Majesty to make gratuities to the officers and men engaged in the battle of Navarino.

In a committee of the House of Commons on the excise acts, July 29, Captain GORDON moved that the reduction of one shilling a gallon on Irish whisky, as proposed by Lord Althorp, should be extended to Scotland.—Mr GILLON seconded the amendment; which was opposed by Mr J. A. MURRAY (the Lord Advocate), Lord ALTHORP, and others; and rejected by 36 to 9.

The report of the committee on drunkenness was brought up, August 5, by Mr BUCKINGHAM, who moved that it should be printed.—This was opposed

by Mr HAWES, on account of the ridiculous and impracticable nature of many of the recommendations of the report.—It was finally agreed, on a division of 63 to 31, that the report should be printed.

In the House of Peers, August 6, the Earl of Gosford having presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce at Greenock, respecting the conveyance of the mails, the Duke of Richmond said he would take that opportunity of making some remarks on the subject. The petitioners complained that letters were not transmitted by steam-packets along the Clyde, from which they averred that great inconvenience arose. Now, the fact really was, that the Post-Office took the opportunity, whenever it could be done with advantage, of transmitting letters by the steam-packets. This petition, he had every reason to believe, was got up by an individual [meaning Mr Wallace, M.P. for Greenock] who had distinguished himself elsewhere by his opposition to the Post-Office department; an opposition which the facts did not by any means warrant, for he believed that there was not a department under the government in which more zeal was displayed.

The capital punishments bill was returned to the Commons, August 7, with many alterations, with which much dissatisfaction was expressed; but as some improvements were still retained, such as the abolition of capital punishment for returning from transportation, the Commons agreed to give it their sanction.

The Australian colony bill was read a third time in the House of Lords, August 14, and passed.

The Scots burghs bill, and the royal burghs bill (relating to municipal elections), and the Scots registration of voters bill, received, August 15, the royal assent.

The county coroners' bill has been lost, in consequence of the Peers having introduced a clause to exclude the public from coroners' courts, which the Commons would not sanction, on the bill being returned to them.

The bribery bill has been withdrawn, in consequence of the amendments proposed in it by the Lords not being agreed to by the Commons.

12. PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

August 15. The King proceeded to the House of Peers, and took his seat upon the throne. The Commons were summoned; and the Speaker, attended by about eighty members, having appeared, the royal assent was given to several bills. The Speaker delivered the usual address relative to the labours of the session. His Majesty then received the speech from the Lord Chancellor, which he read as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen—The numerous and important questions which have in the present, as in the two preceding years, been submitted to your consideration, have imposed upon you the necessity of extraordinary exertions; and it is with a deep sense of the care and labour which you have bestowed upon the public business, that I at length close this protracted session, and release you from your attendance.

I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition.

The negotiations, on account of which the Conferences in London upon the affairs of the Low Countries were suspended, have not yet been brought to a close; and I have still to lament the continued postponement of a final settlement between Holland and Belgium.

On the other hand, I have derived the most sincere and lively satisfaction from the termination of the civil war which had so long distracted the kingdom of Portugal; and I rejoice to think that the treaty which the state of affairs in Spain and Portugal induced me to conclude with the King of the French, the Queen Regent of Spain, and the Regent of Portugal, and which has already been laid before you, contributed materially to produce this happy result.

Events have since occurred in Spain to disappoint, for a time, the hopes of tranquillity in that country, which the pacification of Portugal had inspired. To these events, so important to Great Britain, I shall give my most serious attention, in concert with France and with the other Powers who are parties to the treaty of the 22d of April; and the good understanding which prevails between me and my Allies, encourages me to expect that our united endeavours will be attended with success.

The peace of Turkey remains undisturbed, and I trust that no event will happen in that quarter to interrupt the tranquillity of Europe.

I have not failed to observe with approbation that you have directed your attention to those domestic questions which more immediately affect the general welfare of the community, and I have had much satisfaction in sanctioning your wise and benevolent intentions by giving my assent to the Act for the amendment and better administration of the laws relating to the poor in England and Wales. It will be my duty to provide that the authority necessarily vested in Commissioners nominated by the Crown, be exercised with temperance and caution; and I entertain a confident expectation, that its prudent and judicious application, as well as the discreet enforcement of the other provisions of the Act, will by degrees remedy the evils which at present prevail; and whilst they elevate the character, will increase the comforts and improve the condition of my people.

The amendment of the Law is one of your first and most important duties, and I rejoice to perceive that it has occupied so much of your attention. The establishment of a Central Court for the trial of offences in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, will, I trust, improve the administration of justice within the populous sphere of its jurisdiction, and afford a useful example to every other part of the kingdom.

To the important subjects of our Jurisprudence and of

our Municipal Corporations, your attention will naturally be directed early in the next session. You may always rest assured of my disposition to co-operate with you in such useful reformations.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies. The Estimates laid before you were somewhat lower than those of former years, although they included several extraordinary charges, which will not again occur. The same course of economy will still be steadily pursued. The continued increase of the revenue, notwithstanding the repeal of so many taxes, affords the surest proof that the resources of the country are unimpaired, and justifies the expectation that a perseverance in judicious and well-considered measures will still further promote the industry and augment the wealth of my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen—It gives me great gratification to believe, that in returning to your several counties, you will find a prevalence of general tranquillity and of active industry amongst all classes of society. I humbly hope that Divine Providence will vouchsafe a continuance and increase of these blessings; and in any circumstances which may arise, I shall rely with confidence upon your zeal and fidelity. And I rest satisfied that you will inculcate and encourage that obedience to the laws, and that observance of the duties of religion and morality, which are the only secure foundations of the power and happiness of empires.

After the speech was finished, the King took his departure, attended by several of the Peers. The Commons then retired to their own house, where the Speaker read a copy of the speech; and the whole then separated.

ENGLAND.

AMENDMENT OF THE POOR-LAWS.

ONE strikingly redeeming feature of a session remarkable for the small amount of useful business which it has performed, is the completion of the great measure of poor-law reform. The material improvements introduced by this measure are these:—1st, It abolishes the allowances made to able-bodied labourers at their own houses, when out of work, or when their wages are supposed to be inadequate to the support of their families, and (with trifling exceptions) restricts the relief granted to those who go into the parish workhouse. 2d, It deprives magistrates of the power of ordering relief to able-bodied paupers under any circumstances—a power which has been one great source of profuse expenditure—and thus more directly confines the disposal of the parochial funds to the vestry or guardians chosen from the ratepayers, who have an interest in the economical management of the money. 3d, It establishes a central board of three commissioners, with very extensive powers of superintendence and control. Their duties are to restrain the laxity of the parochial managers, to enforce the provisions of the act, to make new rules where necessary, to promote unions of two, three, or more parishes for the erection or support of workhouses, and generally to introduce, what is greatly wanted at present, uniformity of system. The act is grounded upon the experience of the best managed parishes; and one object in appointing the commission was, to supply the means of introducing the great changes desired in a cautious and gradual manner, by leaving the choice of time and mode to the discretion of a board, instead of forcing on the change at a specified day, by the letter of an act of Parliament, upon parties whose circumstances were infinitely varied. The central board is now fully formed. Mr Frankland Lewis is the chairman or chief commissioner; Mr John Lefevre, Under-Secretary of the Colonies, and Mr Nichols, the manager of the Birmingham branch of the Bank of England, are the two other commissioners. The selection of these gentlemen, without reference to political opinions, but simply for their personal merits, is creditable to the government.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DRUNKENNESS.

THE report of this committee has unfortunately excited a good deal of ridicule, by the exaggerated view which it gives of the causes, extent, and effects of drunkenness. If we overlook these, however, some of its suggestions for the remedy of the evil, such as it is, are worthy of the best attention of the legislature. For instance—"34. The prohibition of the practice of paying the wages of workmen at public-houses, or any other place where intoxicating drinks are sold. 36. The payment of wages at or before the breakfast hour in the mornings of the accustomed market-day in each week, to enable the wives or other providers of workmen to lay out their earnings in necessary provisions at an early period of the market, instead of risking its dissipation at night in the public-house. 38. The establishment, by the joint aid of the government and the local authorities and residents on the spot, of public walks and gardens, or open spaces for athletic and healthy exercises in the open air, in the immediate vicinity of every town, of an extent and character adapted to its population, and of district and parish libraries, museums, and reading-rooms, accessible at the lowest rate of charge, so as to admit of one or the other being visited in any weather and at any time, with the rigid exclusion of all intoxicating drinks of every kind from all such places, whether in the open air or closed. 39. The reduction of the duty on tea, coffee, and sugar, and all the healthy and un-intoxicating articles of drink in ordinary use, so as to place within the reach of all classes the least injurious beverage on much cheaper terms

than the most destructive. 40. The establishment of temperance societies in every town and village of the kingdom; the only bond of association being voluntary engagement to abstain from the use of any spirits as a customary beverage, and to discourage by precept and example, all habits of intemperance in themselves and others. 43. The removal of all taxes on knowledge, and the extending every facility for the widest spread of useful information to the humblest classes of the community. A national system of education, which should embrace as an essential part the instructions given by it to every child in the kingdom, accurate information as to the poisonous and invariably deleterious nature of ardent spirits in article of diet in any shape, and the inculcation of a sense of shame at the crime of voluntarily destroying or thoughtlessly obscuring that faculty of reasoning and that consciousness of responsibility which distinguish man from the brute, and which his Almighty Maker, when he created him in his own image, implanted in the human race to cultivate, to improve, and to refine, and not to corrupt, to brutalise, and to destroy." All of these remedies except the last are only calculated to be of local, occasional, and superficial utility. Nothing will ever effectually banish or reduce the evil but an elevation of the moral and intellectual status of the people, by means of a system of education, suitable to the capacities, and passions of human nature.

QUACK MEDICINES AND CONJURING.

NOTHING is calculated in so great a degree to damp the hopes of reflecting persons respecting the progress of the national mind, as the extensive encouragement which is still given to quack medicine. It might be supposed that the total want of authority for the value or appropriateness of such medicine, the risk consequently attending their use, nay, the artful puffery which is employed to bring them into notice, might put the people of this comparatively enlightened country on their guard against such senseless, such dangerous trash. On the contrary the quack system flourishes as extensively as ever, and is perpetually appearing in new forms, each apparently surpassing the preceding in brazen-faced impudence and profligacy.

At the York assizes, July 19, Joseph Wells, agent for "Morison's pills," was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, for administering that medicine to a young man named Robinson, who was ill with the small-pox, and who died through the effects of Webb's prescriptions. A medical evidence on the trial described the stomach of the deceased as greatly inflamed, apparently in consequence of poison, and stated that one ingredient in the pills was of that character.

A coroner's inquest was held, August 8, on the body of Rebecca Cross, aged 15, at Pershore, near Worcester. The verdict returned was, that she deceased "had died from mortification of the bowels, occasioned by taking two pills called Morison's pills."

Death of the Western Conjuror.—A few days ago, there died at Westleigh, in the parish of Burlescombe, Devon, Benjamin Baker, the far-famed conjuror. This man was by trade a carpenter, but contrived to extract from the pockets of the most long-eared public an income of more than £200 a-year, by pretending to a knowledge of the stars. At his door were frequently to be seen the carriages of the wealthy seduced thither by the fame of some sovereignlixir, or by the "wise man's" skill in horoscopes, &c. indeed, so high was the repute of this prince of conjurors, that individuals from Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, and counties afar off, have travelled many a weary mile to exchange cash for counsel at Westleigh. As was of course held in high repute by the poor who preferred the "wondrous doctor" to any member of the Apothecaries' Hall. His coffin and tombstone were prepared in his lifetime, and he willed that his body should be deposited in a spot near his own dwelling, professedly through fear that the young scoundrel would have him out of the churchyard, but more probably under the hope that devotees may flock to his shrine, to enrich it too.—[A belief in the power of such wretched impostors as we here mention is fully more scandalous than the faith put in quack medicines and should, if possible, be held in greater contempt.]

A NEW ENGINE OF WAR.

A NEW instrument or machine has been invented by Mr Toplis, of the Museum of National Manufactures in Leicester Square, which he considers calculated to put an end to wars, and to prevent civilised nations from engaging hereafter in the work of mutual destruction. Mr Toplis has constructed an engine, which, according to his views, will render armaments powerless against any people disposed to defend themselves; a score of men with this auxiliary power being competent to annihilate the largest army which could be collected. The engine is portable and without its casing, might be carried by two men; mounted on its proper carriage, it can be moved with celerity into any situation where horses or men cannot go; it is ready for action in a moment, and can be made at will to pour out, for any desired time, continuous stream of bullets, which can be directed towards any point or object, with the same facility as the stream of water from a fire-engine; and with perfect precision! whilst the men who direct it are sheltered in entire security. Mr Toplis looks forward

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so much confidence to the moral influence of this new and mighty power must exercise upon the world, that he denominates his engine the Pacifier.

It is Mr Toplis's own account of his invention. He had an opportunity of inspecting the machine, and of having its construction and mode of operation explained by the inventor; and, notwithstanding the scepticism naturally excited by the multitude of contrivances which daily form subjects of a "nine wonder" to the public, and then are no more of, we certainly think this machine calculated to accomplish its objects. Its construction is exceedingly simple: A long tube, like the barrel of a rifle, mounted on a swivel. The breech of this barrel communicates with a chamber, in which gas is rapidly produced by the combustion of gunpowder, so prepared that it burns without exploding. This gas rushes through the barrel, and propels the bullets, which enter the barrel through a funnel, from a reservoir placed above it. The barrel can be elevated or depressed, or turned in any direction with the utmost ease, so that the men who work it can discharge, with perfect aim, a stream of bullets that must destroy anything that is exposed to it. An obvious remark is on looking at the smallness and lightness of the machine—that it, and the men who work it, might be blown away by a cannon shot or two; but the inventor answers this objection by saying, that the most important use of the engine would be to be used defensively against invading troops, it might be placed in situations (such as the brow of a hill) where it could pour destruction upon the enemy without being exposed to their shot.—*Morning Chronicle*. [We shall be exceedingly glad to hear that the mentioned instrument is able to perform all that it pretended it can; but we have heard so many reports of inventions of this nature, which in the end come to nothing, that we are by no means sanguine in our anticipations of its capability. It has appeared to us that nothing would so effectually put an end to war—which is confessedly the worst of moral evils—as the introduction into use of an engine which would sweep whole armies to destruction in an instant. We anxiously wait to hear of this interesting invention of Mr Toplis, who expresses the best wishes of every philanthropist.]

18. Major Pitman, a magistrate in the county of Somerset, was fined £5 by the justices at Exeter, for using, beating, and using gross and abusive language to Mary Stamp, a female servant in his house. The 1 Chancellor subsequently found it to be his painful duty to remove this individual from the roll of justices.

22. The Sarah, with a cargo estimated to be worth £4,000,000, entered the St Katherine Docks, being the first private trader from China.

24. A farewell dinner was given to General Mina at the Albion Hotel, London, and attended by all the principal Spaniards in town. Don Augustin Arguelles was in the chair. None of the toasts excited greater enthusiasm than "a close and an eternal alliance between England, Spain, and Portugal." Señor Arguelles induced the toast in an eloquent speech, calling on heaven to bless the union, and make it subservient to the motion and preservation of constitutional liberty in three countries.

25. The poll for the Sudbury election closed with 21 numbers—namely, for Mr Bagshaw 263, for Sir E. Parnes 263. The mayor, who had voted the first day as an ordinary elector, gave what he claimed to be considered as a casting vote in favour of Sir E. Parnes, the Tory candidate, who was accordingly declared to be re-elected. This procedure occasioned much violent rioting in the town, and has been petitioned against in Parliament.—Mr S. T. Coleridge, the poet, died at 74 years of age. He was interred, August 2, in the vaults of St George's Church.—The Nottingham election closed with the return of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, who had 1591 votes against the 566 of his Radical opponent, Mr Eagle. At a nomination and other occasions during this election, Mr John was treated by the populace with many marks of disapprobation, particularly in reference to his support of flogging in the army.

Aug. 1. Festive meetings were held almost all over the country on this day, to celebrate the termination of colonial slavery, which took place on that day.—The trial of Edwards, Lacasseagne, Weedon, and Mrs Canning, accused of conspiracy and assault on the person of Mr W. E. of which case the general particulars have already been communicated—came on at the Middlesex sessions. They all pleaded not guilty. The jury pronounced the following verdicts:—John Edwards—guilty of conspiring to imprison Mr Gee; Peter Lacasseagne—guilty of a common assault; Jeremiah Weedon—guilty of conspiring to imprison Mr Gee; and Maria Canning, alias Edwards—not guilty. The chairman and magistrates retired an hour to consider of their sentence. On their return, Mr Rotch, having addressed Edwards in an impressive speech, sentenced him to be imprisoned two years at Newgate; Weedon to imprisonment for twelve months at the House of Correction; and Lacasseagne to six months' imprisonment. The chairman admonished Mrs Canning as to her future conduct.

6. James Garside and Joseph Mosley were convicted at the Chester assizes for the wilful murder of Thomas Ashton, Esq., of Pole Bank, near Hyde. The owing is the substance of a confession made by the prisoner Garside to Mr Lockett, the magistrate, in Derby, where he was imprisoned for stealing tools, which led to his own conviction and the apprehension of accomplices:—James Garside stated that he was about 25 years old. On the 3d of January 1831, he lived with his father at Barnsford, in Marple. On the afternoon of that day he met Joseph Mosley, on the top of a hill called

Werneth Lowe, who told him that he was going to do a bit of a job that night. They were afterwards joined by William Mosley (a brother of the convict). Garside admitted that he had known both James and William Mosley for six months before this time, and that they had been engaged together in various robberies. They all three sat down in a plantation at the top of Werneth Lane, when the two Mosleys told Garside that they were going to shoot Mr Ashton. Garside said he would have nothing to do with it. Joseph replied, "Oh, ay, thou mun come and go with us; thou need'st do nothing but watch—I shall do the job." He then pulled out of his pocket a horse pistol, which he said was loaded. Garside added: "As we went down the footpath from the plantation, I asked what money it was the job was to be done for, and whether Mr Ashton was to be robbed for it; and Joseph told me he was employed by the Spinners' Union at Ashton, and was to have £10; and as he went along, he said that he and an union man had been over the ground the day before, and settled how we were to proceed, as he had explained to us in the plantation." They then proceeded together towards Aphorn, and lurked under a hedge till Mr Ashton came by, when Joseph Mosley got between him and the hedge, and discharged the pistol into his body. He fell on his back across the road, and the murderers ran off. They afterwards met, according to previous agreement, at the Canal Bridge, where all three took an oath of secrecy, on their knees, and prayed God to strike them dead if they told of what had been done. "When we left the bridge, and were on the towing-path," added the prisoner, "we considered whether Joseph or William Mosley should go to Ashton to inform the union that the job was done, and to draw the money. It was determined that William should go. Joseph wanted to get home, having a wife and family, and one of his children very ill. William went directly from the bridge to Ashton. Joseph and I went on the towing-path till we came to Hyde Bank Tunnel." They met on the next morning, when Joseph said that William had brought him the money from the Spinners' Union; and they appointed to meet on the next Monday night at Dan Bank, to divide it. Joseph said, on that occasion, that he did not regret what he had done, that he would shoot all the Ashtons if the unions would give him £10 a-piece. "On the Monday following, Joseph and William Mosley, an union man, and I (Garside), met at Dan Bank-Wood to divide the money. Joseph said I need not be afraid, that he was one of the union men. He offered me £3, but I would not take it. He said he believed we had shot the wrong man, and offered it me several times, but I refused it, and would not take it. I thought our folk would know that I had got money, and that it might betray me. I have had no peace of mind since the job. I have been cast down, and wished to have told, but durst not speak for fear of getting into trouble." The truth of the confession is doubted in many of the particulars; and it is believed that Garside substitutes the convict Mosley for himself as the man who actually fired the pistol. The reason for this substitution is of course obvious, as Garside must have known, by the proclamation in the *Gazette*, that the man who actually caused the death would not be pardoned. Great exertions are being made to discover the confederates of the assassins, and a person named Schofield, an active agitator among the unions, has been apprehended on the charge of having paid the murderers their blood wages of £3, 6s. 8d. each. Both the malefactors, however, deny that Schofield is guilty.

12. The election for the eastern division of Gloucestershire terminated in favour of Mr Codrington, the Tory candidate, whose votes exceeded those of his liberal rival, Mr Leigh, by 61.

13. The King held a chapter of the most noble Order of the Garter, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Earl Bathurst. The Duke of Norfolk was unanimously elected, and afterwards invested with the riband and order, with the customary ceremonies.

Her Majesty the Queen, after her short visit to the Continent, landed at Woolwich on Wednesday the 20th August, at four p.m. and proceeded immediately to St James's Palace.

The equestrian bronze statue of his late Majesty George the Fourth, admirably executed by Chantrey, at the price of nine thousand guineas, is just completed, and will shortly be placed over the grand marble entrance to the new palace in St James's Park. The magnificent gates, enriched with mosaic gold, designed and manufactured by Parker, are also in readiness to be fixed on the archway; they are considered to be the largest and most splendid in Europe, not excepting even the great gates of the ducal palace at Venice, hitherto esteemed the most remarkable for their size. The cost, per contract, of the new gate, including the circular railings already fixed on each side of the marble arch, has been £10,200; so that the whole expense of this entrance alone (archway, statue, and railing) will have amounted to considerably more than £70,000, judging from the printed estimates.

The Lord Chancellor has settled the long-contested point of precedence between the Attorney-General and the Lord Advocate of Scotland. His lordship decided that the Attorney-General had the right of precedence, not only in the House of Lords, but in all other English courts.

The Earl of Carlisle having resigned the office of Lord Privy Seal, it was accepted, July 29, by the Earl of Mulgrave, lately governor of the West Indies. Lord Mulgrave is distinguished by high literary and political talent, and is a decided reformer.

Cholera prevails at present in Spain, at Gottenburg, at Glasgow, in London, and in Essex. The mortality in Spain is very severe, no fewer than 1100 having been swept off in one day, the 29th of July.

The Lords of the Treasury have approved of the under-mentioned ports for the importation and warehousing of tea, viz. London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Leith, Glasgow, Greenock, Port-Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and Cork. Leave is also given for tea and other Eastern

produce for the Glasgow market being transhipped into lighters at Greenock or Port-Glasgow, in charge of revenue officers. Tea, as well as articles the produce of the East Indies, may be removed, under bond, from the original port of importation, to any warehousing port in the United Kingdom, for the purpose of being re-warehoused for home consumption, with liberty to pay the duty any time within two years; and while, at the port of importation, tea can only be deposited in a warehouse exclusively appropriated for that purpose, it may, on such re-warehousing, be placed in any warehouse legalised for other goods.

A small balloon was found by a shepherd boy on the manor of Priorsdale, near Alston in Cumberland, a short time since, with a label attached to it, stating that it had been sent off on the 2d of June, at Rotterdam, by Mr Green, the celebrated aeronaut.—*Newcastle Journal*.

Between 200 and 300 tons of the bones of the horses, and amongst them some of those of the men, which were lost in Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, have arrived and are arriving at Grimsby. These are the remains of the 30,000 almost famished horses, and the miserable men, who, as history relates, perished through cold in one night almost at the commencement of his retreat from Moscow.—*Stanford News*.—[Behold one of the terminations to a course of military glory!]

Joseph Bonaparte, with his brother Jerome, have taken a house near Uxbridge, called Denham Place.

The gross receipts of the Liverpool railway in the half year ending June 30, were £94,784, 12s. 3d., of which the net profit was £34,691, 16s. 4d.

During the month of July, it is believed that not less than half a million in gold was shipped for the United States. In the last week of the month, 180,000 sovereigns went through Liverpool alone.

A beautiful marble statue of Canning, by Chantrey, has just been erected in Westminster Abbey.

Few subjects have excited of late more public attention than the present deteriorated condition of the mercantile marine. The calamitous loss of human life and devastation of property which the public journals almost daily exhibit, are at length raising the commercial classes into activity. A petition on this subject from Edinburgh and the vicinity was presented to the House of Commons, August 1, by Mr Abercromby, comprising the signatures of the magistrates and many of the most influential merchants of Edinburgh and Leith. The petition, after adverting to the fact that Lloyd's Lists represent the destruction of commercial vessels during the year 1833 at not less than 800, while not one ship of the royal navy has met with a similar fate, alleges as the proximate cause of so many wrecks, the imperfect system of ship-building which prevails in the mercantile shipyards, but considers the real and influential cause to be the pernicious control exercised over the commercial interests by the Sea Insurance Companies. After alluding to the mode of classification adopted by these bodies, and pointing out the flagrant injury inflicted on the nation by the superficial method of ship-building it occasions, the petition concludes by soliciting the house to take the subject into serious consideration, with a view to remedial measures—perhaps by appointing surveyors, under the control of the Board of Trade or other public board, to superintend and report on merchant ships while building and before proceeding to sea. Mr Buckingham, in seconding the petition, remarked that he had perused it with care; that it was clearly and ably stated; that he concurred in every word expressed in it; and trusted that it would meet with the best consideration of the house and of a select committee.

Mr Poulett Thompson has given a conditional promise to repeal the duty on cotton wool.

A select committee of the House of Commons, ordered to take into consideration the circumstances connected with the suppression of the *Calcutta Journal* in the year 1823, and the loss of property entailed on Mr Buckingham in consequence of that measure, have reported their opinion that the suppression of the *Journal* and the deportation of Mr Buckingham from India have been disastrous to him and his family to a degree which could not have been contemplated at the time of the adoption of this measure, and declare that compensation ought to be made to Mr Buckingham, but abstaining from expressing any opinion as to the amount of compensation.

The clause in the Bank charter which provides that after the 1st of August Bank of England notes shall be a legal tender, is beginning to produce the effect which was anticipated by men who had considered the subject. The country bankers being no longer obliged to pay in gold, have in many instances allowed the branches of the Bank of England to get possession of the whole, or nearly the whole, of their stock; and this gold the branch banks send up to the parent bank, in order that the latter may be enabled to make a grand display of bullion in its official returns. But while all this is going on, and the country is gradually robbed of its gold for the purpose of sending it up to London, if any one tenders a £50 Bank of England note to a branch bank and asks for gold, he cannot get it, and is told that if he will bring one of their own branch notes, they will give him gold, but that they cannot give gold for a Bank of England note but on payment of a premium of one-eighth per cent.—*Times*.

The Bank has published the following account of its liabilities and assets, on the average of the quarter from the 6th of May to the 29th of July, both inclusive:—

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation	£. 19,110,000	Securities	£. 28,502,000
Deposits	15,675,000	Bullion	8,598,000
	£. 34,785,000		£. 37,100,000

There is this year a great diminution of Irish labourers employed in getting in the English harvest. This, we trust, augurs well for the state of home labour in Ireland, and restores to the English labourer an advantage which he has been for many past years deprived of.—*Globe*.

Several large seizures of machinery, about to be illegally exported to France and Holland, have been recently made by the revenue officers; and it is believed that the practice has been carried on to a very large extent. On the 1st August, Mr George Swainson, a tide surveyor of customs, on going on board the Columbine steamer, Captain Corbin master, bound to Hamburg, had his suspicions excited by a package which had been shipped as a mill-shaft, and the external appearance of which bore that description. Upon a very minute examination, it sounded hollow; when Swainson ordered a hole to be cut in the middle, by which he found that the external part was an entire deception, and made into the form of a mill-shaft. It proved to be a case fifteen feet long, containing 2840 spindles for bobbin-net machinery, which he seized and delivered at the King's warehouse, where it was valued at L.140. The officers have declared it to be one of the neatest deceptions they ever witnessed. A similar seizure of bobbin-net machinery was made on a steamer bound to France a few weeks ago. Of course no owner has appeared to claim the contraband property.

Mr Cohen, of the *Brighton Guardian*, is released from confinement, after having suffered the full penalty—after having served out every hour of his term of imprisonment. —*True Sun*.

John Young, who was convicted at the Winchester assizes on the 14th July, with Daniel Higgins, on a charge of burglary, confessed himself to have been the murderer of Mr Richardson.

Mr D. W. Harvey, M.P. for Colchester has been excluded from the bar for some years, in consequence of some charges against his professional character, or at least under the pretext of these charges, of which a party of his political and other opponents appear to have been but too glad to take advantage. A committee of the House of Commons has now reported in favour of Mr Harvey, attributing the decision of the excluding benchers to imperfect reports of certain trials founded upon, and still more to the absence of all authority to compel the attendance of necessary witnesses, or to enforce the production of essentially important documents, which defects have in this inquiry been remedied by the power of the committee. Mr Harvey is thus at length righted, but not till after the loss of many precious years, and much undeserved suffering. In an address to his Parliamentary constituents, he thus alludes to the case:—"Many persons have expressed their surprise that I should have harassed myself to reverse a judgment so glaringly unjust. My reply has ever been, that its glaring injustice was the very cause of my resistance; that it was one of those iniquitous attacks to which I never could, nor ever would, yield. A public man does not suffer alone by the attacks that are thus made upon him. He encourages oppression when he gives, in his own person, an example of submission to it. He ought not to look to what, individually, he may gain or lose by a conflict with power. He should consider himself as a shield to ward off the strokes of persecution from the feeble and the friendless. The spirit of tyranny, be it lodged where it may, can only be kept down by making head against it. It is only by an unshrinking opposition that its malignity can be kept in check. Submission in such cases is treachery to the common cause; and in my own case few opportunities can occur to me of more effectually serving the public than the having resisted it with success."

The accounts from New York fully bear out the anticipation of the great demand for gold which is likely to follow the change in the relative value of the gold and silver coinage of the Union. It is plain that General Jackson's government is achieving, and with a very rapid progress too, one of the greatest reforms in the currency ever attempted by any country. It is admitted that a supply of specie and bullion has been already obtained from Europe of 20,000,000 dollars, or L.4,000,000 sterling in value, and that a further very considerable supply will be wanted and will be obtained. The predilection here and in other parts of Europe is so great for investments in the local stock of the several states of the American Union, that it finds purchasers to almost any extent that may be required: by the proper application of this power, bullion may in like manner be obtained, and the proper balance between bank-notes and specie—the great object of the president's policy—established throughout the United States. By our great monetary interests here, the progress of the operation cannot be watched with too much solicitude. —*Times*.

We have just seen a letter, dated March 1834, containing some of the latest particulars relative to the black colony at Liberia. It appears that the settlers amount to about four thousand, and possess by treaty, from their neighbour natives, a territory stretching two hundred miles along the coast, and thirty inward. So great is the fame of the new settlement among the Africans, that two tribes have placed themselves under the protection of its government, and sent their children to be educated and civilised at the schools of the new colonists. The two allied tribes amount in number to about twenty thousand; so that it may be said, without the smallest exaggeration, that the colony is advancing with unparalleled success, and has already made its way felt, by spreading the arts of life into the interior of the continent. —*Calcedonian Mercury*.

The sister of Maximilian Robespierre died lately, aged 74. She has left some memoirs and documents respecting her brother.

Charles X. has bought the domain of Nachod, in Bohemia, for 2,500,000 florins. This estate was said to comprise more than 40,000 inhabitants, and to confer almost absolute sovereignty on its proprietor.

The settlement in Paris, for the month of July, was attended with the following fatal consequences:—viz. four suicides, six cases of insanity, a loss of 11 millions of francs to the Parquet, another of 25 millions to M. Rothschild, and considerable embarrassment to many of the change agents, who have called for time to meet their engagements.

Letters from Naples mention that the eruptions of Vesuvius had become very menacing. Five large torrents of lava had descended the mountain, and enormous stones had been vomited by the volcano. The celebrated guide Salvatore had predicted that a tremendous eruption was about to take place. The torrent of lava on the 19th July, in the direction of Torre del Greco, had already burnt up several of the vineyards, and was not more than one quarter of a league from the first houses of that little town.

The fields of Baden have been so overrun by mice, that in one commune containing nearly 20,000 inhabitants, no fewer than 20,000 of these mischievous little animals have been killed. It is impossible to form an idea of the destruction they commit. No sooner is the harvest over than they betake themselves to the vineyards, where they make a greater devastation than amongst the corn. In an adjoining country, there is a race of small black rats, which appear to be multiplying to an equal extent with the mice.

The legislative palaces of the Spanish Cortes are thus described by a correspondent of the *Times*:—"That of the Proceres is magnificent, and indeed the most splendid and elegant in Europe. M. Marintegui has in sixty days transformed into a palace an old saloon for the reception of ambassadors, in the dilapidated palace of the Retiro, which, since the days of Philip the First, had become a mere receptacle for filth and dirt. All the seats are of fine mahogany, richly carved and gilt, and covered with velvet cushions. There are benches for the public, so placed that every one, even the most elevated, can see and hear all that passes. The internal and external galleries, the meeting-rooms for the officers and committees, the library, the room for the archives, the secretary's offices, the throne, the vestibules, the statues, and in fact every accessory, are magnificent. The frontispieces, as well towards the Prado, where the principal entrance is, as towards the Retiro, are sculptured in the finest style, most appropriate to the edifice which they adorn. The first represents the Queen Regent presenting to the representatives of the nation her daughter Isabella the Second, with the fundamental laws, while Despotism is sinking in convulsions into the arms of Death. In the palace of the Procuradores, however, the architect appears to have failed. Of a magnificent church, which at once afforded him a Chamber of Deputies that might have been one of the most grand and superb in Europe, he has formed only a very small, obscure, and paltry room. He might have found seats for half the population of Madrid, and yet not more than two hundred persons can find accommodation."

According to the last census, the entire population of Greece amounts to only 811,185 souls. There are 116 towns, and 2146 villages, exclusive of those of the isles of the Archipelago, of which 33 only are inhabited. There were in Greece 518 convents, which contained only 4111 monks and 287 nuns. Only 83 had six or more monks; many had only two, or one, or none at all. Reckoning the income of each convent at only 1000 drachms, 518,000 drachms were annually thrown away, and this revenue might easily be doubled. Now, however, the remaining monks and nuns have been collected in a small number of convents, there to devote themselves to their original destination, prayers, and agriculture, and to pay the tithes to the ecclesiastical treasury. The remaining convents are suppressed, and their revenues added to the church funds.

News has been received from Russia that the town of Tula, capital of the government of that name, one of the most flourishing towns in the empire, with a population of between 20,000 and 30,000 inhabitants, has been destroyed by fire, excepting the imperial manufactory of arms.

A letter of the 17th May, from Syria, inserted in the *Garde Nationale* of Marseilles, mentions that the crowd of pilgrims in the temple of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem was so considerable on Holy Saturday, that several persons were stifled by the pressure, and the heat arising from the immense number of lighted tapers, one of which each pilgrim held in his hand. These accidents having spread alarm through the multitude, a general rush towards the doors took place, in which several persons were crushed to death. Ibrahim Pacha, who was present, had very nearly been trampled under foot, in endeavouring to restore order, and was only saved by a man who recognised him in the crowd taking him on his shoulders, and forcing his way with him to the entrance. In the confusion, it is said, he lost his sabre and his diamonds.

A company has been formed at Amsterdam to construct a railroad from that town to Cologne, with a subscribed capital of twelve millions of florins. The distance is one hundred and eighty miles.

Dr Bowring has returned to Paris to resume his official duties.

The responsible editor of the *National* has been found guilty of a libel against Louis Philippe, and condemned to the minimum penalty of 500 francs fine, and six months' imprisonment. The article incriminated professed to attach individual responsibility to the king on account of his participation in the deliberations of the cabinet councils, and therefore in the measures of the government. —*French paper*.

In the course of its career, the *Tribune* Paris paper has sustained ninety-five prosecutions, involving damages to the amount of 125,800 francs, and twenty-seven years' imprisonment, apportioned between six editors.

Undeserved Friendship.—Some time since, several persons saw a young man approach the river that runs through a city in France, for the purpose of drowning a dog which he had along with him. Having procured a boat, he rowed to the middle of the stream, and threw the poor animal in; but in the exertion fell into the water also, and being unable to swim, could not support himself longer, when the noble animal immediately swam to his assistance, and kept him up until a boat from the shore relieved both of them from the perils of the water.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Alphabet.—The 24 letters of the alphabet may be transposed 620,448,401,733,239,439,360,000 times. All the inhabitants of the globe, on a rough calculation, could not, in a thousand millions of years, write out all the transpositions of the twenty-four letters, even supposing that each wrote forty pages daily, each of which pages contained forty different transpositions of the letters.

According to Dr Roget in his *Bridgewater Treatise*, man is in one respect a mere furnace or stove for the burning of charcoal. Certainly it has long been a prevalent opinion with mankind, that the main business of life was to "make the pot boil," but few are perhaps aware what mere kettles they are themselves. Dr Doctory says:—"According to these views of the chemical objects of respiration, the process itself is analogous to those artificial operations which effect the combustion of charcoal. The food supplies the fuel, which is prepared for use by the digestive organs, and conveyed by the pulmonary arteries to the place where it is to undergo combustion; the diaphragm the bellows which feeds the furnace with air; and the trachea is the chimney through which the carbonic acid, which is the product of the combustion, escapes."

Hint to Teachers.—One practice, however, can be reformed, that of giving prizes and commendations only to those who get on the fastest. 'Tis the end, the struggle, the obedience, that should be praised and rewarded. Then a child will not be daunted by difficulties, nor humiliated by failure, because, when he does his best, he will be sure of approbation. Otherwise, as soon as he is passed in the race by his competitors, he will be inclined to lie down in the dust, with his little heart full of despair, and perhaps full of envy too. —*Sharp's Letters and Essays*.

Curious Custom.—I witnessed a peculiar trait in the customs of the Himalayan peasants, the putting an infant to sleep by the action of water. The successful issue of the experiment I had quietly made in my mind not to believe in, until convinced by actual proof. The method was as follows:—The child, whose age might be a year or two, was laid by its mother, who was employed in bruising grain, on a chiepo (low bed or stretcher), placed on a sloping green bank, along the top of which ran a small stream. A piece of bark introduced through the embankment conducted a slender spout of water, which fell, at a height of about half a foot, on the crown of the infant's head. It was fast asleep when I witnessed the process. —*Mundy's Sketches of India*.

Hospitality is one of the virtues which civilisation banishes; and lamentations on its decline are common—but are they well founded? Are the savage nations, with whom hospitality is a privilege and frequently a public duty, so much better than cold-hearted Sybarites, who let strangers put up at inns? These questions, we think, may safely be answered in the negative. Charity is recommended in the Testament as well as the Koran; but the fur which in Asia are directed to one object, and that obedience perhaps to public opinion, and certainly public wants, are in Europe diverted to many objects, but still obeying these two principles. In the East, men bequeath their superfluous wealth, or what they choose to think so, to build a public-house. In the West, they endow colleges, hospitals, schools, churches, the endowments varying with the spirit of the age. First, masses and monasteries were to fashion; then churches, which benefited the people with more certainty than the two first; next colleges, another step in advance; lastly, schools, hospitals, almshouses, and other objects of intended public advantage. In the amount of charitable benefactions Europe would doubtless equal Asia; but in broad and all-embracing charity, the fanatic Mussulman would conquer the humble Christian, upon whose works of love are expressly enjoined without regal creeds. —*Spectator*.

The following are the sentiments of Mr O'Connell respecting hereditary legislatures and church establishments, which were lately alluded to in the *House of Peers*. He uttered them at a meeting of the electors of Finsbury, July 31:—"In feudal times, they had often heard of hereditary lawgivers and hereditary judges; but did they ever hear of hereditary tailors or hereditary lawyers. What would you think of a man who would come and ask leave to mend your pantaloons, and who, when asked how he could mend them, would answer, 'My father was a tailor?' And how would you like a man to plead your cause, whose only claim on your confidence was, that his grandfather was a lawyer? There was neither reason nor common sense in it; neither was there reason or common sense in having hereditary lawgivers. It might be true that there were many worthy men in the House of Lords; and there were also many drivellers, but they were lords—there were idiots, but they were peers. The great evil was, that these lords stood between the people and their liberties. They put their long spoons into the people's plates, and take away with them the benefits of the people's industry. Let the people be up and stirring. What did the people care whether a man was a duke or a duck?—they were not good enough to care for them. What would they think a doctor in Finsbury were to come to an elector, and say, 'I will give you medicine, and you must pay me.' The elector's answer would naturally be, 'I am not a doctor.'"

I do not want your medicine, and so won't pay 'But,' says the doctor, 'I gave medicine to your hour, and cured him; so you must pay me, whether you require it or not.' Thus it was with the par- They said to the dissenters, 'I prayed with your neighbour, so you must pay me.' He was a lawyer, but he did not expect to be paid by one man for curing the cause of another. The hereditary legislature ought to be done away with. Both houses are to be representatives of the people. Two houses of members, elected by the people, were necessary to fixity to the liberties of the people. The time now come when this might be said; and the time fast approaching when the plundering of our hour in the name of God would be considered a most kind of sacrilege. The period was coming, when Christianity would vindicate itself from those who had defaced it."

quantities of paper made and duties paid in the kingdoms, in 1833, were—

	lbs. 1st Class.	lbs. 2d Class.	Duty.
and,	42,735,000	14,198,000	L.622,933
and,	7,317,000	1,770,000	102,536
and,	1,888,000	508,000	26,785

publishers of the present sheet use upwards of a hundredth part of the whole paper manufactured in the kingdom.

throughout the whole of the Mongolian nations, from Japan to Bengal, including about 500,000,000 of people, or more than half the human race, the rod is the standard of rule and punishment. This instrument of rule and punishment, under its various appellations of bamboo, cudgel, or birch, is in these countries at work morning till night, and from night till morning. The grand patriarch canes his first minister; the minister canes the secretary of state; the secretary of state admonishes lords of the treasury, by belabouring their backs; these enforce their orders to the lords of the admiralty, by applying what is equal to a cat-o'-nine tails. Generals cane field-officers, and officers the captains and subalterns. Of course common soldiers of the celestial army are caned *ad mortem* by every body. Then husbands cane their wives, and wives cane their children. In short, the Mongolians may be truly described as a well-flogged

has been computed that in England a twelfth of the population are paupers: their support cost last year L.6,790,799. In Scotland, the proportion is one-fortieth, and the sum raised for their support by assessment, voluntary contributions, and collections at church-doors, amounted to only L.114,000 in 1820; the allowance to each averaging 51s. per annum, or one shilling per week. In one respect, the laws, with all their abuses, have probably done more to keep the standard of living high than the working classes of England. They taught the peasant or labourer to think that he had a legal right to a full supply of wholesome and nourishing food at the public expense, if his own industry did not afford it in sufficient quantity, or if employment failed. When circumstances depress wages below a certain limit, the English labourer falls back on the parish funds; and if he has a wife and children, he probably receives three times as much for his idle, as the Irish peasant gets for the hardest day's work. On the other hand, the poor-laws have degraded the labourer's feeling of independence, the spring of active exertion and prudent conduct: they have encouraged premature marriages, and increased immorality in the intercourse of the sexes; they have chilled the natural affection between parent and child; they have discouraged industry, and created habits of improvidence, by securing subsistence to the idle, and a provision against old age and accident to the thoughtless and dissipated. Finally, they have fostered discontent, and filled two-thirds of the parishes of England with constant hearth-rumblings and litigation, and at times produced scenes of violence and outrage.—*Scotsman*.

no city that I have ever visited, did I see so remarkable an union of order and idleness as in the intellectual capital of the North. I walked slowly, in the middle of a working day, from the Castle to the Cathedral, and I counted four hundred and seventy idlers (men, women, and children) completely idle; some of them taking snuff, and some of them whisky. I saw one walk from St James's Palace to Leadenhall Street, along Pall Mall, the Strand, Fleet Street, St. Paul's Church, Chancery Lane, and Cornhill, and he will detect twenty idlers in all that stupendous tide of human existence! So much for idleness in Modern London. Now for order. In the evening of the day when the passing of the reform bill was commemorated in Edinburgh, I perambulated the streets of the city for two or three hours. It seemed as if all the vices, diseases, nay, the beds of sickness, had descended upon their tenants! I sometimes thought the graves given up their dead; for never in my life did I see such a multitude of meagre, stunted, half-starved, and sickly human beings crowding the streets. I required no Lavater to perceive a transient gleam of intelligence in the eyes of all; even where care had furrowed the brow, where poverty had sharpened the features, where disease had swallowed the complexion, and where endurance had fixed its degrading signet on the forehead! Yet, throughout this incalculable multitude of the lower orders, this immeasurable mass of human misery, so well adapted for anarchy, confusion,

and lawless riot, I did not witness a single symptom of disturbance, or hear an angry expression! The only breach of the peace was in Prince's Street, where two gentlemen sallied or reeled out of a tavern, settled their political disputes by the argumentum baculum, and were conveyed to the watchhouse by the police.—In every countenance that we contemplated in Glasgow, we saw calculation—in every feature some rule of arithmetic (especially addition or multiplication) as legible as in the pages of Cocker. In Edinburgh, each physiognomy is characterised by the lineaments of either law, physics, metaphysics, or divinity. In Glasgow, there is also mind in every face; but it is "mind the main chance." At the time of my first visit to the western capital, however, it is but justice to say that there was an additional element of calculation in every countenance—that of life and death. Cholera-phobia intermingled its pale and lurid hues with the tints of commercial anxiety and domestic affliction! The inns and the theatres were deserted; man seemed cautious of associating with his species, except in places of public devotion; funeral processions superseded the cheerful promenade, and the moral atmosphere was as sombre as the physical. In a subsequent visit I found the streets as actively paced as those of the Strand or Cheapside; the care of commerce, but no longer the dread of pestilence, in every eye. In none of the principal streets did I see the arm-in-arm lounging of the upper classes, or the snuff-taking, toddy-tipping swarms of the lower orders, as in Auld Reekie.—*The Recess, a serio-comic Tour to the Hebrides*.

A very curious memorial of the rigid rule exercised by the Presbyterian clergy at a time to which Scotsmen long looked back as a period of unexampled religious freedom and prosperity, has lately been extracted into the newspapers from the Presbyterian Records of Paisley. The individual alluded to was Margaret Hamilton, of the family of Orbiston, wife of James Wallace of Ferguslie, in Renfrewshire:—

"June 8, 1643.—The guidwife of Ferguslie having been repeatedly summoned for not attending worship in her parish church of Paisley, and her husband reporting that she could not for want of health, the presbytery ordain the minister to go to Ferguslie, and in the presence of the guidwife read and expound the Scriptures, and sing psalms. He reports his having done so; they appoint him to examine her upon oath, whether it be inability of body or scruples of conscience which prevent her attendance.

June 22.—Report that he examined the guidwife upon oath, who deposes that she was for the present unable to come to Paisley, but was come if she was able; the presbytery stop procedure.

March 27, 1646.—The guidwife of Ferguslie, after being long dealt with, at last swears and subscribes the Confession of Faith and Covenants, and renounces Popery, before the two ministers of Paisley and the elders at Blackstone.

June 25.—The guidwife again dilated for not coming to church. She alleges inability of body; ordered to produce a testimonial from a physician.

July 30.—A testimonial produced; the presbytery find it satisfies their act; appoint the ministers of Paisley to deal with her husband to provide an chamber in Paisley for his wife, that she may reside there for her more easy coming to the kirk.

Sept. 3.—Her husband declares that she cannot be removed at all; ordered to bring her to Paisley that the ministers may have opportunity of frequent converse with her, or to bring a testimonial that she cannot be removed.

Sept. 24.—He reports that he had not an opportunity to see the physician; the presbytery advise him before next meeting to bring his wife from Blackstone, either by land or water, to Paisley to hear the word, and have conference with the ministers.

Dec. 17.—She is advertised to come and reside at Paisley between and February next.

April 1, 1647.—Order her to be publicly admonished for not coming to reside at Paisley, as the presbytery had appointed.

April 22.—Two members report that they had gone and visited the guidwife of Ferguslie, and had seen her in firm; and she still pretending inability, they had gotten her to promise to come to the kirk of Paisley within twenty days, to give content and satisfaction in that point, albeit she should be *carried on her bed*.

May 8.—Mr Henry Calvert, minister of Paisley, reports, that Margaret Hamilton, guidwife of Ferguslie, had come to the kirk of Paisley, *carried on a bed*."

SCOTLAND.

July 29. One of the steam-carriages which have been plying for some time with perfect success between Glasgow and Paisley, was brought down by the breaking of a wheel, immediately after starting from the Half-way House, about three miles from the former place. It appears that the vehicle, on its way to Paisley, had been stopped as usual at the Half-way House, for the purpose of taking in a supply of water. On its again starting, Mr Lochhead, the keeper of the house, as is frequently done, pushed one of the wheels partly round, in order to give it an impulse onwards, but had scarcely time to get again upon the footpath, when the large wheel on the right side of the carriage gave way with a crash, and the body of the vehicle, with the engine, came down with a tremendous force, crushing the boiler to the ground; the consequence was, that an explosion took place instantly, blowing part of the carriage to pieces, and wounding and maiming the passengers with more or less severity. The effect of the accident was so great, even on those placed beyond the range of its influence, that some seconds elapsed before any movement took place for the relief of the sufferers. The steam rushed from the boiler with such terrific violence, that large pieces of the carriage, the heavy metal on the road, along with showers of burning cinders, and immense quantities of boiling water,

were blown off with the rapidity of lightning, and seriously injured passengers upon the path, as well as inmates of the adjoining houses on both sides of the road. The windows of the buildings which the carriage was passing at the time were shattered to pieces, and the projected cinders poured into the interior with frightful violence. One female, standing on her own floor, was thrown down by the force of the burning missiles, and her clothes ignited; she swooned away, and on some persons entering the house was found lying in a state of insensibility enveloped in flames—but for their prompt exertions in extinguishing the fire, the poor woman must inevitably have perished. A female passing on the road was also seriously injured by the scalding water, which burst upon her with resistless force. The curtains of a bed in the house mentioned above were set on fire, but fortunately soon extinguished, and some of the burning embers penetrating the glass head-case of an eight-day clock in the same house, ignited the wood within; but was also extinguished before great injury was sustained. The noise caused by the explosion was tremendous, having been heard, it is said, at a distance of more than two miles. Eye-witnesses describe it as one of the most distressing scenes they ever beheld. Independently of the catastrophe itself, the confusion was dreadful—the wounded were crying for help, many of them unable to move themselves from the wretched situation in which they were placed by the disaster, while the greater part of the passengers received their injuries in hurrying to escape from the carriages. Of these, twelve were more or less hurt or scalded, while a furnace-boy and the helmsman escaped uninjured. The greatest care was taken of the sufferers, and medical and surgical assistance speedily obtained for them; but nevertheless, four died within the next few days—namely, Mr James Morrison, merchant, Gallowgate, Glasgow; Captain E. B. Gilmer, from Ireland; Mr Thomas Blackwood, traveller for Messrs White, Urquhart, & Co. of Glasgow; and Mr W. Syme, miller, Partick.—The immediate cause of this lamentable accident is ascertained to have been the breaking of the wheel; but public report universally affirms the remote cause to have been the uncommonly deep layers of road metal which had been placed on the road by the trustees since the starting of these novel carriages, and in one of which the wheel in question was ploughing with great difficulty, while the other was in the air. Should such be ascertained to be the real cause, there will of course be room for some notable additions to the roll of those who have distinguished themselves by their hostility to science, and to the interests of humanity. That Mr Russell, the ingenious inventor of these carriages, is free from all blame, has never been questioned. The Edinburgh Weekly Journal remarks very justly, that the accident "is not to be attributed to any defect in the machinery or construction of the carriage. We mentioned lately our belief that the explosion of a boiler constructed on Mr Russell's patent would not be attended by the dangerous consequences inseparable from the occurrence of such an accident to an ordinary boiler, and the fact justifies our anticipation. The injuries occasioned by the boiler are of the most trifling nature, amounting merely to scalds and burns, and the loss of life is to be attributed to the violent concussions received by springing or being flung from the vehicle—misfortunes which would have occurred precisely in a similar manner if an ordinary mail-coach had been upset in similar circumstances, and which cannot therefore in fairness be laid to the account of the steam power. Some articles which we have seen in the pages of our contemporaries allude to the frequent accidents in the United States, arising from the use of high-pressure engines, and argue from these facts that such engines cannot be employed with safety in this country. This at first sight appears very plausible; but we beg that persons who speak thus will observe that the steam-carriages on the Glasgow and Paisley road are constructed on a principle which has effectually removed the very danger here alluded to. To overlook this fact, may arise from want of information; but in several instances we regret to think that it more probably arises from want of candour. The paths of science (alas!) are not free from petty jealousy, and when a discovery has been made which is likely to lead to important results, it is to be expected that the less successful competitors in the race of inquiry will readily avail themselves of the first opportunity to vent their disappointment by depreciating the labours of their rivals. It is to be feared that this accident will in some degree retard the general introduction of a means of conveyance which we have no doubt will eventually prove of the greatest benefit to the country; but, at the same time, we are glad to find that the generality of persons in the vicinity of the scene of the accident are aware of the true cause to which it is to be assigned. In proof of this, we may mention, that on the next day there were many applicants for places in the other steam-carriages, which had of course ceased to ply, until the result of the judicial investigation, still going on before the Sheriff, should be known."

Aug. 4. The west of Scotland was visited by a dreadful thunder-storm. An old and ailing female at Ayrd died through fright, and another temporarily lost her reason.

—5. In the Jury Court, in the trial of a case connected with the Fife Bank, Mr Dalziel, W.S., who was examined as a witness, stated the following singular circumstance:—Some papers connected with the case had been mislaid, and after a very diligent search, all hope of finding them was given up, until the night previous to the trial, when he dreamed that the papers were lying in a particular place. On going to the quarter indicated, he discovered them. We are well aware that other instances of similar revelations have been detailed, but we believe, none of them so well authenticated, Mr Dalziel having stated it on oath. The court, as might be expected, were very much astonished at the statement.

—6. A numerous and most respectable meeting of merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of Glasgow, took place in the hall of the Black Bull Hotel there, for the purpose of testifying, in the most respectful manner, to James Cleland, Esq. LL.D., the grateful sense entertained by his fellow-citizens of his long and meritorious services as superintendent of public works in the city. The resolutions, after passing high compliments upon the character and talents of Dr Cleland, proposed that some mark of public approbation should be bestowed upon him—the nature of which to be afterwards considered upon—and that, in the meantime, a committee should be appointed to collect subscriptions. Upwards of L.2000 were subscribed for the testimonial at the conclusion of the meeting.

—15. A second general meeting of the creditors of Messrs Kinnears, Smiths, and Co. bankers, was held in the Waterloo Rooms, Edinburgh. Mr James Brown, accountant, the interim factor, laid before the meeting, with other documents, a report, in which it was stated that, though any estimate which could be made at present of the probable dividend to be realised from the estate must necessarily be vague and inconclusive, he was led to think that it might fairly be taken at from 10s. to 11s. per pound. Mr Brown was unanimously appointed trustee, and notice was given that the creditors might lodge their claims and grounds of debt with him at any time that suited their convenience.

The result of the attempt on the part of the government to impose the payment of tithes in Ireland, in a reduced form, upon the landholders, has excited general surprise in Scotland, for the plan very nearly resembled that which has been acted upon north of the Tweed for two hundred years, and which has been found to work admirably in all parts of the country. Indeed, had it not been for this excellent arrangement, there would long ago have been no church of Scotland at all.

Mr Aytoun, the late unsuccessful radical candidate for the representation of Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the 20th August, had a piece of plate presented to him at a public meeting of the working classes in Edinburgh. The plate is an elegant silver cup, on which is the following inscription:—"Presented at a public meeting of the operative classes of Edinburgh, to James Aytoun, Esq. advocate, as a mark of their esteem for his talents, their approbation of his civic and political conduct, and their gratitude for his arduous and important services in the cause of civil and religious liberty. Edinburgh, 20th August 1834. Fiat justitia, ruat cælum." A figure of liberty stands on the top of the cover—on the obverse of the cup the Incheardrie arms: Height of the cup and cover, 17½ inches—weight, nearly 70 oz.

Mr Wallace, member of Parliament for Greenock, has been received on his return to that flourishing sea-port in the most enthusiastic manner. Mr Wallace has addressed a letter to his constituents, giving them the option of continuing his services as their representative, or electing another, should they be displeased with his Parliamentary conduct. On the evening of Friday, August 22, a public meeting was held at Greenock, with the view to make a

arrangements for the presentation to Mr W. of a piece of plate, in testimony of approbation of his services.

A motion, the object of which is to make a ship canal to Glasgow, with docks at the Broomielaw, was lately carried at a meeting of the council of that city.

Every thing connected with the season bears, in Scotland, a favourable aspect. The harvest is excellent; the news from most of the herring fishery stations is highly satisfactory; salmon fishing on the Tay and Tweed is unusually good; and the gentlemen of the moors were never better satisfied. In no season within our remembrance did the crops ever ripen more rapidly and equally; and hence the almost general complaint that the demand for reapers is greater than the supply. In not a few places shearers have been hired at 2s. 3d. per day with, and 2s. 6d. without victuals. In other districts, two shillings per day is stated as the maximum, apart from extras in the shape of food.

An opera by Mr John Thomson, son of the late Dr Andrew Thomson, of Edinburgh, is to be brought out in October, under the title of "Hernani."

Mr Galt, who lately arrived in Edinburgh from London, and has been since then experiencing some relief from his ailment, proceeded on the 7th August to Greenock, the scene of his early days, which he reached without inconvenience. Mr Galt's illness does not affect his mind, and he is able, almost every day, to go through a large amount of literary labour. He has just completed his literary autobiography, which is about to be published.

Dr Combe suggests to manufacturers the propriety of establishing for their workmen the means of bathing. If time were given them, they will willingly bathe, and will enjoy cleanliness, healthy skin, and less craving for the stimulus of spirits. The waste hot water of a steam-engine would give them the means of warm bathing.

It appears, from a statement made up to the 9th inst., that the amount of sailing-vessels, independent of steam-packets, which arrived at Glasgow during the last year, was 4654—and their register tonnage, 255,471: being an increase of 308 vessels and 21,755 tons.

The way in which the public money is spent for purposes of education in the Scottish towns, is beginning to attract attention. Municipal patronage and funds are generally confined to those grammar-schools and academies at which the middle and wealthy classes are educated, while schools for the poor either exist not at all, or are never regarded. At present, the classical education of between four and five hundred boys, the children of the superior classes, at the High School of Edinburgh, costs the public at the rate of L.3, 12s. for each boy, while only a few pounds are given in salaries to teachers of English.

The very ancient stone bridge of five arches over the Tweed at Peebles, which at no remote period was the only bridge besides that of Berwick over this river, and is now one of fourteen or fifteen, has recently been undergoing repair and enlargement. It is supposed to have been built by one of the co-heiresses of Simon Fraser of Neidpath, the companion of Wallace and Bruce, and ancestor of the Lovat family. Like all old bridges, it was only wide enough to admit a single wain; it has now been widened several feet by a comparatively cheap and easy process, the piers having projected so far on each side that nothing but additional archwork was required.

An institution of a very laudable and interesting kind has recently been established at Stirling by the enterprise of two private individuals, the Messrs Drummond. It consists of a collection of agricultural implements, and other objects connected with that science, liable, we believe, to inspection, on the payment of a small gratuity. The local benefits to be derived from such an establishment are so obvious, that we hope it will become the model of others throughout the country.

Among the Parliamentary invalids of the session, we regret to find Sir D. K. Sandford, the learned and eloquent member for Paisley, who has been obliged, for the last two months, to seek a restoration to health at a Scottish watering-place, and is stated to have received less benefit from the sea-air than his friends had expected. In the meantime, his opponent, Mr Crawford, has taken the opportunity of a visit to his Argyleshire relations, to pay his respects to his Paisley friends, with whom he is anxious to keep up a good understanding, in the prospect of again starting for the borough at the next vacancy. Sir Daniel, notwithstanding his extraordinary abilities, has made something approaching to a failure in Parliament. One of his earliest appearances before the house was on the question of the Jewish disabilities, the abolition of which he opposed in a speech full of that kind of fanaticism which now succeeds hardly any where, but least of all in the House of Commons. It was also delivered in a manner altogether burlesque. It was evident to an individual who sat that evening in the gallery, that he sunk at every sentence in the estimation of his fellow-speakers, and at the end was left without the slightest relic of the respect with which they had been prepared, by his reputation, to hear him.

On a Sunday lately, while the congregation was assembling in the parish church of Old Machar, a young weaver from the Spital took his station, with a fair damsel at his side, in the middle passage, and proclaimed aloud his own name and that of his companion, signifying at the same time his desire that they should be united in wedlock. He repeated this proclamation thrice with all due solemnity, asked if any one objected, then took her by the hand, declared that they were married man and wife, and forthwith departed with his new helpmate, leaving the congregation in no small astonishment at this novel and cheap mode of getting the matrimonial knot tied.

The turn-out calico-printers, after a determined struggle of about nine months' continuance, have been forced to yield to the superior power of their employers, and offer to work on their own terms. It is said that since the strike, the operative printers have paid to the hands standing out upwards of L.13,000.—*Glasgow Courier.*

The Greenock Intelligencer gives the following list of emigrant vessels which left that port between July 14 and July 29:—Inez, for New York, with 91 passengers; Mercator, for Pictou, with 60 passengers; Janet Izat, for Cape Breton and Quebec, with 210 passengers, who were taken on board at Gorbormory; Perseverance, for New York, with 72 passengers; George Barclay, for Pictou, with 47 passengers; Favourite, for Quebec, with 56 passengers; Robertson, for Montreal, with 33 passengers; Camillus, for New York, with 70 passengers.

The report of the committee of the Commons on church patronage was agreed to on the 18th July. It simply recommends to the deliberate attention of the house the sentiments entertained "by many of the individuals who occupy the most prominent place in public estimation, on account of their piety, their learning, their zeal, their talents, or their attachment to Presbyterian institutions." The committee "anticipates much advantage from the general circulation of the valuable facts and documents embodied in their minutes." On the question of patronage, the committee offers no opinion, willing, as most friends of the church are, that the late decision of the General Assembly shall have a fair trial. Its remark on the question of a substitute for the present system is, that "every intelligent and dispassionate reader will perceive that the difficulties attending the adoption of any of the various modifications suggested, are far more grave than he himself was probably aware of; and that a thorough and decided opinion on a question of such moment ought not to be adopted without the most anxious and the most deliberate consideration."—*Scottish Guardian.*

The Broomielaw presents the novel spectacle of a barque loading for China. This vessel is the Sovereign, lately launched at Dumbarton, and belongs to Messrs Henderson and McKellar of the Greenock and Sultan steamers. She will be the first vessel direct from Glasgow to China, and the second from the Clyde.

BIRTHS.

July 24, At Carnethan House, Lanarkshire, Mrs Lockhart of Castlehill; a daughter.

25. At 8, Saxe Cobourg Place, Mrs C. F. Davidson; a son.

26. At Crawforddyke, Greenock, Mrs John Crawford; a daughter.

31. At 7, Ainslie Place, the lady of Archibald Trotter, Esq.; a daughter.—At Bruntsfield Mrs Henry Inglis; a daughter.—Lady Mary Vyner; a daughter.

Aug. 1. At 6, Mansfield Place, Edinburgh, Mrs John Anderson; a daughter.

2. At Windlestrawlee, near Edinburgh, Mrs Allan; a son.

3. At 14, Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, Mrs H. Graham; a daughter.—At Eaton Square, London, Lady Mary Dundas; a daughter, still-born.—At Beaumont Street, Marylebone, the wife of W. Theobald, Esq., barrister; a son.—At Weston-super-Mare, the lady of Major William Godley; a daughter.—Near Blackwater, the wife of Daniel MacGuinness, a carpenter, presented him with three pledges—two boys and a girl, who with their parent are all living; and we are happy to learn that the gift appears likely to prove permanent.—*Wexford Conservative.*

4. At 8, Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh, the lady of William Robertson, Esq., advocate, younger of Kinlochmoidart; a son.—At Oswestry, the lady of the Rev. R. M. Bonnor; a daughter.

5. At Morton Cottage, Portobello, the lady of John W. Bathe, Esq.; a daughter.

16. At 1, Saxe Cobourg Place, Edinburgh, Mrs Plews; a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 27. At Calcutta, William M'Diarmid, Esq., Bengal civil service, to Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Tulloch, Esq., of Ellieston, Bengal civil service.

July 8. At St Omer's, B. M. Fockedy, Esq., to Eliza Jane Sophia Gregorie, eldest daughter of the late David Gregorie, Esq., merchant, Dunkirk.

10. At St George's Church, Hanover Square, London, the Viscount Mahon only son of Earl Stanhope, to Emily, daughter of Major-General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart. M.P.

15. At Greenock, the Rev. William Cunningham, Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, to Janet, eldest daughter of the late John Denniston, Esq., merchant, Greenock.—Edward Ellice, Esq., son of the right hon. E. Ellice, to Miss Jane Balfour, daughter of Lieutenant-General Balfour of Balbirnie.

17. At London, William Henry, second son of the late William Henry Hoare, Esq., and grandson of Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart., to Araminta Anne, third daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir John Hamilton, Bart.

21. At 26, Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, David Williamson, Esq., Upper Canada, to Georgina, youngest daughter of the late Captain Alexander Donaldson, of the 36th regiment of foot.

22. At 6, Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, Mr Charles Augustus Stewart, merchant, Rotterdam, to Agnes Janet, youngest daughter of the late John Wilson, Esq., of Transy, Fife-shire.—At 2, Forth Street, Edinburgh, the Rev. William Robertson, minister of Logie, to Georgiana Tuchet, fourth daughter of the late John Cossin, Esq., and granddaughter of the late George Lord Audley.

—At Dundee, George Bell, Esq., younger of Ninewar, to Hannah Goddard, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John Caddy, late of the royal artillery.

23. At Annfield, D. MacLachlan, Esq., M.D. 79th Highlanders, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late D. Mackenzie, Esq., Annfield, and niece of the late General Sir K. Douglas, Bart.

27. At Tombea, James Smith, Esq., of Newfield, to Jessie, daughter of the late John Grant, Esq., of Croft Bain.

28. At Dollar, Mr T. M. Russell, of Dollar Institution, to Janet, eldest daughter of Mr Charles Lawson, merchant.

30. At Lochhead, Argyleshire, the Rev. R. B. Thomson, Invercello, to Catharine, second daughter of the late John Campbell, Esq.

Aug. 1. At London, Andrew Johnston, Esq., M.P., younger of Rennyhill, to Priscilla, eldest daughter of Thomas Powell Buxton, Esq., M.P., for Weymouth.

5. At London, Simon Fraser Campbell, Esq., eldest son of the late Colonel Campbell, of the 78th Highlanders, to Louisa, third daughter of Colonel Tynte, M.P., for Bridgewater.—At St Mary's Church, John Kennedy, Esq., his majesty's secretary of legation at the court of Naples, son of the Honourable Robert Kennedy, and nephew of the Marquis of Ailsa, to Amelia Maria, only daughter of Samuel Briggs, Esq., of Alexandria.

6. At St Margaret's, Westminster, Charles F. F. Wordsworth, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Georgina, sixth surviving daughter of the late Joseph Wood, Esq., of Westminster, and Stoke, in the county of Devon.—At Congra, near Crieff, Mr J. Ramsay, of Beaumaris, Anglesey, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr Ewing, farmer, Congra.—At Adamton, James Robert Dennistoun, Esq., to Barbara Wilson, eldest daughter of Robert Macredie, Esq., of Williamfield.—At Coldstream, John S. MacDougall, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr John Lackie, late of Melkington.

7. By special licence, in the chapel at Bromley Place, Caroline Sophia, second daughter of the Lord Bishop of Rochester, to Sir John Mordaunt, Bart., of Walton, in the county of Warwick.—At Harden, John Renwick, Esq., of Jedbank, to Christian, only daughter of the late Mr Edward Maccall, Edinburgh.—At Abbey Park, Melrose, Mr Daniel Stewart, Glasgow, to Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Dr John Stedman, Kinross.—At Grandholm, near Aberdeen, Charles Morton, Esq., W.S. to Isabella, daughter of James Harvey, Esq.

9. At Preston, R. M. Bonnor Maurice, Esq., of Bodyfild, Montgomeryshire, to Judith, eldest daughter of the Reverend Henry Cripps, rector of Preston and Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.

12. At the house of Captain Deans, R.N., James Stewart, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, to Margaret Emily, third daughter of the late Duncan Stewart, Esq., of Glenbuckie.

18. At 33, Albany Street, Mr William Cowan, merchant, Edinburgh, to Marion, third daughter of the late Robert Tod, Esq., merchant, Glasgow.

At Florence, the Honourable George Edgumbe, son of Earl Mount Edgumbe, to Fanny, eldest daughter of Sir J. Shelley, Bart.

At the Manse of Gairloch, the Rev. Donald MacRae, minister of Poolewe, to Jessie, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Russell, minister of Gairloch.

DEATHS.

At Shalapore, in February last, John Mearns, Esq., surgeon, Hon. East India Company's service, Bombay.

June 16. At Ness Cottage, near Inverness, James Grant, Esq., W.S.

23. At Linlithgow, Miss Christian Bowie, in the 84th year of her age.

July 11. At Edinburgh, Nicholas Stow, Esq., late of the Comptroller's office of Excise, Edinburgh.—At Smith Place, Leith Walk, Mr George Turner, late merchant, Leith.—At Manar House, Hugh Gordon, Esq., Manar.

14. At Yesvil, Robert Hastie, Esq., late of Calcutta.

15. At St Bernard Crescent, Eliza Purvis, relict of the late Mr Robert Blackie, writer, Edinburgh.—At Hastings, Dr Charles Fyfe, youngest son of the late Andrew Fyfe, Esq., surgeon, Edinburgh.—Mrs Janet Hunter, relict of William Hunter, Esq., of Glenormiston.—At Saugh Park, near Ecclefechan, George Irving, Esq., late one of the masters of the High School of this city.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Livingston, widow of the late Patrick Campbell, Esq., of Achalader, in the county of Perth.—At Kersfield, the Rev. Antony Dow, D.D., minister of Kirkpatrick-Irongray.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Diana M'Leod, relict of Colonel Donald Macleod of St Kilda.

22. At his house in Albany Terrace, Regent's Park, London, Mr Alley, the barrister. The immediate cause of his death was scarlet fever, but he had lately become much attenuated in consequence of the mistake he had made some time ago in taking poison. Mr Alley was of long standing at the bar, and was much respected by all who knew him.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Agnes Robertson, wife of Mr J. Grant, of the Excise.—At the manse of Trinity Gask, the Rev. J. Burgh, D.D., minister of that parish, in the 72d year of his age and 40th of his ministry.—At his house, Bon Accord Street, Aberdeen, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr William Campbell.

24. At Colton, near Dunfermline, John Blackwood, Esq., of Colton.—Sir Charles J. Peshall, Bart., lately his Britannic Majesty's consul for the state of North Carolina.

25. At Liverpool, Mr Henry Nixon, aged 47, of typhus. Mr N. was the inventor of the Eolian organ, and the author of an English grammar, and other works, and was a classical and mathematical scholar of considerable eminence.—At Taybank, near Dundee, Major Alexander Gillespie, of the royal marine corps.

26. At London, after ten days' illness, Lord James Fitz-Roy, youngest son of the Duke of Grafton, aged 30.—At Carron, of typhus fever, Hugh, second son of Charles Green, late merchant in Edinburgh, in his 20th year.

27. At his house, Arlington Street, St James's, London, Earl Bathurst. He had been indisposed several days, but his death was

unaccompanied by pain. He expired in the bosom of his family, and was perfectly sensible of his approaching dissolution. Earl Bathurst was one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, and Secretary for the Colonial department in the year 1824, which office he held for some years during a period pregnant with important duties. He was a man of business, attentive to the duties of his military office, and much esteemed by his party. His talents, though brilliant, were useful, and he had a competent knowledge of diplomacy: his manners were conciliating, and, as a politician, he conducted himself without any of those asperities which distinguish some of the present leaders of his party.—*Times.*

30. At Bankfoot, Prestonspar, Robert Gordon, Esq., merchant, died.—At Haddington, James Roughed, Esq., merchant, died. Aug. 2. At Woodford, Kettering, in her 41st year, Mrs Agnes, not the lady of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, but a daughter taken a walk to a farm-house at Woodford, where she was with spasms, and expired in a few hours afterwards. Mrs Agnes was the youngest daughter of the late Hon. Thomas, second son of the eighth Earl of Westmoreland, and sister to Gen. Sir H. Fane and Lieut.-Colonel Midway Fane.—At Dalkeith, aged 73, Mr John Cooper, schoolmaster of that parish.

4. At Sunlawn Hill, Miss Christian Hogg, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Hogg, formerly minister of Roxburgh, died, aged 80th year of her age.

6. At Rosemount, Mrs Elizabeth Wood, relict of the late Wood, Esq., merchant, Leith.

7. At Fountainhall, Galawater, in her 75th year, Mrs Elizabeth Turner, relict of the late Mr John Lumsden, Fountainhall.

11. At 62, Great King Street, Mrs Elizabeth Belsches, wife of Robert Belsches, Esq., of Greenyards, Stirlingshire.

12. At Brighton Crescent, Portobello, Mrs Margaret C. Douglas, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Douglas, late of the 58th regiment.

14. At Hawick, Mr James Stewart, merchant, aged 86.

At Holmwood, Oxford, in his 25th year, Viscount Duncannon, eldest son of Rear-Admiral Lord Mark Kerr and the Countess Antrim.

A few days since, at his residence in Somerset Street, Portobello, Sir John Doyle. This gallant officer's military career was one of high reputation. He entered the service by the purchase of an ensignship in the 48th foot in 1771. Sir John was in his 71st year, having been born in 1756.

Lately, at Kenilworth, Mr Thomas Arrowsmith, of Melton Place, Dorset Square, London, one of the proprietors of the Bull newspaper.

At Shapley, near Bradford, aged 100, J. Collinson. He served in the American war, and was put on the pension list in 1781. His sight and hearing were good, and his memory strong to the last.

At the Town's Hospital, Glasgow, Janet Ferguson (née Fraser), aged 104 years.

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

Kinnears, Smiths, and Company, bankers, Edinburgh.—William Mackay, merchant and grain-dealer in Glasgow.—William J. Macgregor and cattle-dealer, residing at Letham, in the county of Fife.—Agnes Dow, silk-mercer, haberdasher, and milliner, Linlithgow.—Robert and David Porteous, ironmongers, Haddington.—William Douglas, flesher and cattle-dealer, Stirling.—James Page and Company, shawl manufacturers in Edinburgh.—David Smart, merchant and shipowner in Dundee.—Allan Rodger, farmer, tanner, dealer, and grazier, Hairlaw, parish of Neilston.

Postscript.

The opening of the Portuguese Chambers took place on the 15th ultimo, when Don Pedro delivered an address to the members, "which bodes the speedy settlement of affairs in the country on sound constitutional principles. He adverts to the propriety of the regulating the 'liberty of the press,' the responsibility of the ministers and public officers, the inviolability of the residence and property of the citizen, the organisation of public instruction, the laws for the protection and promotion of manufactures, commerce, and arts, and of agriculture—all, in short, that public necessity requires.

It has been at length arranged that the public dinner to be given to Earl Grey at Edinburgh, shall take place on Monday the 15th current, the Duke of Hamilton in the chair. It is expected that this will be one of the most splendid entertainments ever given in the Scottish metropolis. Of it, as well as of the meeting of the British Scientific Association, we shall be able to give a faithful record in our next.

Monday, Aug. 25.—Three per Cent. Consols, 94.

Neatness, elegance, order, and propriety, are excellent things, and without them life speedily degenerates into a brutal and intolerable affair: but there is a neatness, order, and propriety, so still, so cold, so passionless, that both the heart and imagination receive a sudden chill on entering where they reside. It was so at the drawing-room so purely fair, as the furniture fresh from the hands of the painter—the furniture so perfectly, yet so immovably arranged, that it appeared like presumption to move a chair out of its place, the book-shelves stored with elegantly-bound volumes, elegant to be handled or to be read—the cold, composed mistress of the house, not a fold of her cap nor a curl of her hair, but in the most perfect order, as if passion, hurry, and emotion, were alike strange to her bosom and to her household. . . . This was eminently a committee-woman, a member of societies, a drawer up and reader of reports, a frequent of meetings where great lords and gentlemen played business, and affect eloquence to please busy women of much time and much money. She was busy inspector of the poor, an enemy to all indiscriminate charity, an especial enemy to all Sunday recreation, to all idleness, all carelessness, all extravagance. She was one, indeed, whose activity would have been invaluable, had it been united with that "love," the gentle, indulgent spirit of love, which He who created the heart declared to be the foundation of all virtue—but, animated by no such sentiment, she walked, a cold and spectral image of charity, sent too often to disgust those who wished to do good by the means of doing it, and to reconcile those whose good works were the accidental effect of impulse and to their own negligent and careless good nature. *The Admiral's Daughter.*

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CUSTOM.

truth, Custom is a violent and treacherous schoolmistress. By little and little, slyly and unperceived, slips in the foot of authority; but having, by this gentle and humble beginning, the benefit of Time, fixed and established it, she then unleashes a furious and tyrannic countenance, against which we have no courage or the power so much as to lift up our eyes."

Custom is the reason of the ignorant. While men are in a partially enlightened state, their understandings are not sufficient to be their guide through the considerable portion of the contingencies of life. They therefore square themselves to the common, helplessly hoping for the best, and knowing by this means they will at least be as well off as their neighbours, who generally act on the same principle.

While it is thus a benefactor to the dull, serving them better than they could be served by their wits, it imposes a grievous hindrance on the progress of superior intellects, and even does harm ready to the stupid. Custom, be it remarked, is formed out of the best wisdom of a preceding age, the worst of a present, age; it is always backward, sluggish, reluctant to admit new lights, and just as so, the more brilliant those lights are. There is as much wisdom above its pitch as below it; it is mediums only. Changes it detests, and even when it has had to cast off a principle, it will mourn its centuries. Mediocrity and inertia are its constitutive parts, and it suspects every thing that looks clean. If Madame Custom had been all her life used to a diet of chaff, she would have felt quite alarmed at a word of corn—would smell and snuff at it for ages, as a dog who dreads mustard, and at last cautiously, perhaps, with a pickle a-day. If she had been brought up to keep her hand on the crown of her head, in the manner of a Hindoo under a vow, she would regard any one with a good deal of distrust, and would tell her that she thereby did no good, but only degraded herself of the use of a member. The dogma that people were intended to use both arms would have appeared to her most heterodox and dangerous; and it would have prevailed upon to lower her elbow at the rate of an airbreadth in the month, it would be as much as possibly be expected from her. If Madame Custom heard any one crying new lamps for old ones, she would be the last person in the world to accede to the proposal. If any one were to tell her that she was to come into possession of a large fortune, left her by a relation, she would answer with cool indifference, that those are blessed who expect nothing, and they are never disappointed. If used all her life to dachies, she would be quite alarmed at suddenly going well: she would argue that she had lived too long with the headache to live long without it. If tormented all her days with a mephitic pool under her feet, which she smelt even in her dreams, and she gave her an ague regularly once a-quarter, she would consent to have it drained, think you? No. She would need that the marsh was an antidote to some other disease, which, if it were removed, would pre-attack her, she would cherish it as the very life itself. Sometimes, no doubt, she is and unquestionably she is a great protectress to the rational, who, wanting her, would be perpetually banging their heads against one mischief or another. In the other hand, she prevents the independent and wise from bringing one half of their faculties into use, and thus not only injures them, but intercepts that good which would otherwise flow from their minds to their own peculiar adherents.

Custom deals greatly in proverbs. They are her code of thinking, feeling, and action, and she constantly applying them, whether applicable

or not. She would encounter any hazard in following some antique precept, rather than take it upon her to act upon a sense of expediency. The letter of a rule, too, is what she always looks to. The thing might have been intended metaphorically, or metaphysically, or some other ally, but, having no sense to see such distinctions, she takes it just as it happens to strike her obtuse wits, and defies all argument to the contrary. Madame Custom had once occasion to take a long journey, and after having advanced about half way along a rather rough and toilsome road, came to a piece which was tolerably smooth, but of no great extent. Finding herself comfortable on this short track, she did not like to quit it, but ambled all the remainder of the afternoon backwards and forwards, mispending her time, and altogether failing to observe that the day was wearing to a close, while she had yet a great way to go. Some one who chanced to pass, asked what she meant by riding so often over this little patch of road, instead of proceeding on her way; to which she answered, with a shrewd look, "When I am well, I like to keep well;" a maxim which had no doubt been impressed upon her by some very wise person, but which, it is easy to see, was quite misapplied in this instance.

No remark is more common, and none more just, than that custom is a second nature. Let us be born in whatever country, or in whatever sphere of life, we are there introduced to certain peculiar methods of living and thinking, which, coming to us with all the sanction that parental authority and example can give them, appear to us as exactly what nature had intended, and are adopted by us accordingly. Such practices soon become absolutely identified with our natures, and we no more think of questioning their propriety than we think of challenging the merits of our vernacular tongue. As these practices and modes of thought, however, are different in every country and in every sphere of life, it is clear that they cannot all be natural, or proper, or the best that might be. The European sentiment of loyalty to a monarchy, and the American notion of deference to an elected magistrate, cannot both be consistent with nature, for they are inconsistent with each other. The polygamy of the Turks, and the monogamy of the Franks, cannot both be in accordance with the original designs of providence, for the effects of these two customs upon surrounding society are altogether different. Yet, accidental and local as most of our modes of thought and feeling may be, they acquire in each instance, from custom, and from their being to a certain degree prevalent, a sacredness only inferior to that which would be due to the dictates of genuine nature, supposing these to be in real and universal exercise. Thus, what would be considered quite innocent in Kamschatka, may appear monstrous in New Zealand; and what might pass without remark in Baltimore, would perhaps raise the very paving-stones of New Bond Street. Custom has every where her treason-laws for coercing rebellious spirits, and many a man has suffered in latitude fifty-five for an offence which, ten degrees farther south, is not so much as the subject of a statute. She is somewhat like the British government, which executes English law in England, Scottish law in Scotland, Norman law in Guernsey and Jersey, Hindoo law in the East Indies, and something, nobody knows what, in the Ionian Islands. The only difference is, that she has a different system with almost every country on the face of the globe. It is really amusing to see with what gravity her officers—say, in France—will estimate an offence against her laws—aggravating every circumstance in the eyes of the jury, i. e. the multitude—and making the whole

appear as a violation of her most important and venerable principles; at the very time, perhaps, when some of her judges in Holland are making out a circumstance directly the contrary, and which would be considered quite agreeable to her t'other side the Scheldt, as not less wicked and horrible.

It might afford matter for some curious reflection, to trace the judgments passed at the various tribunals of custom, in various countries, upon deceased public characters. The man who conforms most perfectly to all that is demanded by custom in his particular sphere of action, is always the best reputed: the eccentric, though sometimes only the occasion of a smile, seldom comes so well off in the long-run. Now, if biographical dictionaries applicable each to a different country, and written in the spirit dictated by the customs of that particular country, could be collected, no one can doubt that many striking discrepancies would be found among the virtues respectively held most in estimation by each. Even when we glance over the works of this kind belonging to America, Britain, and France, differences absolutely ludicrous are observable.

And what lesson, it may be asked, are we to derive from these observations upon Custom? We would respectfully answer, that they ought to teach us a lesson of toleration—toleration, too, not only for the people of other countries, but for those who think differently from us in our own. When we feel an emotion of contempt or rancour towards any man or set of men around us, on account of some difference in their modes of thinking and acting from our own; let us reflect for a moment on the infinite differences which prevail throughout the whole family of man, and the absolute impossibility of their all or any part of them being exactly consistent with nature; and stubborn indeed must be that heart which does not confess the error, not to speak of the utter futility, of all such emotions.

Foreign History.

SPAIN.

THE civil war in Spain still continues, although reduced to a sort of guerilla skirmishing. Don Carlos, who seems to persevere in his pretensions with a wilful defiance of destiny, is hunted from place to place, and has repeatedly escaped out of the very clutches, as it were, of the royalist troops, who have arrived at his hiding-place just in time to enjoy the viands cooked for the fugitive. Suspicions are entertained, however, that there is some deception in these manoeuvres, and that Carlos is lurking any where but where his pursuers suspect. It is pretty well ascertained, however, that he and his general Zumalacarraguy are acting separately. The latter is said to have organised a body of marksmen, composed solely of curates or monks, who are exceedingly expert in marking down the officers of the queen's troops. In return for this Carlism of the clergy, General Rodil has been diversifying the campaign by pillaging and burning the convents, and hunting down the fugitive curés in the villages, as Claverhouse did the Covenanter preachers of old. The first of these proceedings would seem little calculated to repair the impoverished resources of the government.

The proceedings of the Cortes are highly interesting and important, and the struggle betwixt a liberal and a temporising system of internal government is advancing favourably as yet for the former. On the 28th of August, a sort of Bill of Rights was introduced into the Chamber of Procuradores (Commons), which ministers have since been compelled to adopt with very immaterial modifications, after sustaining a series of defeats in the Chambers, which expose their inability

lity to contend against the liberal party in the legislature. The document in question, as being the first successful effort at regeneration by a great people hitherto strangers to all the blessings of free government, must be read with interest by every friend to liberty. It consists of twelve articles, of which the following may be given as an abstract:—

Art. 1. Declares that the freedom of the subject is protected and guaranteed by the laws, and no Spaniard ought to be compelled to do that which the law does not prescribe.

2. Establishes the liberty of the press; no censorship, but laws calculated to punish those who may become guilty.

3. No Spaniard to be prosecuted, or arrested, or punished, but through legal means.

4. *Ex post facto* laws to be abolished, and commissions equally.

5. The Spaniard's home to be his castle.

6. The law to be equal to all the Spaniards, both to protect and to punish. This of course does not interfere with the privileges of the Proceres.

7. As a consequence of the last, all Spaniards to be fit to fill places, both civil and military, without their being required to be nobly born.

8. All Spaniards to be equally bound to pay taxes, in proportion to their means.

9. Confiscation to be done away with. Property declared sacred. Yet the Spaniards are bound—1st, to pay the fines imposed by legal sentence; 2d, to give up their property to the state, in case public utility should require it; but not without indemnification.

10. Public functionaries to be responsible for all acts against the freedom and rights of individuals.

11. Ministers to be responsible.

12. The Militia Urbana to be organised upon a broader base, and under regulations to be voted by the Cortes.

"These accounts" (the defeat of ministers) says the Spectator, "confirm the opinion which we formed and expressed several months ago, that there is no *juste milieu* party of any weight or importance in Spain. The nation is either Liberal or Carlist; and all the manoeuvres of foreign courts, and the dexterity of their envoys, cannot bolster up a Doctrinaire ministry for any length of time. For a few months, or perhaps even years, the Movement may be retarded, but that is the whole extent of success to which the trimmers can attain." The finance committee have reported upon the project of the finance minister, Moreno, for paying off the Cortes loans, respecting which so much anxiety has long prevailed, not only in Spain, but among the bondholders in France, England, and elsewhere. Moreno advised that the whole loans be recognised, and to pay them off; his plan was to separate them into two portions, which he respectively called an *active* and a *passive* debt; the first to be discharged immediately, and the second as means should arise through the institution of a sinking fund. A majority of the committee, however, advise the recognition of the Cortes loans from 1820 to 1823, and the rejection of the French loans, and also of the debt to France secured subsequently to 1823 by treaty. The minority recommend the adoption of the whole debt both previous and subsequent to 1823. The ground on which the majority of the committee advise the rejection of the French loans is, that the "Constitution of 1812 and the Estatuto Real have both declared that only the King and Cortes united could impose contributions." It follows, therefore, that the parties who lent money on the credit of the king only, had no national security for its repayment. It is doubted, however, whether the Cortes will venture to incur the anger of France by adopting this recommendation, more especially as it is suspected that Louis Philip has himself a share in the loans. Meanwhile, great excitement prevails among the Parisian bondholders on the subject, who lately presented a petition to the king, signed by 3000 persons, praying on behalf of 20,000 families that he would interfere for the full recognition of their claims.

It remains to be mentioned that the Proceres have resolved that "Don Carlos and all his line are excluded from their rights to the succession to the throne of Spain." This resolution was adopted by all the peers in Madrid, except one, who, for some reason unexplained, declined voting for or against it. The ministry have gained popularity by their decided support of this resolution.

PORTUGAL.

THE Portuguese Cortes assembled on the 15th August, and the session was opened by Don Pedro in person. The ministers of France, Belgium, England, Spain, and Sweden, attended the ceremony, which went off with much magnificence and eclat, and every demonstration of popular regard for the regent. He delivered a long address, detailing chiefly the cruelties and crimes of his brother, and the events of the by-past war. The only points for consideration to which he called the attention of the Cortes were—"1. Whether the regency ought or ought not to be continued during the remainder of the queen's minority. 2. To take the proper steps that her majesty may marry some foreign prince." No serious business was transacted till the 25th, when the regency question was decided by the re-election of Pedro, by a majority of 90 to 5 in the Chamber of Deputies, and 9 to 4 in the Chamber of Peers. As it was ascertained, however, upon the question of the reply to the regent's address, that there was a majority against the government in the Upper House, Pedro lost no time in swamping it by a creation of twenty-four peers.

The proposal of marrying the young queen to an European prince has been decided in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 67 to 27; the husband elect to be chosen by her father. It is since confidently reported that negotiations are in active progress relative to the marriage of her majesty with the Duke de Leuchtenberg. France is said to be so much opposed to the arrangement, as to have prevailed upon the British Ministry to assist in raising objections, and the King of Bavaria has in consequence been applied to by this government to withhold his consent; but his intentions on the subject have not transpired. Don Pedro, however, is stated to be very desirous of favouring his daughter's inclinations, which, as well as those of the prince, are for the match.

In consequence of the protest issued by Miguel at Genoa (mentioned in our last) against the constraint under which he was compelled to leave Portugal, and the re-assertion of his right to the throne, the Cortes have decided to withhold from him the pension he would otherwise have been entitled to.

The establishment of four banks at the four principal cities in the kingdom is contemplated, under the auspices of M. Mendizabal, the successful financier of the liberal party. Roads, canals, and other internal improvements, are also about to be contracted for. Church property to the value of L.1,800,000 will be sold in September and October, and in the following months further sales will take place. Altogether, it is calculated that the government has property worth ten millions to dispose of.

FRANCE.

WERE there no other grounds of complaint against the present government of France, the incessant persecution kept up against the press would of itself be no trifling one. It is stated, that there have been 450 prosecutions of this kind instituted since the accession of Louis Philip. These proceedings, it is well known, originate with the citizen king himself, who, constantly interfering with the policy and measures of his chosen advisers, feels proportionally indignant at any attack upon the wisdom of their administration. On the 23d of August, M. Armand Carrel, the able editor of the National, was tried before the Court of Assizes, charged with a *personal attack* upon the king, contained in some strictures upon the royal speech at the opening of the Chambers on the 31st of July. M. Carrel, who spoke in person, defended himself upon the ground that the continual and active interference of the king in the affairs of the administration, exempted him from the protection of the constitutional law, that royal acts, not adverse to the constitution, shall be free from censure; and although some obsolete enactment under the last dynasty was fished up for his condemnation, the jury unanimously acquitted M. Carrel, amid the deafening cheers of the auditors. An injunction was, however, issued, prohibiting any report of judicial proceedings from appearing in the National; for which M. Carrel was again cited, on the 29th August, before the Court of Assize, and in default was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and a fine of 2000 francs. Yielding to the storm, M. Carrel announced his retirement from the editorship; but his successor, M. Rouen, followed up his steps with such vigour, that, on the 26th September, he was thought worthy of being sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with a fine of 6000 francs (L.240)—in short, the severest punishment authorised by the laws. The principles of the National are republican.

The Chambers, which were only opened on the 31st July, were suddenly dissolved by the king on the 16th August. The cause of this step it is not easy to explain, unless by referring it to the disorganised state of the government. M. Gerard, President of the Council, is laid up with repeated attacks of gout, which it is thought likely will unfit him for again resuming the functions of office; and there is much puzzling and conjecture about his probable successor. Several leading statesmen are said to have refused either this or any other office, while one or two of those in office are trying in vain to get out of it—Louis Philip having refused to accept their repeated resignations.

UNITED STATES.

THE American papers are filled with particulars of the burning of a Catholic convent at Charlestown in Massachusetts, near Boston, by a mob of fanatics and ruffians. The Boston Morning Post says—"A feeling hostile to the establishment on Mount Benedict has existed among a portion of the citizens of Charlestown since the institution was first located there; and many stories, doubtless exaggerated, or perhaps altogether destitute of foundation, had been circulated, derogatory to the character of that institution; and the last act reported to have been perpetrated—that of detaining a young lady without her own consent, and refusing to produce her when called upon, and declining to give any satisfactory explanation of the affair—appears to have excited the fury of the populace to an ungovernable height." Stimulated by these feelings, a mob collected on the night of the 11th of August, and, furnished with tar-barrels and torches, proceeded to the convent, and called upon the inmates to come out. Twelve nuns, and between fifty and sixty pupils, many of them quite young girls, fled to the garden, whence, however, they were soon driven into the neighbouring fields, and such houses

as were opened to them. They had scarcely time to leave the building before it was set on fire from without and within. Fire-engines arrived from Boston, but were not allowed to act by the mob, who amounted in number to about four thousand. The building was destroyed and completely gutted; even a few articles with which the poor fugitives attempted to escape, were torn from them by the mob, and thrown into the flames. While all this was going on, not a magistrate or police-officer was to be seen. The next day, the citizens of Boston flocked in great numbers to a public meeting, at which resolutions,igmatising the conduct of the mob as base and cowardly, calling upon the civil authorities to bring the perpetrators to justice, and pledging themselves, individually and collectively, to protect the Catholics, were passed by acclamation. All this seems to have been mere talk; for on the night of the same day a mob paraded the streets of Boston, and after threatening to burn a Catholic church in that city, proceeded to Charlestown, where they completed the work of destruction, by burning the fences and trampling on the garden. The conduct of the Catholic bishop of Boston was admirable during the whole of this disgraceful affair. He dispatched priests and messengers in all directions, with entreaties to the exasperated Catholics, most of whom are Irish, to return good for evil. On the Tuesday evening, also, he summoned his congregation in Boston, and delivered a most eloquent exhortation to keep the peace, which seemed to have had the best effect.

The largest woollen manufactory in the United States, situated in the village of Somersworth, in New Hampshire, has been compelled to stop payment; the premises, machinery, and stock, are to be sold by auction. The number of persons employed in the concern was 423, and the amount of their sales for the year rather less than L.100,000.

By the recent advices from the United States it would appear that emigration from Germany to America is carried on to a considerable extent. The steamer turns at Baltimore, during fourteen days, of emigrants arrived there from the interior of Germany, stating the number to be two thousand.

WEST INDIES.

ACCOUNTS from Trinidad up to August 5, give an interesting details of the conduct of the emancipated negroes upon the 1st of August (first day of their freedom) and subsequent days. Crowds of negroes to the number of 400, thronged into the town of Port of Spain upon the morning of the 1st, and surrounded the government house, declaring their determination to work no more. Upon the governor endeavoring to convince them of the impropriety of their conduct, they abused and insulted him in the grossest manner, and set him at open defiance. Notwithstanding the outrageous conduct of the negroes, Colonel Hardy, who commanded the garrison, could not be prevailed upon to bring out a military force to overawe them, and the same scenes continued on the ensuing day (Saturday.) The militia, however, undertook to protect the town. In the afternoon of the 2d, Captain Hay read to the multitude that clause in the royal order in council which declares the assembling of three apprentices to be a riot, if continued ten minutes after notice to disperse; and this proclamation no effect for twenty minutes, the cavalry was ordered to charge upon and disperse the mob, which they did for the time, but still kept together in small parties. On Monday (the 4th), notwithstanding the continued threats of the negroes, the magistrature punished thirty-three prisoners with flogging. On the 5th, in consequence of the firm measures which have been taken, the inhabitants were comparatively free from alarm.

In many of the other colonies, there have been symptoms of a similar disposition to what has been manifested so unequivocally in Trinidad. In some of the negroes had declared their resolution to work no more after they ceased to be slaves, and in all there was a strong and revolting antipathy expressed towards the apprenticeship scheme. We must make one exception, however—Antigua, where the local legislature, by a voluntary act, passed on the 4th of January, dispensed with the right of apprenticeship over the slaves, and declared, that, from the 1st of August 1834, all the slaves should be entirely free, and eligible to receive relief from the different parishes on the same footing as the other inhabitants. It is further enacted, that, until the 1st of August 1835, it shall not be lawful for the owners of plantations to employ any labourer who shall be willing to continue to perform his work for stipulated wages, except for a period of insubordination, and then only with the sanction of two justices of the peace, who shall have inquired into the case. On June 19, every thing was perfectly calm, and the negroes were preparing for a splendid celebration of the day. Some of the neighbouring islands manifest no slight feeling of disappointment at the freedom of the Antigua slaves, whilst they have to wait six years.

SYRIA.

THE insurrection which we mentioned in our last having broken out in the dominions of Mehemet has been completely subdued, and Mehemet has returned to Alexandria. The sultan made no attempt to avail himself of the disturbance in his late viceroy's territories; and it is said that Russia, through the influence of England, notified to the Porte her intention of sending a fleet to the Mediterranean.



CORN BROWN & POS FLOUR

JANUARY.							APRIL.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

FEBRUARY.							MAY.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30						29	30	31				

MARCH.							JUNE.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

JULY.							AUGUST.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

SEPTEMBER.							OCTOBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

has the
LONGEST HIST
AND
HIGHEST
REPUTATION

ation of any such attempt being made, and her
lution to give no countenance thereto.

IRELAND.

Our last was a short notice of a meeting held in
lin on the 14th August, by the heads of the Orange
y, at which the Rev. Marcus Beresford was re-
ed to have uttered certain declarations of extera-
tion against the Papists, which we quoted. The
rend gentleman has since publicly denied having
ten in such terms, and it appears rather strange
they were attributed to him by only one of the
rters present—the Dublin Evening Post; which,
ever, persists in the accuracy of the statement. A
nd meeting of the Protestant party has since been
l in Dublin, from which the public were excluded,
n about L.2000, it is said, was subscribed for the
pose of prosecuting the claims of the Protestant
ymen for tithe—the Marquis of Winchester alone
scribing L.500. The usual revolting system of
ping and turning out poor families to raise the
e is therefore likely to be prosecuted with greater
ur than ever. One party of collectors lately, as-
ed by military, turned out no less than thirty-two
r families in one day, and from one property. It
aid, however, that earnest remonstrances from
ain military authorities in Ireland have been for-
ded to the Horse Guards, complaining of the em-
ment of the army in a duty so repugnant to the
ings of a British soldier, and so foreign from his
itimate avocations, as that of tithe-collecting. The
rquis of Downshire has announced his intention
ay in future to the clergymen the amount of the
osition due to them from parishes on his lord-
s's property.

Ir O'Connell has again betaken himself to "agi-
on." In a long letter addressed to the "People of
land," principally on the subject of the late Orange
stings in Dublin, he sketches out a plan of resist-
e to the enemy. This is the institution of "Li-
al County Clubs," with a "Grand Liberal Club" for
reland, to be assembled in Dublin. Among the pro-
ed objects of these "clubs" are, the repression of
arian crimes, the prosecution of members of Orange
s, the extinction of tithes, and the repeal of the
on. The formation of clubs upon the above prin-
es is already commenced in several counties. Mr
Connell has since, in spite of his declaration in the
er just mentioned, that he was "a decided minist-
alist," and that he thought "the best interests of
country bound up with the present ministry,"
menced a series of letters to Lord Duncannon (of
ch three have now appeared), wherein he pro-
es to expose "the follies, faults, and crimes per-
ated on the people of Ireland by the Whigs." He
umences with the very beginning of the Whig ad-
ministration, and has only as yet reached the eighth
twenty-one principal charges which he says he has
ring against them.

Mr Cobbett has gone on a visit to Ireland. He ar-
rd at Kingstown by the Holyhead packet on the
1 September. Mr O'Connell having recommended
by letter to the kindness of the people, he made
a public entrance, on the 18th, into Dublin. He was
ded at Ball's Bridge by the members of the com-
tee, in eleven carriages. After a salutation by each
he members of the committee, the carriages which
y occupied formed into line behind an open car-
e, in which Mr Cobbett was seated with Sir Geo.
ckburn and Mr Finn, M.P. for Kilkenny; Mr
Nevin's pony chaise taking the lead, and the proces-
sion being headed by Mr T. Reynolds, mounted on a
horse. At about a quarter before three o'clock
vehicle in which Mr Cobbett sat stopped opposite
Dodd's Great Rooms in Upper Sackville Street,
re which a large crowd had assembled. Here Mr
Cobbett alighted, and entered the house, followed by
members of the committee; in a few minutes Mr
Cobbett appeared on the balcony attached to the draw-
room windows, accompanied by Sir George Cock-
burn, Mr Finn, M.P., Mr McNevin, and Mr John
Reynolds. Mr Cobbett on his appearance was re-
ded with loud cheers.

Mr Finn then addressed the meeting, expressive of
happiness in introducing to them the staunch ad-
vocate of their rights. "They have been celebrat-
ing," said he, "the arrival of Lord Grey in Edinburgh
week. (Groans.) They have been celebrating
arrival of a sycophantic crew in Edinburgh—the
isters of an hour; but nobler is our task here to-
in celebrating the arrival of the manly advocate
popular rights in every quarter of the globe. God
l us a delivery from Whig legislation. (Laughter.)
ave but slight hopes of them, for no Tory govern-
ent every executed arbitrary acts with more severity
n the Whigs." Mr Finn concluded amid loud
ers. Mr Daniel McNevin then proceeded to read
ingratulatory address to Mr Cobbett; after which,
Cobbett addressed the multitude in a well-written
sch of some length, expressive of the sympathy
rtained for the sufferings of the Irish people, not
y by himself, but all England. He expressed
at thanks to the Irish members, and particularly
Finn, but for whom he would have been com-
ely borne down in Parliament. After Mr Cob-
bett had done speaking, Mr Reynolds addressed the
rd, and requested them to retire in a peaceable
orderly manner—a request which was literally
plied with, after three cheers for "Mr Cobbett,"
three more for "O'Connell and Old Ireland."

ENGLAND.

Aug. 20. Her Majesty Queen Adelaide arrived at
Woolwich from Germany, amid the acclamations of an
immense multitude. The Mayor and Corporations of
London presented her with addresses of congratulation.
—21. King William IV. entered his 70th year, being
born August 1765.

—27. A large revenue cutter, the *Cameleon*, was
run down by the *Castor* frigate off Dover, by which thir-
teen persons, including the commander, lieutenant, and
mate, were drowned. A court-martial has since been
held, the result of which was the acquittal of Lord John
Hay and the other officers of the *Castor* from all blame,
excepting Lieutenant McCleverty, the officer of the
watch, who has been dismissed the service.

Sept. 3. A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at
Portsmouth. Several houses were much shaken, and
some slight damage was sustained. Slight shocks have
also been felt lately at other places in the south of Eng-
land.

—4. Mr Duncombe, M.P. for Finsbury, was bound
over to keep the peace, himself in L.500, and two sureties
in L.250 each, in consequence of sending a challenge to
Mr Fraser, publisher of Fraser's Magazine, for a libel
which appeared in that publication (September number)
against him. Legal proceedings have since been in-
stituted against Mr Fraser and another journal. The libel
complained of charged Mr Duncombe with being "one
of infamous notoriety for every sort and degree of
vice;" and the dissenters of Finsbury are described as
the "supporters of the favourite of Madame Vestris, and
the patron of and partner in Crockford's hell."—A great
Conservative dinner was held at Newton, about half way
between Manchester and Liverpool. There were about
700 present, and the whole passed off with great splen-
dour and éclat. Earl Wilson acted as chairman; and
among the company were Lord Skelmersdale, Lord
Lyndsay, Hon. R. Wilbraham, Hon. A. Powis, Sir H.
Mainwaring, Bart., Sir R. Brook, Bart., Sir T. Fre-
mantle, M.P., Thomas Hawkes, Esq. M.P., Wilbraham
Egerton, Esq., J. J. Blackburne, Esq. &c. &c.

—8. A murder, or rather a domestic massacre, was per-
petrated this night in Southampton Street, Pentonville,
by Nicholas Steinberg, a German, who, after killing Ellen
Lefevre, a young woman with whom he cohabited, and
four infant children (three boys and a girl), consum-
mated the tragical scene by cutting his own throat. A
servant who had waited on the family during a visit to
Germany, whence Steinberg had just returned, did not
sleep in the house on the night of the murder; though
she returned to it next morning, and finding it all shut
up, gave the first alarm. When her mistress desired her
to return in the morning, Steinberg smiled in a peculiar
manner: he did not wish her to go away. When the
doors were opened in the morning, Steinberg was found
lying on the kitchen floor, and the woman and children on
the floor up stairs, all with their throats cut completely
across. The head of the little girl, indeed, was com-
pletely cut off and lying beside the body; but the details
are altogether too horrible to be recapitulated. Steinberg
was a whipmaker by trade, and appears to have been but
in indifferent circumstances; but no feasible reason for
the commission of such horrible crimes was elicited in
the evidence at the inquest. The scene at his funeral, if
it can be so called, on the night of Thursday the 11th,
was no less revolting. He was carried in an open shell,
dressed only in the bloody shirt and drawers in which
he was found; and after being exhibited for some time
to the execrations of the immense crowds who attended,
and who uttered the most awful curses on the dead
wretch, he was pitched headlong into a hole eighteen or
twenty feet deep. After the body was partially covered
with earth, one of the attendants went into the grave,
and with a heavy iron mallet smashed the skull of the
murderer and suicide to pieces! There is only one case
on record parallel in horror to the preceding—that of
Rieshaw, an unordained clergyman at Hamburg, who in
one night cut the throats of his wife and six or seven
daughters. He was previously universally respected, and
it was proven on his trial that he committed the mur-
ders under a mad fanaticism of fear of his family starving.

—15. A public dinner was given to Messrs Attwood
and Scholefield, the members for Birmingham, by
their constituents, in Beardsworth's Repository. The
tickets sold amounted to three thousand. After dinner,
Mr Edmonds, the chairman, gave "The King and the
People." During the evening Mr Attwood announced
his intention of speedily retiring from Parliament.

—17. Parliament was farther prorogued this day to the
4th November.

The following is a correct statement of the amount of
money expended on the relief of the poor in England and
Wales during the last two years for which the returns
have been made up:—

Up to the 25th of March 1831-2	L.6,793,888
" " " 1832-3	7,045,212
Increase of 1832-3	L.246,324

The Bank of England has put forth the following state-
ment of its assets and liabilities, on the average of the
quarter, from the 3d June to the 26th August last inclu-
sive.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	L.19,147,000	Securities	L.28,679,000
Deposits	15,384,000	Bullion	8,272,000
	L.34,531,000		L.36,951,000

Incendiarism is again becoming common in several
parts of England. Can nothing be done to check the
continuance of this most insane of all wanton attacks on
property?

The famous Edward Irving is labouring under a dan-
gerous pulmonary disease. Certainly few men have put
their lungs to a severer test.

The number of volumes annually exported from France
to England amounts to near 400,000—that is, one volume
for every 55 inhabitants. France receives from England
80,000 volumes—or one for every 400 inhabitants.

Government derives a revenue of L.52,000 per annum
from the hackney cabs and coaches of the metropolis.

Government have resolved to reduce the establishment
of the Chatham dockyard to 1000 men; the reduction
to be gradually effected by superannuation, death, and
removals to other dockyards. The other dockyards are
also to be brought down to the lowest peace scale.—
Globe.

By a recent ballot at the East India House, on the ques-
tion of increasing the pensions of such commanders and
officers as have been ten years and upwards in the Com-
pany's service, from the time they first entered, to the
termination of their last voyage, the following scale was
decided on:—Commanders, L.250 per year; chief mate,
L.160; second mate, L.140; surgeon, L.140; third
mate, L.100; purser, L.100; fourth mate, L.70; assis-
tant-surgeon, L.70; fifth and sixth mates, L.50; mid-
shipmen, L.30; boatswains, gunners, and carpenters,
L.25. Widows, one-half of their husbands' pensions
during widowhood; children, the usual proportion.

Several of the leading Jews in the metropolis have pre-
sented Sir Robert Grant with a magnificent piece of sil-
ver plate, called a paundan (a vase used at Indian tables
for handing round rose-water), as a token of gratitude
for his exertions to procure the abolition of the Jewish
disabilities.

The struggle against compulsory payments to the
church, which was sustained so resolutely in Manches-
ter, has ended in favour of the recusants. The follow-
ing was the poll:—Against the rate, 7019; for the rate,
5897; majority, 1122. A wild shout was raised in the
room on the announcement of the majority, which,
rapidly communicating to the multitude in the street,
was re-echoed by them.

A cargo of sugar has lately been brought into Liver-
pool from Lima, the capital of Peru, the first of that com-
modity ever imported into England from that quarter.

After all the "new rules" which have been made to
reduce the expense of suits at law, it appears that the
costs in an action (*Heale v. Coppard*) which was tried at
the late Sussex assizes, to recover a ten-pound note,
amounted to very little short of two hundred pounds!—
Drakard's News.

Travelling was never cheaper than at present in most
parts of England. One may travel in any of the steamers
on any day except Sunday for one shilling to Gravesend;
for three shillings outside to Cambridge; for ten shillings
ditto to Oxford; from Southampton to Havre in the
steam-boats for five shillings. A person may travel out-
side to Cheltenham or Gloucester for twelve shillings,
and on by the same conveyance to Hereford or Mon-
mouth for six more.

Edward Forburn, a dramatist residing in Milton Street,
was lately summoned before the Court of Requests, in
the city of London, for the sum of L.1, 8s. 6d. the price
of fifteen sheep's heads, and a vast number of trotters.
The bill, it appeared, had been running on for a great
length of time, the defendant having obtained credit upon
the representation that the lessee of the two great theat-
res had accepted, and promised from time to time to
perform, a tragedy which he had consumed full half of
his life in writing. The plaintiff sold other delicacies,
which the defendant might have had if he had fancied
them, instead of the heads and heels; but whatever was
the cause of it, no order ever reached the shop from the
poet which did not particularise one or the other of those
dainties. Edward Plaiston, the plaintiff, stated that he
had indulged the defendant with a much longer tally than
he was in the habit of scoring, and would have even trusted
him longer, had not a very ugly trick been played upon
the house by the advice of the defendant, who could not
check his disposition to put people in very unpoetical sit-
uations. The trade in "jemmies" had been flourishing
greatly, when, one morning, as the cellar-door was up for
the purpose of receiving a new half hundred, a fellow
emptied a sack of horses' heads right into it, and said,
"When you've used these, Mr Plaiston, I'll bring you
another eighteen-pennorth." (Great laughter.)—Mr
Forburn: Upon my honour, I never was capable of play-
ing you so villainous a trick. Whatever fun I may occa-
sionally cause, I take care that it is never mixed up with
mischief.—The plaintiff: I have a doubt on it. What
made you begin to laugh before the man was within
twenty yards of the house, if you didn't know what he
had in the sack? Why, you laughed fit to bust. (Laugh-
ter.)—Mr Forburn: It was at the comical appearance of
the man that carried the heads. He laughed so immo-
derately as he walked, that he was obliged to stop three
or four times, and every body knows the power of sym-
pathy.—The plaintiff: The power of the devil! I never
see'd you cry when other people cried; not a bit of it.
I'm blest if you don't laugh more nor ever when others
is vexed.—Mr Forburn: If I were given to shed tears, I'd
have employment enough in your house when I look at
your poor wife. (A laugh.)—The Commissioner: You
don't deny the debt?—Mr Forburn: Certainly not. There
isn't a more honest man breathing. I never got better
sheep's heads in my life than at his shop, and I seldom touch
any other meat.—The plaintiff: You won't get any more
of my meat. Talk to me of cutting and blowing out a half-
starved donkey by way of a calf! It aint half so bad as
a horse's head, and then twelve on 'em to be shot in
amongst my wholesome wittles! (Great laughter.)—The
Commissioner: Well, we have nothing to do with that
question. We suppose that Mr Forburn is not able to
pay the amount he owes you. He has very frankly ad-
mitted the debt. Now, what time will you give him?—
The plaintiff: If he hadn't come down upon me with
the horses' heads, he should a had his own time; but you
see people says as they pass, "I say, master, ha' you got
any stallion broth to-day?" (Laughter.) It's quite un-
bearable. It was only yesterday, a coalheaver as be-
longed to the unions was a-smoking of his pipe, and he
says to another as was doing of the same thing—says he,
"I say, Bill, there's the man that's like Sampson, for
I'm blowed if he can't kill us all with the jaw-bone of an
orse." (Laughter.)—Mr Forburn: It is useless to try to
remove this impression from his mind. I am willing to

pay a shilling a-week until the whole is liquidated. You see, gentlemen, by my dress that I have had a hard wrestle with misfortune. She not only proved too strong for me, but she gripped me so hard, shoulder and elbow, as to leave the marks of her nails in my garment. Ay, she is a very tyrant, for she will not leave me a stitch of clothes either upon my back or my stomach.—The sheep's head merchant acquiesced; and the unfortunate poet betook himself to the shelter of the "academic bowers" of Milton Street.

A destructive fire broke out at Moscow on the 11th of August. It began in a private house, and taking the direction of the wind, communicated to three hundred others, which, being built of wood, were speedily consumed. Some buildings in stone were also destroyed. The damage is valued at several millions of rubles.

New South Wales.—There are now forty vessels, whose united tonnage is 9655, and which give employment to 1179 men engaged in whaling voyages from New South Wales. An enterprising mercantile house of Hobart Town, Australia, are about to send out a vessel to circumnavigate the circle in the centre of which is supposed to be the south pole. The expedition will be under the command of Captain Stein.—*New York paper.*

SCOTLAND.

FOURTH MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

By far the most interesting public event that has taken place in Edinburgh for many years, is the fourth meeting of the British Association, which was held within its walls, during the week commencing with the 8th of September. This body, whose object it is to widen and deepen the channels of science, by bringing into personal contact, and generating a fraternal spirit of emulation, as well as mutual enlightenment, among the learned of all nations, was first instituted about five years ago, in imitation of those migratory scientific associations which have been long established in Switzerland and Germany; and one or two of which, unfortunately, were holding their sittings during the recent seuerunt of their British rival in the Scottish metropolis. One point of difference, however—and it is a great one—exists between the foreign associations and that in Britain. The aim of the former is simply to promote the intercourse of scientific men, and to diffuse a taste for the prosecution of science. Their existence is not permanent; their only periods of communication are their annual meetings; during the intervening space they are in a manner torpid; and, in short, there is no combined system of continued co-operation. The British Association, on the contrary, is a permanent and organised body, of which these annual meetings are the least important part of the proceedings. While the world imagines it to be inactive, it is giving, by its extensive and co-operating ramifications, an impulse to every part of the scientific system, maturing scientific enterprise, and directing the labours requisite for discovery. Two volumes of Reports of their proceedings have been published, whose main object is to classify existing discoveries, so as to enable the student to start with the most complete knowledge of the advances already made in any particular science (serving as a sort of *catalogue raisonné*, by means of a lucid analysis and arrangement); to point out questions remaining for solution; and, in a word, to give encouragement and direction to scientific research in all its bearings and departments. The idea of organising an association of this permanent nature, and of bringing that idea into operation, is said to be principally due to Mr William Vernon Harcourt (General Secretary of the Association); and the signal success which has hitherto marked the attempt, must make it be regarded as the commencement of a new era in the annals of science. The first meeting was held at York in 1831, at which 350 members were present; in 1832, the second meeting took place at Oxford, when the members amounted to 700; at the third meeting, last year, at Cambridge, they had increased to 1400; and we understand, that, at the late assemblage in Edinburgh, their ranks were swelled to nearly double that number.

Much local interest, of course, prevailed, as the day of meeting, 8th of September, approached, and extensive preparations were made for the public and private accommodation of the illustrious visitors. Many of course were expected to partake of the hospitality of private families; but two ordinaries were provided by subscription, where the whole members might dine together daily after the forenoon sittings. It was arranged, that, in the early part of the day, the members were to hold sectional meetings in the classrooms of the college, for reading and discussing papers on Astronomy, Geology, Physics, Chemistry, Geography, Zoology, Botany, and various other branches of science. In the evenings, general meetings were to be held in the George Street Assembly Rooms (which the proprietors painted and decorated gratuitously for the occasion), to which ladies were admitted, when condensed reports of the proceedings of the morning sectional meetings were to be read, and afterwards a popular discourse delivered on some scientific subject, liable to general discussion.

The first general meeting, accordingly, took place on the evening of Monday, September 8, and the large room was completely filled by the brilliant assemblage—upwards of 1500 ladies and gentlemen being present. A platform was raised at one end, where the president sat; and among the distinguished persons upon it were Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Professor Arago, Sir David Brewster, Sir Charles Bell, Dr Dalton, Dr Daubeny, M. Le Baron Ende, Dr Lardner, Mr R. Murchison,

Professor Powell, Dr Vlastos, and Professor Whewell. Professor Sedgwick, president of the former year, opened the meeting with an address, in which he detailed at great length the rise, progress, and objects of the association. He then adverted to their bypast labours and published Transactions. Last year a discussion had arisen on the aurora borealis, which had been found to be connected with electrical phenomena; thus forming a link in physical science. Soon after that, a beautiful arch across the heavens was seen simultaneously at various parts by, he believed, most members of the association, and experiments having been made by Dr Dalton of Manchester, as to the altitude of the arch, it was found to be about forty miles above the surface of the earth. The association at last meeting had also recommended that experiments should be made on heated bodies long kept in fusion; in pursuance of which, certain bodies were at present in the furnace, and would probably be uncovered for examination in the course of ten years. Now, but for this association, these experiments would never have been attempted. He also alluded to certain observations which had been made at Greenwich; they were as yet in a crude unreduced state; but on application being made to government by some members of the association, some hundred pounds had been obtained to assist in preparing them for the benefit of the world. Observations on the tides were also in progress, from which great good was expected. The learned professor strongly urged upon the association the propriety of confining their researches to dead matter, without entering into speculations on the relations of intellectual beings. In conclusion, he moved that Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Brisbane be elected president for the present year. The latter took the chair, accordingly, amid great applause; after which, Professor Forbes read a long report of the progress of the affairs of the institution, of which it would be impossible here to give any proper abridgement.

On Tuesday, Sept. 9, the different sections met in the classrooms of the University, elected their officers, and appointed committees for conducting the business. These preliminary arrangements having been completed, the sections immediately proceeded to the discussion of their various departments of science. The following is a list of the sections which were formed, along with their respective presidents:—Mathematics and Physics, Dr Lloyd; Chemistry, Dr Dalton (in room of Dr Hope); Geology, Professor Jameson; Natural History, Professor Graham; Statistics, Sir Charles Lemon; Medicine, Dr Abercrombie.—In the evening, at eight o'clock, the general meeting took place in the Assembly Rooms, where the company was as numerous and brilliant as on the preceding night. The reports of the proceedings of the morning sections were read by various of the learned members, but our limits, we regret, will not admit of our giving any outline of the different scientific subjects discussed. In the department of Natural History, it appeared that a paper had been read by Professor Hooker, giving an account of an excursion in Quito, and to Chimborazo, along with Captain Hall, and containing allusions to the state of vegetation in that neighbourhood, showing the general similarity of the climate of that district with the climate of the south of Europe, and, at the same time, the remarkable effects produced by the continuous spring of that climate, contrasted with the effects on animal and vegetable life, by the alternate seasons of other climates, the result being in favour of the latter. In the section on Statistics, it appeared that important investigations were in progress on the statistics of India, Professor Forbes having obtained leave of access to the archives of the East India Company. Statistical societies had been lately formed in London and Manchester, and important information was reported on the state of the working classes of the latter town. Of 4100 families (including nearly 20,000 individuals) who had been visited, 8851 were children, and of these 252 attended day-schools, and 4480 attended Sunday schools, so that nearly a half were entirely destitute of education. 689 families were found in comfortable circumstances, 651 less so, and upwards of 2500 in uncomfortable circumstances. After the sectional reports were read, Professor Robinson of Armagh delivered a most luminous and eloquent discourse on comets, which gave rise to animated replies by Professors Whewell and Hamilton.

On Wednesday, September 10, in section on Mathematics, the conclusion of Professor Molle's paper was read. Amongst the distinguished individuals who had spoken in reference to this paper, was M. Arago, who took occasion to remark, that it is to our distinguished countryman, Dr Young, that we are indebted for the theory of transverse vibrations. Amongst other meteorological objects, the origin and suspension of clouds, the origin of hail, &c., were also discussed. In section on Chemistry, crystallography formed a prominent object of discussion. A paper by Dr Charles Williams, on a new law of combustion, was read.—Amongst other facts elicited was the following, viz. that bodies are inflamed at a temperature as low as 35 degrees of Fahrenheit. In section on Geography and Geology, Mr Stevenson's report as to the change in the relative level of land and water was read. This called forth some very interesting remarks from Professor Lyell, who has recently returned from a tour in Sweden. The professor has ascertained the important fact, that the sea on the coast of Sweden has within the last hundred years

sunk somewhat more than three feet. Other chiefly geological, were read; in particular, Lord Greenock, on the coal strata of Scotland, section on Natural History, the remaining part of a paper on Captain Hall's excursion in Quito and Chimborazo was read by Dr Hooker. The question of the altitudes at which certain kinds of vegetation exist, gave rise to some discussion, as did that of limit of perpetual snow; the result of which was, that theory and observation were at variance with regard to it, the character of the country always forming an important element in determining at what height snow may be found permanent. In section on Statistics, an article was read on the advantages of a school education; also a discussion on the difficulties of ascertaining the exact amount of the wages of the poor. A paper by Dr Cleland, on the statistics of Glasgow, was read, in which he showed numerous inaccuracies into which those who depend on parochial reports had formerly fallen.—In the evening, the soirée of the association commenced at the usual hour of eight; half an hour before which the large assembly room was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. After the sectional reports had been read, Dr Lardner, at the chairman's request, gave a full explanation of the principles of Dr Babbage's celebrated calculating machine. The learned editor of the Cabinet Cyclopædia commenced his address by pointing out the absolute necessity of possessing a machine by which errors in numerical computation might be obviated. That even the most perfect tables by which navigators determine their longitude are incorrect, is a fact familiar to every one. These, in the first instance, from mistakes made by calculators; and it was stated as a singular fact, that, among even three individuals, independently of each other, to make the same calculations and construct the same tables, in twenty-nine cases out of thirty they fell into similar errors. This, Dr Lardner observed, arose in most cases from the calculators either forgetting to carry one, or carrying one too many. But even allowing that the tables were correctly constructed, still in the operation of printing errors would inevitably occur. The machine invented by Dr Babbage, it is contemplated, will prevent the possibility of error in forming those tables which indicate the longitude at sea; but it would be impossible, without diagrams, to convey any idea of the explanation given by Dr Lardner of the celebrated invention of Dr Babbage. We may refer our readers to the last number of the Edinburgh Review, where it is lucidly explained in all its details, and also to an article in the 134th number of Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

On Thursday, September 11, in the Mathematics and General Physics section, a paper was read by Professor Rennie on hydraulics, and another by Mr Phillip, on a new form of the dipping-needle, to prevent errors regarding the centre of gravity. In the Geological and Geographical section, Mr Nicol and Professor Traill each read papers on fossil remains. In Natural History, Mr Selby and Sir William Jardine read papers on various ornithological discoveries made on a tour through Sutherlandshire. Papers were also read by Mr Trevelyan, Mr J. G. Dalil (on propagation of Scottish zoophytes, illustrated with drawings), Dr Arnott (on *Coculus Indicus*), &c. The most prominent feature in the Anatomical section, was an interesting exposition of his views on the nervous system, by Sir Charles Bell. In the Statistical section, an interesting discussion took place on a new statistical account of Scotland, when, at the suggestion of Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Jeffrey, the committee agreed to communicate with the Highland Society on the propriety of procuring more minute agricultural statistical details.—In the evening, Mr Buckland delighted the general meeting by a beautiful and interesting lecture on various species of organic fossils, illustrated by drawings exhibited on the wall of the room.

On Friday, September 12, between thirty and forty interesting papers, most of them by members of the highest celebrity, on various important divisions of science, were read in the different sections; but our limits will not allow of a particular enumeration. In the Geological section, Dr Traill announced that five new species had been discovered by M. Agassiz, among the specimens of fossil fishes brought from Orkney. Mr Charles Maclaren (editor of the Scotsman) read an interesting paper on the geology of the Pentlands Hills, illustrated by a map and specimens. M. Blacadder exhibited a fossil fish, found in Glamis quarry which appeared to be quite new to the scientific world. M. Agassiz also read a paper on certain fossils found in the quarries at Burdiehouse, near Edinburgh, which he conceived at first to be reptiles, but which were in reality fishes, partaking of the character of reptiles. This remarkable fact was now brought for the first time under the notice of science. In the Natural History section, Sir David Brewster gave a luminous account of a remarkable structure in the web of the feathers of birds, for keeping the laminae from separating during flight. This extraordinary fact has hitherto escaped the observation of naturalists. In Anatomy and Medicine, several papers were read, and Sir Charles Bell concluded his lecture on the nervous system. In Statistics, Captain Maconochie read a long and interesting paper on the population and state of crime in France; from which he deduced the important fact, that education was not always a sufficient guarantee against the commission of crime, and that

at object of education ought to be the cultivation of the moral feelings. In 100 crimes against the person, 86 were committed by men, and only 14 by women; and in the same number of crimes against property, 79 were committed by men, and 21 by women; of all the crimes against the person committed by women were infanticides.—In the evening, howell delivered a lecture on several interesting points connected with the tides. This being the evening *soirée*, he concluded his interesting lecture by expressing, in very warm terms, the feelings of gratitude entertained by himself and other members of the association, for the kind and hospitable reception they had met with in Edinburgh.

On Saturday, September 13, the last meeting of the association was held in the large hall of the Collegiate Church, which was crowded to excess, the more so from the presence of Lord Chancellor Brougham, who arrived about three o'clock. The business was of a routine and ceremonial—reading reports, votive thanks to the University patrons and officers, the College of Physicians, presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries, of the present meeting, proposals of Assembly Rooms, &c. Strong expressions of gratitude were uttered by Dr Buckland, Professor Sedgwick, and other distinguished strangers, for the hospitality and kindness they had experienced in Edinburgh. Professor Sedgwick moved the thanks of the meeting to M. Arago, perpetual secretary of the French Institute, and the other celebrated visitors, which was seconded by Lord Brougham. The president then addressed the meeting, and in conclusion joined the association to the 10th day of August 1835, when it was to assemble in Dublin—Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, to be president. It might be mentioned, that, during the week, the delegates conferred the freedom of the city on Sir John Brisbane, M. Arago, Professor Molle (from Rome), Dr Dalton (from Manchester), and Dr Brown from Aberdeen.—The following are a few of the distinguished members who attended the meeting:—Le Chev. Gregoire Berardi, F. G. Von M. le Baron Ende, Monsieur Gerard, Dr Dr Bernhard Erbkam, from Berlin, Professor Ullman of Berlin, Sir D. Brewster, D.C.L., F.R.S.; Francis Bailey, V.P.R.S.; S. Joaze, M.D., M.G.S.C.; Rev. W. Buckland, D.D., Professor, V.P.G.S., F.R.S.; C. Daubeny, D.F.R.S.; G. B. Greenough, P.G.S.; W. Hutcheson, F.R.S.; Luke Howard, F.R.S.; Rev. J. S. Henry, F.L.S. & G.S., and Professor; W. J. Mackenzie, Professor; Charles Lyell, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S.; Rev. D. Lardner, LL.D., F.R.S.; Captain Monochie, F.G.S.; Sir G. S. Mackenzie; R. Michelson, F.R.S., V.P.G.S.; Rev. B. Powell, F.R.S.; Colonel Silvertop, F.G.S.; Professor Sedgwick, M.A., F.R. & G.S.; D. L. C. Trevisan, Esq. Bonn; A. Van der Toorn; John Taylor, Esq. Treas. G.S.; Professor Edward Turner, M.D., F.R.S.; L. & E.; H. T. M. Witham, F.G.S.; Rev. J. W. Mewell, M.A., F.R. & G. SS.; James Yates, Esq., LL. & G.S.

EARL GREY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND. *
eldom, if ever, fallen to the lot of any statesman, whose day of power was past, to receive at the hands of his countrymen such universal and enthusiastic testimonies of respect and gratitude as have been accorded to Earl Grey, since his retirement from office, and his return to his native land; and of these his reception in Scotland, and more especially in the Scottish capital, afford all question the most striking and magnificent spectacle—for as such it has often excelled on occasions of public festivity—as a great moral tribute to public talent, integrity, consistency. Modern history, we believe, furnishes no parallel to it in the latter point of view, and in the former, it is only—“alike, but Oh how different!”—in the triumphal entries of the Roman emperors to the capital, on their return from subjugated empires.

A numerous meeting of the friends and admirers of Earl Grey, held in Edinburgh about the middle of August, at which the Lord Provost presided, it was as a grateful acknowledgement of his public services, and to invite him to a dinner in Edinburgh. Sir James Craik and the Lord Provost were deputed to present the requisition (signed by nearly 700 names), with which accordingly they waited on Earl Grey at Howick Hall, who immediately agreed to accept of it; and Monday the 15th Sept. was fixed as the day of festivity. As it was resolved to get up a magnificent entertainment on as splendid a scale as possible, considerable difficulty arose in selecting a place in which to hold it. The hall of the Parliament House was the only room in Edinburgh capable of containing a large number of persons; but the numbers expected to be present; the building was much injured by the banquet given to his late Majesty in 1822, the proposal was abandoned; and after much consideration it was resolved to erect a temporary pavilion in the grounds of the High School on the Calton Hill, containing upwards of two thousand persons. The proceedings were forthwith commenced; and on the appointed day, a wooden structure was erected under the superintendence of Messrs Hadd Smith, architects, which, for solidity, elegance, and capacity, excited the admiration of all who beheld it. It was in length 113 by 101 feet. The roof was supported by 16 pillars. The four centre

columns that supported the cupola (which ran to the height of 33 feet from the floor), were strong, and well calculated to give stability to the fabric. The side walls were about 18 feet high. The centre area was level, and the seats rose gradually about three feet, affording to every individual a complete and commanding view of the whole interior. The roof sloped up to the cupola, and the pillars which supported the rest of the roof were about twenty-five feet in height. Over the chair of arms of Earl Grey were painted, and on the other end of the roof the royal arms of Scotland. In the right hand compartment were the arms of the city of Edinburgh, and on the left those of the city of Glasgow; on the ceiling (the level part), St Andrew's cross, and shield at each angle, with the sword and sceptre crossed, and the Scottish crown. Behind the chair was a chaplet of laurel. The shafts of the columns were of porphyry colour, entwined with a spiral wreath of laurel in gold. The platforms at each end were raised about three feet above the floor, and behind the croupier's chair the gallery for the ladies was placed, so as to afford a commanding view of the whole area; the corner of it was raised off for the instrumental band. The lights were supplied by the great chandelier from the Theatre-Royal, in the centre, and at each of the four angles were immense crystal lustres, all lighted by gas introduced expressly for the occasion; the whole affording a blaze of light equal nearly to that of 2000 wax candles.

The great preparations made for the reception of the venerable guest strongly excited the public mind, more especially as it was understood that the most of his late colleagues would be present on the occasion. The premier duke of Scotland, Hamilton, was to act as chairman, and a long array of noblemen and gentlemen, to the number of 200, were appointed stewards. It was likewise agreed to present Earl Grey with the freedom of the city in a gold box; and deputations from every burgh in Scotland were expected to attend with addresses. A proposal, however, for a public procession of the trades in Edinburgh and Leith was objected to by a considerable number of those bodies, who at two public meetings expressed their determination to the contrary; but the majority of them at last consented to turn out.

Earl Grey, accompanied by his countess, arrived at Coldstream on Thursday (Sept. 11), on his way to Fless Castle, the seat of the Duke of Roxburghe, where he was to remain all night. At the former place his approach was hailed with enthusiasm by almost the whole population, who had erected a triumphal arch over the centre of the bridge, the (now ideal) line of demarcation between the two kingdoms. His lordship addressed the multitude from a platform in the market on various political topics, prophesying a progressive state of national improvement from the passing of the reform bill. On Friday (Sept. 12), his lordship was escorted, by a great concourse from Fless, into Kelso, in the Town House of which numerous deputations tendered him the several addresses which had been numerous signed in all parts of the county. The incorporated bodies of Kelso erected a balcony in front of the Town House, decorated with shrubs and flowers—and all the towns and villages in the county, Jedburgh, Hawick, Ancrum, Denholm, Melrose, Galashiels, &c. supplied their contingents of the “Scottish Borderers,” and met his lordship with the banners of reform, bands of music, &c. Earl Grey entered Mid-Lothian at Fala, the property of Sir J. Dalrymple, who met his lordship, with some friends and a numerous tenantry. He was received at Pathhead by an assemblage from the whole of the surrounding neighbourhood, with banners and a band of music, and was thence escorted to Oxenford Castle, the seat of Sir John Dalrymple, where his attendants presented him with an address. On Sunday, his lordship attended divine service in Cranston church, and in the afternoon the party at the castle was joined by the Lord Chancellor, who had arrived in Edinburgh on Saturday from the north. On Monday, his lordship arrived at Dalkeith about 11 o'clock, having been met and escorted a considerable way by the trades, with flags and music, accompanied by a great crowd of enthusiastic admirers. Hustings were erected in front of the Cross-Keys Inn, where his lordship was welcomed with reiterated cheers. Mr Gray, banker, then delivered a very complimentary, and at the same time highly spirited address; to which his lordship replied at some length, taking occasion to pass a high eulogium on Sir John Dalrymple, M.P. for the county.

Earl Grey, accompanied by his friends, then proceeded towards Edinburgh, where at an early hour the whole inhabitants were astir. The weather was truly brilliant, and added greatly to the joyance of the scene, as the trades passed in procession, with banners flaunting and music playing, to the Lord Provost's house at Newington, where many thousands were assembled to witness Earl Grey's arrival. His lordship arrived about half-past twelve, accompanied by Sir John Dalrymple, in an open carriage drawn by four grey horses, and escorted by about 50 horsemen, consisting of private gentlemen, farmers, and others, with a long train of carriages in the rear. There was little cheering, but all seemed animated by great cordiality of feeling. About one o'clock, the procession, in the midst of which was his lordship, accompanied by the Lord Provost in a carriage, proceeded along the bridges to the Waterloo Hotel; and the immense concourse of well-dressed people who lined the streets, and thronged the windows and lead,

of the houses, had no parallel unless during the visit of the late king in 1822. The populace thronged round the carriage, soliciting a shake of his lordship's hand, which he very kindly complied with to as many as could grasp it, until he arrived at the Waterloo Hotel, Regent Bridge. Among the company here present to receive him, were the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Belhaven, the hon. Captain Grey, the hon. Admiral Fleming, Mr Abercromby, Sir John Dalrymple, Sir John Campbell, and Sir George Campbell.

The freedom of the city was then presented to Earl Grey in a magnificent gold box (which is said to have cost £200), the entablature on the top of which has the city arms, encircled by a wreath of thistles; the border is chased in the antique style, and the body ornamented with views of Edinburgh Castle, Holyrood, High School, &c. The following inscription is engraved inside the lid:—“To the Right Hon. Charles Earl Grey, K.G. & Co. This box, containing the act of the Town Council which confers upon his lordship the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, is presented by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, Councillors, and Citizens of Edinburgh, in testimony of their respect for his character, and of their gratitude for his eminent public services. 15th Sept. 1834.”

The Lord Provost prefaced the presentation of this testimonial by a few well-chosen comments on the political life of Earl Grey, which were much applauded, and made considerable impression on his lordship, who replied shortly and with much feeling. He hoped, he said, that the measure of Parliamentary reform would not be made the ground of farther attempts to effect extensive and dangerous changes. The deputations of the various trades of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, &c. &c., then successively presented their addresses, after which Earl Grey retired to his lodgings in Douglas's Hotel, St Andrew Square.

The arrangements for the dinner were extremely judicious, and reflected great credit on the managing stewards. At four o'clock, the gates of the High School area were thrown open, and the party then drew up in sections under the appointed superintendants, and were marched in order into the Pavilion. Those who could not be accommodated there were taken into one of the classrooms, and after dinner joined the party. In the absence of the Duke of Hamilton, who declined to officiate as president, in consequence of ill health, or rather a weakness in his eyes, the Earl of Rosebery took the chair at six o'clock, supported on his right by Earl Grey, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Earl of Errol, Earl of Strathmore, Lord Lynedoch, Baron Ender, Sir John Hobhouse, Right Honourable J. Abercromby, M.P., Colonel O'Reilly, Right Honourable Robert Cutlar Fergusson, and Sir John Maxwell. On the left the noble earl was supported by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Count Flahault, Earl of Buchan, Lord Torphichen, Lord Belhaven, Sir Thomas Brisbane, Bailie Gilmour (in place of the Lord Provost of Glasgow), M. Arago, Right Hon. Edward Ellice, — Blackburn, Esq. M.P., Rev. H. Grey, and the Lord Provost of Perth. The Lord Advocate officiated as croupier, and was supported on his right by the Earl of Camperdown, Earl of Kintore, Lord Elphinstone, Lieutenant-Colonel Grey, the Attorney-General, Lord Dalmeny, Hon. E. Petre, Mr Bannerman, M.P., Mr Blake, Professor Sedgwick, and the Provost of Greenock; on the left by the Earl of Fife, Lord Kinnaird, Hon. D. G. Halyburton, G. Wilbraham, Esq. M.P., Sir C. Lemon, Bart., R. Fergusson, Esq. of Raith, M.P., Rev. Mr Stanley, the Provost of Leith, E. Wood, Esq., and the Hon. Captain Grey.

There were no fewer than 2768 persons present, including 240 ladies in the gallery; and the *coup d'œil* was splendid in the extreme. A rather unseemly scene took place from the eagerness with which many of the company proceeded to attack the cold viands before them, without waiting either for Earl Grey's arrival or the pronouncing of the blessing. After dinner, the usual loyal toasts were of course given, the company all standing to sing “God save the King.” The chairman then gave the health of Earl Grey, apologising for his own want of preparation, having taken the chair at a quarter of an hour's notice. Earl Grey then rose to reply, and spoke with much dignity of feeling. What he had seen that day, he said, far exceeded anything he had ever witnessed, and almost overpowered him: “I believe there is no example of any thing of the kind, when I consider the occasion which has produced this assemblage, the numerous and intelligent persons of whom it is composed, and the place where it is held—the metropolis of the ancient kingdom of Scotland, no less famed for its genuine love of liberty, than for its general intelligence, for its cultivation of the arts of peace, for its distinction in literature and in science, and, above all, for that sober, calm, and reflective sense, which, without abating or cooling the energies of popular feeling, directs it in its legitimate course, by peaceable means, to the attainment of useful and legitimate objects. . . . Gentlemen, there is another reflection, personally affecting me, which presents itself, and which is perhaps to me the most gratifying of all. This honour is not paid to a minister newly raised to power, in the vigour of his age, with a long career of active and useful service before him, and hailed as the expected author of benefits not yet accomplished: it is paid to one who has descended—I will not say who has fallen—from power—(cheering)—to one whose official life has ended, and whose long Parliamentary career is hastening to its final

close—(cheers, and cries of 'We hope not!')—when the balance has been struck between his promises and his performance; when the past is before his country for its judgment, and when the future, so far as he is concerned, presents no objects either for hope or fear. Gentlemen, surely I may be allowed to indulge a just and reasonable pride—approaching, I trust, in no degree to any improper feeling of vanity or presumption—when I find myself, upon an occasion like the present, in an assembly such as I see before me, pronounced here to have deserved well of my country." (Great cheering, and cries of "You have!") He then alluded at great length to the necessity of reform, especially in Scotland, and the assistance he had received in carrying his measure from the people of Edinburgh. He trusted irritation of feeling on all sides would cease, and all classes concur in reforming the abuses of church and state. He would cherish that hope, "notwithstanding the frantic declarations they had recently heard made, not only on the other side of the Irish Channel, but even in this country, from men who would drive us to a destructive and fatal conflict—from men 'who know not what they do'—from men who do not see that even a temporary success on their part (a thing that would be utterly impossible) would not fail to entail consequences ultimately fatal both to themselves and to the constitution." He then alluded to the cry that a "reaction" had taken place, and appealed to his own reception wherever he went for a proof of the falsity of the statement. His lordship concluded his speech, which was enthusiastically cheered throughout, by proposing "the new Constituency of Scotland."—The chairman next gave "Lord Chancellor Brougham and his Majesty's Ministers," which was drunk with great cheering.—Lord Brougham disclaimed any merits of his own for the flattering reception he met with; it was owing to his serving the gracious prince who lived in the hearts of his subjects, backed by whose confidence, and the confidence of the people, the present ministry would earn universal approbation; such as they had already done under their late colleague, whose unparalleled services they were met that day to celebrate. His lordship then alluded to the dinner given him in Edinburgh in 1825, when liberal men and measures were discouraged by the frowns of power; and then proceeded, in allusion to himself—"Gentlemen, upon that occasion I said, out of office (and at that time with little prospect of ever being in it), what I am now proud to repeat in the same words I used nine years ago, and which, conscientiously—as conscientiously, I repeat now, after being four years a minister, as I did then in opposition—'My fellow-citizens of Edinburgh, these hands are clean.' (Immense cheering.) In taking office—in holding it, I have sacrificed no feeling of a public nature—I have deserted no friend—I have abandoned no principle—I have forfeited no pledge—I have done no job—I have promoted no unworthy man to the best of my knowledge—I have stood in the way of no man's fair pretensions to promotion—I have not abused my patronage—I have not abused the ear of my master—I have not deserted the people! (Great cheering.) And because I am of this ministry—my noble friend is another, and I am one with him, who never have feared the people—I rejoice, and delight, and glory, in office and out of office, in every opportunity of meeting the people, to render an account to them of my stewardship, and, face to face with them, telling them what I think, even when I may happen to think differently from them. His lordship, after enumerating the various measures carried by the Whig administration since their accession to power, condemned the zealous haste of the over-ardent reformers, and in a series of ludicrous similes described them as men so anxious to drive on in their coach that they would not wait to put the lynch-pins in the wheel—hurrying on a voyage without a compass—building a house without plummet and line, &c. &c. "These," said his lordship, "are no sufficient guides—these are no just judges—no fair critics of the measures of any British statesman. Therefore, I will go deliberately—I will take care to have my vessel in order—to have my carriage road-worthy, as my ship is sea-worthy. I will use the plummet and the square, and I will build according to rules; and I will not begin to run up that which is never to be better than a shell, if it do not indeed tumble about my head; but I will go safely and surely to work, until I can build that house in which I may live." (Applause.) His lordship then alluded to the Conservatives, with whom he had "an irreconcilable difference." "Reform" was always on their lips; but their verb "reform" was an imperfect verb, which had only a future tense. Their cry of "reaction" arose from mortified pride and ambition. "But we shall not," continued his lordship, "be hurried on at any other pace than we deem expedient and safe. We shall not take any other course on account of any thoughtless clamour from those impatient quarters to which I have already adverted; but deliberately devising what we deem just, necessary, safe, and expedient measures, we shall defy all opposition from the other and the worse class of enemies—those who are against every reform, and who, if they were left to themselves, would renew over the people the reign of terror, and the empire of midnight darkness." (Immense cheering.) His lordship concluded by drinking the health of the chairman.—The Lord Advocate proposed the health of the "Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh."—The Provost,

in reply, observed, that his principles had kept him out of office for twenty-one years. He then proposed the health of the "Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow," for which Bailie Gilmour returned thanks in a speech of remarkable brevity.—After the healths of the "Marquis of Breadalbane" and "Sir John Dalrymple" had been given, the Lord Advocate proposed the health of "Lord Durham," which was immensely cheered.—His lordship, in returning thanks, observed, that the present meeting was not merely a great act of national justice to his illustrious relative—it was valuable on public grounds, as proving that the spirit of reform was not dying away. "We may not," said his lordship, "have a majority of the nobility of the country; but much as we may regret their absence, and that of their veteran leader, we must console ourselves for it by reflecting that we have here present the provosts and magistrates of all the large towns in Scotland. That tells a different tale from that trumpeted forth by our Tory adversaries; and my mind is therefore full of happy anticipations for the free and independent, the liberal and patriotic. As it is here, so would it be in every part of the empire, if an occasion were offered for such a display." His lordship then alluded as follows to a part of Lord Brougham's speech:—"My noble and learned friend Lord Brougham has been pleased to give some advice, which I have no doubt he deems very sound, to some classes of persons—I know none such—who evince too strong a desire to get rid of ancient abuses, and fretful impatience in awaiting the remedies of them. Now, I frankly confess that I am one of those persons who see with regret every hour which passes over the existence of recognised and unreformed abuses. (Immense cheering.) I am, however, perfectly willing to accept the correction of them as deliberately as our rulers, and my noble friend among the rest, can wish; but on one condition, and on one condition alone—that every measure should be proposed in conformity with those principles for which we all contend. I object to the compromise of opinions, not to the deliberation of what they should be. I object to the clipping, and paring, and mutilating, which must inevitably follow any attempt to conciliate enemies who are not to be conciliated, and who thus obtain an advantage, by pointing out the inconsistencies of which you are guilty in abandoning your friends and your principles, and attribute the discontent felt on this score to the decay or dearth of liberal principles. Against such policy, I, for one, enter my protest as pregnant with mischief—as creating discontent where enthusiasm would otherwise exist—as exciting vague hopes in the bosoms of our adversaries, which can never be realised—and as placing weapons in the hands of those who use them, to the destruction of our best interests." His lordship then gave as a toast, "Peace and prosperity to Ireland;" though he excused himself from speaking on the subject, as he had not had time to prepare himself on so vast and difficult a question. Immense cheering followed his lordship's speech, which seemed more akin to the feelings of his audience than any other delivered during the evening.—Mr Abercromby's health was the next toast. That gentleman concluded a brief address of thanks, by paying some high compliments to Mr Jeffrey, and proposing "Health and prosperity to the Trades and Working Classes." The memory of Lord Archibald Hamilton was proposed by Earl Grey, and drunk in silence. Lord Brougham gave "Messieurs Arago and Flahault, and a perpetual good understanding between France and England." The two gentlemen returned thanks briefly, in French. The health of Mr Edward Ellice elicited a speech in reply from that gentleman, in which he declared his aversion to be as strong as Lord Durham's to the clipping and paring away of useful measures for the purpose of conciliating the Tories. Sir John Hobhouse spoke in the same strain, when his health was given. The last health was that of the Solicitor-General Cockburn, after which (about one o'clock) the greater portion of the company retired. Sir Thomas Dick Lauder was then called to the chair, and presided over the remainder of the festivities.

Earl Grey spent the remainder of the week in Scotland, and, wherever he went, was received with what appeared the sincere admiration and respect of the people. The terms in which his festival has been spoken of by the party journals, are coloured, of course, with their respective prepossessions. The Whigs exult in what they consider so signal a tribute of respect to their venerable leader, if not to the principles which they support; while the Radicals point with triumph to the superior applause elicited by the sentiments of Earl Durham; and the Tories ascribe much of the excitement of public feeling to curiosity, and reckon up the large numbers of public personages who did not honour the dinner with their presence. We should have been glad, if we had had room, to admit specimens of the various comments made by different parties upon the occasion, but must content ourselves with placing on this historical record the *one* article of all others which seems to us to treat the matter in a historical spirit, and with the dignity and pathos of historical composition:—

"The reception given to Earl Grey in Scotland, and the festival to his honour in Edinburgh, form the highest tribute ever paid to a retired minister in this country. If a monarch had made his public entry into the land, with all the 'divinity that hedges in a king,' and with the imposing pomp of a royal

train, there could not have been a finer display of national enthusiasm than that which greeted this minister, no longer possessing power, authority, the means of conferring favours, but invested with the recollection of the benefits which a patriot statesman had conferred on his country. From the moment he crossed the Border, the roads and the streets of Scotland became a *Via Sacra*, along which the national benefactor was conducted in triumph to his capital (we had almost written, *Capitol*). The reception at Rome gave to her conquerors and deliverers, Scotland has given to the man who broke the yoke of oligarchical domination, and first gave to the people the reality of representative government. A burst of grateful feeling, that eagerness to do homage to a statesman who has been greatly good and manifested, not at the moment when his patriotic labours were achieved, not whilst men's minds are excited with the grandeur and novelty of the exertions, not whilst the minister retained any portion of the wonderfully attractive influence which power gives to men in place over the aspiring and the obsequious—but when (to use his own words) 'he had descended—he would not say, fallen—from power; when I of official life had ended; when the balance had been struck between promise and performance; when the part before his country for its judgment, and the future, as far as he was concerned, presented no occasion either for hope or fear;'—that manifestation of enthusiastic approbation, we say, at such a time and under such circumstances, was the highest public honour conferred on the retired Premier himself, as well as most creditable to the judgments and hearts of the people of Scotland. There is scarcely to be found in history a more remarkable instance of the reward often bestowed on a patient continuance in well-doing, on a steady adherence to patriotic principles through a life of discouragement than in the case of Earl Grey. To apply the beautiful and expressive language of Scripture, he 'sowed in tears'—so great was the gloom that hung over his early part of his course, but he has 'come again rejoicing, and bringing his sheaves with him.' During almost the whole of his political life, he fought the uphill fight of opposition; and it was only justly close that he unexpectedly gained the summit, over the partisans of abuse and corruption out of their trenches, and gained a triumph as brilliant as had been hardly won. In 1792, he sowed the seed of Parliamentary reform, and forty years elapsed before he gathered the fruit. He assisted Mr Wilberforce in the twenty years' struggle for the abolition of the slave trade: at the end of that period he was the minister who carried that great measure; and ten nearly twenty years more, he had the immortal honour of abolishing slavery itself. All his lifetime he contended in favour of reform, economy, and peace—at threescore years and ten he crowned that life by establishing those principles practically in the government of the country. Never was there a long public life more beautifully consistent: never did consistency receive a fuller recompense. There is a moral fitness, a poetic justice, in the events of Earl Grey's career, which constitute them a grand lesson to statesmen, patriots, to men of every rank and class. They are a splendid antithesis, such as fiction perhaps never equalled—gloom ending in brightness—defeat in victory—reproach in honour—the reign of abuse succeeded by the reign of reformation—a period when in Parliament, and People, were found in opposition to freedom, succeeded by a period in which all the reformers have joined to erect an imperishable bulwark for freedom."—*Leeds Mercury*.

LORD BROUGHAM.

AMONG the latest and certainly not among the least striking features in the political aspect of the day, is the sudden and thorough disfavour into which Lord Chancellor Brougham has fallen with certain parties who hitherto been his most staunch and efficient supporters. Where he before was accustomed to receive nothing but unqualified laudation, he is now experiencing as usual lifted abuse; and the warmest of his quondam partisans have all at once begun to assail him (to use the expression of Mr O'Connell) "with all the fervour of converted renegades." The ostensible reason for this sudden change of tone, is the part taken by the Chancellor in the House of Peers on various measures towards the close of the session, in some of which he conceived him to have departed from his usual principles, and in others to have deceived or abused his colleagues. Amongst these measures were the *Wages bill*, which Lord Brougham is alleged to have taken of Lord Durham's management, and to have yielded rejection in compliment to some of the Tory peers the "poor laws amendment bill," in supporting which he conceived him to have acted most unjustly; the "poor law" bill, and "coroners" bill, wherein his lordship in their opinion acted inconsistently with all his professed principles; and various other articles of impeachment against his legislative conduct, which were no room here either to enumerate or canvass the justice of. The Times newspaper was the first to lead the attack against his lordship; but there were other journals of perhaps equal talent, and professing an entire impartiality of party (among which were the *Spectator* and *Examiner*), which expressed their condemnation of his lordship's Parliamentary conduct with fully as much earnestness, if not with equal vehemence. The accusations in the Times are not confined simply to his lordship's legislative backslidings—they extend to his whole political character; some of them are too vaguely expressed to be generally understood, and would lead to the inference

referred to private transactions betwixt the paper and Lord Brougham, in which he has treated it as a libel and ingratitude." Others, however, are as spoken out as charges of so grave a nature ought Lord Brougham is openly accused by the Times of being, by his treacherous intrigues, caused the removal of Earl Grey from the ministry, of having (as it is put) "politically slain his chief;" and although the positive evidence of his guilt is led, it continues to the charge with a pertinacity and confidence would lead to the belief that it could establish its truth if it pleased. There is also another remarkable instance, that the Chronicle, Globe, Courier, and journals in his lordship's interest, while noticing the attacks of the Times, have attempted no refutation, but confined themselves merely to retaliating the tergiversating character of that journal. Lord Brougham is also accused by the Times of affecting an alliance with the King which he does not really possess, and of announcing his ostentatious iteration respecting the confidence with which he is honoured at court, as a claptrap to propagate an exaggerated idea of his importance.

In the meantime, the lively Chancellor, as if to set at defiance these attempts to shake his popularity, has been making a tour through the provinces; and certainly his reception everywhere has been such as may well prove a little consolatory amid the storm of invective with which he has been pursued. Wherever he has gone, especially in the northern quarter of the kingdom, he has been greeted with all the homage and acclamations which his high station, and even his extraordinary talents, could have demanded. In almost every burgh through which he passed, he has been made a freeman, and regresses, and the public bodies have turned out to welcome him with banners and music; and scarcely a village whose inhabitants knew of his approach, but rendered him all the honours it could pay. We must except Glasgow, however, where there was not the slightest demonstration on his arrival. The Glasgow Chronicle called at one of the booksellers' shops there, and asked for Tait's Magazine; but the bookseller happening to have a number at the time, presented a few of the other Magazines. His lordship said, "Oh, these are not mine," and laid them aside. The bookseller was at first little surprised, but immediately inquired if he had the honour of being in the presence of the Lord Chancellor. His lordship rejoined that he was, if he considered it an honour. His lordship purchased a number of the Church of Scotland Magazine, and some trifling articles, and left the shop. A considerable number of people turned out to see the Chancellor; but there was no public demonstration. The magistrates did not even greet him with the freedom of the burgh. The Lord Chancellor was likewise unnoticed at Glasgow, through which he passed on his way to Taymouth, the seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane; and we find only one trace of him during his route thither, and this was his being recognised in the kitchen of a little inn near Balloch, anxiously attending the cooking of a mess of eggs and bacon. After abiding a few days at Taymouth, he proceeded on his way towards Inverness, where he arrived on Sept. 3, having travelled on his way Inverness, the shooting-quarters of the late Hon. Edward Ellice, and the Doune of Roxburgh, in the same district, the summer residence of Grace the Duchess of Bedford. About half-past four o'clock, Sept. 3, his lordship's carriage came to a stand at Millburn, in the vicinity of the town. The magistrates, a large number of the inhabitants, and the tradesmen, incorporated, with their banners displayed, were waiting to receive him. He was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering, which was continued during the progress of the procession to the Caledonian Hotel, where his lordship alighted. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Spalding, and his private secretary Mr Edmonds. Here the freedom of the town and the highest tickets were presented to him, after which his lordship addressed the assembly at considerable length. Some of his lordship's expressions here, as also at the places he visited, have given rise to much animadversion; we shall extract a few of the more noted passages. He said he was conscious the reception he had met with was not owing to any personal merit of his, but chiefly to the circumstance of his having had the honour of serving a prince from whom, for four years, he had experienced only "one continued series of gracious condescension, confidence, and favour. To find at he lived in the hearts of his loyal subjects in the ancient and important capital of the Highlands, as it had ordered him (Lord Brougham) only pure and unmixed affection, would, he was confident, be so received by his Majesty, when he (Lord B.) told him, as he would do that night's post (cheers), of the gratifying circumstance." His lordship then alluded to the acts of the Whig administration, and the various parties they had to contend with. "One set," said his lordship, "from our prejudices, are against all improvements, because they are satisfied with things as they are, and believe they cannot be made better. I respect them, but differ from them. Another set think we never do anything. They open the trade to China, and you abolish slavery, and yet we were the work of one session, and yet we are doing nothing. My own opinion is, that we have done too much rather than too little, though it was necessary to do justice, and lay the foundation of future improvement. Less was necessarily done last session than the former, because, if you open the trade to China, you do not want to open it the next. (A laugh.) I set the slaves free in 1833, there are no slaves to be set free in 1834. If you reform the Court of Chancery, the session of Parliament, the same task is not left to the succeeding session. If we have done little last session, we shall do less in the next."

His lordship afterwards proceeded to Dunrobin Castle, the seat of the Countess of Sutherland, passing through all on his road. On his entrance into Dingwall, he was met by a procession, headed by the provost, magistrates, clergyman, and the sheriff of Ross and Crom-

marty. An address with the freedom of the burgh was presented to his lordship, who, after acknowledging the honour, proceeded to Dunrobin Castle. While at Dunrobin, addresses from the northern burghs, including Wick, Dornock, Tain, and Cromarty, were presented to him. After leaving Dunrobin, on Tuesday the 9th, he passed through Forres, where the civic authorities, trades, &c. received him with due form, and presented him with an address. He then went to Elgin, where, in pursuance of an arrangement made with him while at Dunrobin, he was expected to spend some hours. So great, however, was his haste to proceed on his journey, that he had scarcely patience to wait while an address was read to him.—On Wednesday, Lord Brougham arrived at Aberdeen, accompanied by Mr Bannerman. The magistrates went out in procession to meet him, and escorted him to the town-hall, where the freedom of the city was presented, with an appropriate address from the Lord Provost. After leaving the town-hall, he proceeded to the court-house, to receive addresses from the Society of Advocates, and the Principal and Professors of King's College (who presented him with the diploma of Doctor of Laws); also, from the heads of Marischal College, the civil authorities of Kintore, and Old Aberdeen. In reply to the address from Marischal College, Lord Brougham especially referred to the establishment of the London University, which he claimed to have founded with the assistance of Thomas Campbell. In the evening, a dinner was given to Lord Brougham, in the County Rooms, attended by 360 gentlemen. After the usual preliminary toasts, Provost Blakie, the chairman, proposed the health of "the Lord Brougham and Vaux." This being enthusiastically received, elicited a long speech from Lord Brougham, consisting mainly of a justification of the measures of the Whig government, and of his own conduct. He referred pointedly to the charges lately made against him in the public prints of political tergiversation, and entered into a long explanation of his conduct on the "Warwick bill" case, in which he endeavoured to show that his judicial character interfered with his political prepossessions. "When I saw a bill," said his lordship, "come up from the Lower House, proposing to disfranchise a borough containing 1250 voters, because 19 of the voters had been guilty of receiving bribes—when I saw that bill, the Warwick disfranchisement bill, abandoned by those who had the management of it, by the noble lord who was the steady friend of that bill—I mean my Lord Radnor—who declared his opinion that it was impossible for the bill to pass, and accordingly voted for throwing it out, I was satisfied that the bill could not be persevered in. I beg to state that I sat on the Warwick bill as a judge; I presided in a judicial capacity, to decide according to my conscience. That decision, it has been said, was against all my prejudices, and that I was running against myself, and against my own views. This might be true; and it was also true that my private and political friends were also in favour of it; and the object of the bill was one which I approved—I mean the disfranchisement of persons and boroughs found guilty of bribery. I decided, therefore, in opposition to my prejudices and inclinations, in favour of a political adversary." (The Spectator, in commenting on this definition by Lord Brougham of the "Warwick bill," alleges that its object was not to disfranchise but to extend the borough of Warwick, by including the adjoining parish of Leamington Priors.) Upon Earl Grey's health being drunk, Lord Brougham said, "You will no doubt all be aware of the stupid and absurd attacks, which, in connection with that minister's resignation, have been showered upon me. But (said he, in an impassioned manner) a day of retribution is at hand—it approaches. I have allowed certain persons to go on; they have gone on; the net is enclosed around them, and they shall soon be held up to ridicule and scorn—ay, and to punishment. (Great cheers.) The falsehood of these attacks all shall be made to believe in a very short time, except perhaps one or two contemptible individuals. But although they may not be made to believe, they may be made to feel, and their conduct held up to the view of a discerning country."

Lord Brougham proceeded next to Brechin Castle, the seat of Lord Panmure; having received several addresses on his road. While at Brechin, he attended a numerous meeting held in the church. A platform was erected before the pulpit, where the freedom of both Brechin and Arbroath was presented to him, with an address approving of his public conduct, which drew forth a reply very similar to his speech at Inverness. In the evening, Lord Panmure entertained a large party at dinner; the Earl of Camperdown and Lord Advocate Murray being among the guests.

The next place of importance which the Chancellor visited, was Dundee, which he reached on Friday the 11th. Preparations had been made to give him a public reception. The Town Council voted him the freedom of the burgh, and the Guildry of their incorporation. The provost, magistrates, and dean of guild, accompanied by Lord Camperdown, met the Chancellor on the eastern boundary of the royalty, and escorted him first to the town-hall, and then to the Steeple church in Dundee, where the addresses were read, and the ceremonial of presenting him with the freedom of the burgh and the guild gone through. The nine trades also presented an address to his lordship through the convener. Lord Brougham then addressed the assembly in a long speech, in the course of which he expressed his decided opinion of the impracticability of a republican form of government in the country; which drew forth partial hissing from the auditory. He concluded with paying a high compliment to Sir Henry Parnell. The meeting then broke up; and Lord Brougham had scarcely made his bow, when, says the Dundee Advertiser, he flew like an arrow to the door, and down Union Street to the steam-boat, before one-third of the assembly had left the church. He arrived on Saturday at Edinburgh, and in the afternoon, as we have stated in our account of the proceedings of the British Association, attended a meeting of that learned society then sitting.

Aug. 19. A number of the friends and admirers of Mr Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, dined together in Cameron's Inn, Peebles. Professor Wilson in the chair, supported by the Ettrick Shepherd, Sir John Hay of Haystoun, the Rev. Alexander Stewart of Douglas, the Rev. Hamilton Paul of Broughton, &c. The croupiers chairs were filled by William Aitchison, Esq. of Minzion, Lawrence Anderson, Esq. of Castlehill, and John McDiarmid, Esq. editor of the Dumfries Courier.

—25. A meeting held at Glasgow, at which it was resolved to invite the Earl of Durham to a public dinner.

—26. Within a few days the following vessels have cleared out from this port for North America:—Earl of Dalhousie, with fourteen passengers for Quebec and Montreal; Canada, with forty-seven ditto; Cherokee, with twenty-three ditto; Jean Hastie, with ten ditto, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Greenock Intelligencer.

—30. Between three and four o'clock, a fire took place at Lochrin distillery. By the time the engines reached the scene of action, the roof of the millhouse had fallen in, and the flames had taken full possession of a large granary of three stories on the south, and had also got to one of the floors of a granary on the north. Both granaries were filled with grain and malt. The amount of damage done is the destruction of the millhouse and granary on the south, with all the grain it contained, the partial damage of one of the floors of the north granary, in which the flames were happily extinguished, and one of the kilns. We understand the proprietors are insured to a greater amount than will cover their loss, which is said to be about L.10,000. The fire is understood to have been caused from the friction of the millstones.

Government have decided not to fill up the chair of Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh.

Subscriptions in aid of the fund for erecting a monument to the memory of Scott in Edinburgh have been received from Calcutta, amounting to L.493, 0s. 8d., and L.134, 18s. 2d. has been sent from Bombay for the same purpose.

Since Earl Grey's dinner on Sept. 15, L.170 has been collected for various charities in Edinburgh, by exhibiting the Pavilion to the public at 6d. a-head. It is calculated that 30,000 individuals (including the children and inmates of different public institutions gratis) have visited it. It was closed on the evening of the 20th, and has since been taken down.

Cholera.—Cholera has again appeared in the west of Scotland. At Beith, in Ayrshire, it appeared on Sept. 5; since which time there have been 69 cases, 28 of which have proved fatal. On Sept. 18, it appeared at Springburn, a small village about three miles north from Glasgow; and up to the 21st, 13 deaths were reported, and 6 cases under treatment. Glasgow itself is quite free from it at present. It has also broken out with great virulence in the populous manufacturing villages of Duntocher and Glenhead, in Dumbartonshire.

Newspaper Reporting.—On the late occasion of the dinner to Earl Grey in Edinburgh, the Times London newspaper furnished an instance of the expedition of modern reporting, which, we believe, without parallel: a report of the proceedings in Edinburgh, on the evening of Monday the 15th, having appeared in the Times in London on the morning of Wednesday the 17th. The reporters for that paper, to the number of three or four, worked by subdivision, remained in the Pavilion till nearly 12 p.m., then got into post chaises, travelled by express, and with lights and desks inside, extended their notes as they passed along at the rapid rate of thirteen and a third miles per hour. They spent in all thirty hours upon the journey, thus proving that the mail, if disencumbered of passengers, might convey intelligence from London to Edinburgh in a much shorter space of time than at present.

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

Robert Allan and Son, bankers, Edinburgh—Thomas Harvey, junior, merchant, Glasgow—John and James Johnston, tanners, Perth—William Thomson, writer in Kinross, banker, printer, and publisher—Matthew Langlands, merchant, Glasgow—Alexander M'Millan, farmer, cattle-dealer, and grazier, Parklee, parish of Carmunnock, Lanarkshire—Duncan Cameron, porter, grocer, and spirit-dealer, Torrance of Campsie, Stirlingshire—John Hart, merchant, Glasgow—Michael Gillilan, writer, insurance broker, and merchant or distiller in Glasgow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATERNAL SOLICITUDE.

The late Sir David Baird was one of the officers who survived the defeat of Colonel Baillie's detachment by Hyder Ali, and afterwards suffered a severe imprisonment of nearly four years in the dungeons of Seringapatam. When the news of the disaster reached his family, and it was mentioned that he was among the unfortunate captives who were chained in pairs by the tyrant, his mother, recollecting the mercurial character of her talented son, remarked, in a tone of real concern, "Lord pity him that's chained to our Davie!"

CURIOUS TRADITION.

In the New Statistical Account of Scotland, which has reached its third number, the minister of Bronghton in Peeblesshire gives the following curious traditional account of the acquisition of a small property in that quarter, which goes by the name of the Duke-pool:—"As one of the Scottish kings (perhaps James IV.), who occasionally, during the hunting season, spent a few days at Polmood or Badlieu, was returning from one of those rambles which he frequently undertook in disguise, he passed the castle of Drummelzier, the seat of Sir James Tweedie, who was in the habit of exacting homage, and levying tribute, from all passengers. The king came up to an old man, a cobbler, named Bartram, tending his cow, and amusing himself with a tune on the bagpipe. The monarch accepted an invitation to the cottage of his new acquaintance, where he was hospitably, but with homely fare, entertained by the cobbler and his wife. In the morning the king disclosed to his host who he was, and made him a grant of certain lands in view of his house, to the extent of fourteen acres, with the pool in the centre, to be called Drone instead of Duck-pool, in memory of the tunes played on the bagpipe the evening before, and as much more ground at the foot of the Holms water as would keep a mare and a foal, with a brood sow and nine pigs, and a free passage for them to and from his house; and they were to be driven at no harder rate than a woman could walk knitting a stocking, or spinning on a rock or distaff. Bartram was also to have five souns of sheep on Holms common. After the king, accompanied by the cobbler, who had offered to be his guide, passed the castle-gate without yielding the accustomed homage, they were immediately pursued and arrested by Sir James Tweedie and his armed followers. Thereupon the king, taking a small bugle-horn from his side, and sounding it, in the course of a few minutes four-

and twenty belted knights came from Badlieu to his assistance. The haughty feudal chief, having now discovered the dignity of his prisoner, fell on his knees, and implored the clemency of his sovereign, who forgave him for the present, but upbraided him with his tyranny and exactions, and commanded him against a certain day to attend his pleasure at the palace of Holyrood. The pool in the Tweed where the king was arrested is to this day known by the name of the Drone pool. It is near the march betwixt Badlieu and Glenbreck. The king charged Bartram to appear in his holiday array at Holyrood on the day appointed for Sir James Tweedie's trial, which he did, and was honoured with taking precedence of all the nobles on their entrance into the royal presence. Tweedie was tried for his offences, strip of the greater part of his possessions and titles, and was the last descendant of the Frazers of Oliver that enjoyed the honour of knighthood. Lawrence Tweedie, Esq. of Oliver, is said to be the only surviving representative of that family. The property of Bartram, now called Dukepool, has dwindled down to its present dimensions (about an acre), as is alleged, by the encroachments of the neighbouring proprietors. It is now the property of Mr Seaton, son-in-law to Mr John Bartram."

READING MEN OF MANUFACTURING TOWNS.

I can add my attestation to that of Mr Coleridge himself, when describing an evening spent amongst the enlightened tradesmen of Birmingham, that nowhere is more unaffected good sense exhibited, and particularly nowhere more elasticity and freshness of mind, than in the conversation of the reading men in manufacturing towns. In Kendal, especially, in Bridgewater, and in Manchester, I have witnessed more interesting conversations, as much information, and more natural eloquence in conveying it, than usual in literary cities, or in places professedly learned. One reason for this is, that in trading towns the time is more happily distributed; the day given to business and active duties—the evening to relaxation; on which account, books, conversation, and literary leisure, are more cordially enjoyed. The same satiation never can take place, which too frequently deadens the genial enjoyment of those who have a surfeit of books and a monotony of leisure. Another reason is, that more simplicity of manner may be expected, and more natural picturesqueness of conversation, more open expression of character, in places where people have no previous name to support. Men in trading towns are not afraid to open their lips for fear they should disappoint your expectations, nor do they strain for showy sentiments, that they may meet them. But elsewhere, many are the men who stand in awe of their own reputation: not a word which is unstudied, not a movement in the spirit of natural freedom, dare they give way to; because it might happen, that on review something would be seen to retract or to qualify—something not properly planned and chiselled, to build into the general architecture of an artificial reputation. —*Tail's Magazine.*

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

Vast as is this country, extending from 40° latitude almost to the extreme arctic region, it exhibits, over the greater portion of its surface, a vegetation very similar to what has already been described in treating of other European countries. The western portion is eminently analogous to Germany and the north of France; its northern parts resemble what we have described under the heads of Sweden, Denmark, and Lapland. On the east, the great chain of the Ural mountains forms a strong line of demarcation, separating the northern European from the northern Asiatic botany; and over this vast surface winter reigns with excessive rigour; while the short summer, characterised by an almost tropical heat, induces a most rapid growth in the vegetable productions, and as rapid a decay in autumn. It is in the southern and south-eastern provinces of the empire that we are to look for the chief peculiarities; where the widely-extended and celebrated *steppes* are bounded from Asia Minor by those great inland seas, the Caspian and the Black Sea, or by the inaccessible heights of the Caucasian and Circassian Alps. This country has been well investigated by the celebrated Pallas; but before mentioning some of the more important productions of Russia, in general, as of the districts nearer the capital, we shall give a short sketch of those of the Crimea, a peninsula of the Black Sea, which, from its geographical situation, climate, and soil, is the only region in the empire where all the productions of Italy and Greece might be introduced and multiplied, and where, indeed, many of them are indigenous; nor is any thing wanting to effect so desirable a state of things, save an industrious and well-governed population. No country, again, can be better suited to the vine, silkworm, sesame, olive, cotton, madder, bastard saffron, and other dyeing plants, which have hitherto been imported from the Baltic, the Caspian, and the opposite shores of the Black Sea, at a heavy expense. Even the indigenous produce of the country is most wantonly destroyed. The finest trees with which nature has clothed the mountains fall before the axe in order to make miserable carriages, though only a small part be employed in their construction. For the masts, the strongest elms and ash trees are cut down, of which the solid root only is used; the most beautiful young oaks and beeches are felled for spokes, axles, and even

for fuel, and the full-grown trees for felling; yet when the wheels, constructed at such an enormous waste of timber, are brought to market, they frequently drop to pieces within a month after they have been purchased. Every winter the Tartars burn, for their convenience, the fences of their fields and gardens; to replace which, the young shoots and coppices are unmercifully cut in spring; while the windfalls, and the woods needlessly felled, lie rotting in the forests. This waste of young timber, the sale of which affords the chief maintenance of the people, together with the numerous herds of goats, destroy all the young forests; so that large tracts of land, formerly clothed with lofty trees, are now overgrown with worthless bushes and underwood. The beauty of the spring season, which continues from March till the end of May, is well described by Pallas. At that time, not only are the senses gratified with the sweetest perfumes, wafted from the gardens and woods along the banks of the rivers, the last of which exhibit an infinite variety of wild-fruit trees, white and red roses, lantana, wild vines, vitalba, and jasmynes intermingled, but likewise each hill and declivity, around the champagne country, is alternately diversified with the lovely colours of the flowers that every where clothe the earth; and sometimes one, sometimes another, species prevailing on different hills, according to their situation, aspect, or soil, vary and enrich the scene. Thus, at a distance, whole sides of mountains and extensive tracts, covered with red and blue, purple or yellow tints, relieved by a background of shaded greensward, delight the eye with the most fascinating prospects. The fragrance arising from this profusion of flowers, especially March violets, and the blossoms of trees, together with the grateful odours of the aromatic herbs, embalm the surrounding atmosphere. —*Murray's Encyclopædia of Geography.*

Postscript.

After some stormy debates, the Spanish Procuradores adopted, on the 16th September, the report of the committee on the Cortes bonds, and on the 17th agreed to acknowledge two-fifths of the Spanish debt. It is supposed that the debate will end in the recognition of the Cortes debt in full; but the minister Torreno points out that this will be an empty ceremony, in as far as there are no funds from which to make good the recognition.

The negroes in Demerara desisted from labour on the 31st of July, and for several days thereafter manifested a spirit of insubordination, which the authorities found it necessary to check by the most vigorous measures. Several of the ringleaders were seized, and ten of them subjected to punishment. By the last accounts, great alarm prevailed in the colony.

A meeting of the Protestants of the county of Cavan was held on Sept. 22, about a thousand persons being present according to one party account, and thirteen thousand according to another: W. Rathborne, Esq., high sheriff of the county, in the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. J. C. Martin, the Rev. Marcus Beresford, and other persons, and resolutions were passed, condemning in the strongest language the ministerial policy regarding the Irish church.

City, 4 o'clock, Sept. 26.—Consols for Account, 90½

PRICES OF SCOTTISH STOCKS—SEPTEMBER 29, 1834.

	No. of Shares.	1000	500	250	100	50	25	10	5	2	1	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/16	1/32	1/64	1/128	1/256	1/512	1/1024	1/2048	1/4096	1/8192	1/16384	1/32768	1/65536	1/131072	1/262144	1/524288	1/1048576	1/2097152	1/4194304	1/8388608	1/16777216	1/33554432	1/67108864	1/134217728	1/268435456	1/536870912	1/1073741824	1/2147483648	1/4294967296	1/8589934592	1/17179869184	1/34359738368	1/68719476736	1/137438953472	1/274877906944	1/549755813888	1/1099511627776	1/2199023255552	1/4398046511104	1/8796093022208	1/17592186044416	1/35184372088832	1/70368744177664	1/140737488355328	1/281474976710656	1/562949953421312	1/1125899906842624	1/2251799813685248	1/4503599627370496	1/9007199254740992	1/18014398509481984	1/36028797018963968	1/72057594037927936	1/144115188075855872	1/288230376151711744	1/576460752303423488	1/1152921504606846976	1/2305843009213693952	1/4611686018427387904	1/9223372036854775808	1/18446744073709551616	1/36893488147419103232	1/73786976294838206464	1/147573952589676412928	1/295147905179352825856	1/590295810358705651712	1/1180591620717411303424	1/2361183241434822606848	1/4722366482869645213696	1/9444732965739290427392	1/18889465931478580854784	1/37778931862957161709568	1/75557863725914323419136	1/151115727451828646838272	1/302231454903657293676544	1/604462909807314587353088	1/1208925819614629174706176	1/2417851639229258349412352	1/4835703278458516698824704	1/9671406556917033397649408	1/19342813113834066795298816	1/38685626227668133590597632	1/77371252455336267181195264	1/154742504910672534362390528	1/309485009821345068724781056	1/618970019642690137449562112	1/1237940039285380274899124224	1/2475880078570760549798248448	1/4951760157141521099596496896	1/9903520314283042199192993792	1/19807040628566084398385987584	1/39614081257132168796771975168	1/79228162514264337593543950336	1/158456325028528675187087900672	1/316912650057057350374175801344	1/633825300114114700748351602688	1/1267650600228229401496703205376	1/2535301200456458802993406410752	1/5070602400912917605986812821504	1/10141204801825835211973625643008	1/20282409603651670423947251286016	1/40564819207303340847894502572032	1/81129638414606681695789005144064	1/162259276829213363391578010288128	1/324518553658426726783156020576256	1/649037107316853453566312041152512	1/1298074214633706907132624082305024	1/2596148429267413814265248164610048	1/5192296858534827628530496329220096	1/10384593717069655257060992658440192	1/20769187434139310514121985316880384	1/41538374868278621028243970633760768	1/83076749736557242056487941267521536	1/166153499473114484112975882535043072	1/332306998946228968225951765070086144	1/664613997892457936451903530140172288	1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576	1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152	1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304	1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608	1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216	1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432	1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864	1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728	1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456	1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912	1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824	1/272225893536750770770699685945414569152	1/544451787073501541541399371890829138304	1/1088903574147003083082798743781658276608	1/2177807148294006166165597487563316553216	1/4355614296588012332331194975126633106432	1/8711228593176024664662389950253266212864	1/1742245718635204932932477990050652425528	1/3484491437270409865864955980101304851056	1/6968982874540819731729911960202609702112	1/13937965749081639463459823200405219404224	1/27875931498163278926919646400810438808448	1/55751862996326557853839292801620877616896	1/111503725992653115707678585603241755233792	1/223007451985306231415357171206483510466784	1/446014903970612462830714342412967020933568	1/892029807941224925661428684825934041867136	1/1784059615882449851322857369651868083734272	1/3568119231764899702645714739303736167468544	1/7136238463529799405291429478607472334937088	1/14272476927059598810582858957214944669874176	1/28544953854119197621165717914429889339748352	1/5708990770823839524233143582885977867949664	1/11417981541647679048466287165771955735899328	1/22835963083295358096932574331543911471798656	1/45671926166590716193865148663087822943997312	1/91343852333181432387730297326175645887994624	1/182687704666362864775460594652351291775989248	1/365375409332725729550921189304702583551978496	1/73075081866545145910184237860940516710395776	1/146150163733090291820368475721881033420791552	1/29230032746618058364073695144376206684158304	1/58460065493236116728147390288752413368316608	1/116920130986472233456294780577504826736633216	1/233840261972944466912589561155009653473266432	1/467680523945888933825179122310019306946532864	1/935361047891777867650358244620038613893065728	1/187072209578355573530071648924007722778613152	1/374144419156711147060143297848015445557226304	1/748288838313422294120286595696030891114452608	1/1496577676626844588240573191392061782228905216	1/2993155353253689176481146382784123564457810432	1/5986310706507378352962292765568247128915620864	1/11972621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HISTORICAL CHAMBERS'S NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS, EDITORS OF "CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL,"
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No. 25.

NOVEMBER, 1834.

PRICE THREE HALFPENCE.

NEW AGENT IN REFORMATION.

It seems to be generally acknowledged, that, saving for the old historical associations connected with the Houses of Parliament, their destruction by fire is a matter of national congratulation. In their constitution they were decidedly unhealthy. Respecting the House of Commons, at least, a tolerably exact calculation might have been made of the number of the best gentlemen who annually lost their lives by riding nightly, from dusk till past midnight, amidst the crazy and indispensible azote which gathered within the walls. There was no possibility of improving the houses; nor was there much chance of new and better ones being built. Economy, as well as several other virtues, has become very much a matter of cant among public men now-a-days; and it might have been long before a sufficient number of legislators would sufficiently bold to break through the prevailing mesh of hypocrisy. While things stood thus—annual deaths on the one hand, and fear of constituents and fondness for associations on the other—the King broke in and settled the dilemma. In one night he consumed both houses, historical associations and all; and immediately every body felt relieved from a distressing difficulty. The Fire-King is acknowledged to be a reformer of the first rank, and fully entitled to the homage paid to him in the East. His former services in destroying the narrow streets of London, which otherwise might have been a receptacle of the plague to this very day, are need to mind; and many one, no doubt, wishes that he could be made to act a little more frequently in the same beneficial manner, and in things moral as well as things physical.

The principal obstacle to all reforms is the vested interest of antiquity in the thing that already exists. It is a matter in which a considerable number of people have a concern, some are sure to condemn it, they perhaps because it is old, while others see all kinds of merit in it, merely because others condemn it. A dispute arises upon the point, and, in the excitement of party spirit, its real merits are soon lost sight of. In nine cases out of ten, the thing might have been originally as the innovators wished, and the opponents would have been quite content. It is change—that dreadful thing to some—which generally forms the real point at issue. It is the choice which perplexes men; and we are clearly of opinion that there are many occasions in which it would be a privilege for all parties that such a privilege were not withheld. The deprivation might sometimes be unfavourable to popular interests, but it would sometimes be favourable also. If, for instance, it could be decreed that the mysterious and supernatural dictatorship, that the privilege of the House of Lords to vote by proxy should be taken away, and yet no one in the house or out of it should be aware of the event, or recollect that such a right had ever existed, can there be any doubt that our prospects of domestic peace would be greatly improved for it? Could the same unseen Power direct the lower orders in the United States of those political rights by the abuse of which they seem to be perpetually injuring the cause of freedom all over the world? Would it not be a blessing both to their fellow-countrymen and others? These changes should undoubtedly be made, and some others besides, of not less importance; but it is hardly possible to see any means by which they may be brought about. The world in this manner wags on under many grievous evils, which properly ought not to be among the miseries of the human race—like the unfortunate mice, previous to their happy time when they were enabled to put a bell on their fell and feline enemy.

Another chief obstacle to reformation is a kind of *vis inertia* which operates upon men—a power of sitting still, and putting up with things. In this manner, we often endure inconveniences in private life, with a feeling of indolent submission, despairing of ever curing them by our individual efforts, and seeing no likelihood of their being remedied otherwise. The amount of error seems so great, that we have no heart to make an effort at its correction. We consent rather to put up with the current misery, grievous as it is, than encounter the larger, though comparatively temporary distress, which would attend the business of its permanent abolition. We rather submit to the chronic agony of the toothache, than, by the fierce momentary anguish of extraction, put an end to the mischief at once. How blessed would we be, in such cases, if it were given us not to choose—if we were *compelled* to exert ourselves vigorously for the remedy of our troubles, or *obliged*, by some irresistible law of nature, to encounter the pang of cure! A country squire in one of the late Parliaments used to talk of *rousing* the people, and what they might be expected to do if they were once *roused*. The difficulty is to *rouse* them. They are all so much occupied with the greater objects of life, that it is hardly possible to concentrate their attention upon any of its abstract and less imminently pressing evils. There is among them a far greater disposition, voluntary and involuntary, to endure gangrenes both in their own bodies and souls, and in the body politic, than some people would perhaps allow. Indeed, the ass is not more patient of blows, or the horse of established raws, or the polypus of processes of reduction, than the commonwealth is tolerant of evils, general and particular.

A new agent is evidently wanted in social science—something analogous to the fire which has done such worthy service in rooting out the insalubrious houses of Parliament—something which, "without the appearance of any stir," as the gunpowder conspirator wrote to Lord Montague, would give "a terrible blow" to things erroneous, and yet "no one would see who hurt them"—something of which it might be said, that "the danger would be over as soon as you have burnt this letter." If those reforms, which, done or undone, seem alike the sources of dispeace, could be effected in this quiet irresistible way, without any opportunity of a worry being allowed about the matter, or any one knowing that they were going on till the whole were effected—if, in short, we could be reformed against our will, and in a manner that would leave it to no one to blame another, how happy might we think ourselves—how splendid the effect upon the three per cents! Our good old constitution might then be fairly said to have taken out a new lease of life. The lords themselves would become popular, which every body wishes they would allow themselves to be. Whole clouds of party sophistications might be spared to the eyes of mankind. No more three weeks' wrangles in the newspapers about curricles without lynch-pins, and steam-boats stopping short in the middle of their voyages, from a fear of going too fast. The very saving in printers' ink would be a consideration—the saving in the characters of versatile statesmen a still greater one. Truth and reason would once more resume their reign, and frightened propriety come back to her station. The business of the nation, being confined to a few transactions of unquestionable necessity, would be settled in about a month, instead of six or seven, as at present, and thus several thousand columns of printed palaver would be dispensed with. The subject is clearly one of first-rate importance, and we hope it will be taken into consideration at

the next meeting of the British Association, which, very appropriately for such a subject, is to be held in Dublin.

Foreign History.

SPAIN.

THE discussions most generally interesting in the Spanish legislature at present—we mean in reference to the recognition and liquidation of the Spanish debt—still continue; but there has been so much chopping and changing of views and propositions since their commencement, that it is impossible to calculate how they may terminate. On September 25, Toreno, the finance minister, succeeded in carrying the first article of his project for paying off the debt, which recognises "all the debts contracted by the government at various periods, and particularly the loans anterior as well as posterior to the year 1823." In the teeth of this decision, however, the Procuradores, on Sept. 27, annulled the loan negotiated with the firm of Guebhard in Paris previous to the French invasion, by a considerable majority. The report of the committee was then sent back to be remodelled; and a majority of seven to two agreed to recommend the recognition of the whole of the debt, excepting the Guebhard loan, and that the interest on the Cortes loans should be capitalised and divided into forty portions or series, one of which should be annually drawn, and, we presume, added to the recognised debt, bearing interest. The minority of the committee, consisting of Senor Flores Estrada and the Marquis of Montevirgen, reported in favour of dividing the debt into active and passive, in the proportion of two-thirds active and one-third passive. This latter project was opposed by the minister, who very decidedly advocated the views of the majority of the committee, and expressly abandoned his own plan. On a division, however, the report of the majority was rejected, by 57 votes to 41; and subsequently the project of the minority was adopted. According to all accounts, however, it signifies very little what *resolutions* may be ultimately adopted respecting the debt, as there seems little chance of any part of it being paid very soon. No capitalist can be found to negotiate the loan of *four millions* sterling, authorised by the chambers, notwithstanding the usurious terms offered—being not less than L.100 five per cent. stock for L.60 cash. But this is little to be wondered at, considering the state of the finances. By an abstract of a budget prepared by Toreno, it appears by the most favourable—and as is even supposed falsely concocted—estimate of the finances, that the deficiency of receipts under the expenditure must necessarily be L.637,158.

We mentioned in our last that the Proceres (or peers) had adopted a resolution to the effect of excluding Don Carlos and all his line *in perpetuum* from their right of succession to the Spanish throne. The Procuradores (or deputies) unanimously confirmed this somewhat perilous decision, October 8, although one of the members exposed its uselessness, by representing how easy it would be for Carlos to have it repealed, should he ever succeed to the dominion; and according to the latest accounts, this does not seem quite so impossible as at the date of our last summary. It is said that the Carlists under Zumalacarraguy have taken Bilbao by surprise, and with scarcely any loss or even resistance. The possession of this seaport will greatly facilitate the obtaining of arms and ammunition, the want of which has been one of the great causes of the speedy suppression of the Carlists in many provinces. L.4 has been the regular price for every sound musket; and it seems that Miguel

has been supplying money in behalf of his royal prototype in distress; at least it is said that a General Ramagosa, bearing the commission of Captain-General of Catalonia from Don Carlos, who sailed from Genoa about the middle of September, and landed on the coast of Catalonia, where he endeavoured, in concert with the curate and provost of Salma, to raise an insurrection, had obtained the necessary money and arms from Don Miguel. He was captured almost as soon as he landed, however, and shot with his two companions.

Rodil has been superseded in the command of the army by General Mina, and it was full time he was so, as his conduct appears to have been most wanton, blood-thirsty, and inhuman. Poor men have been massacred in cold blood, for no other reason than that the Carlists obtained supplies from them *by force*, and such like unjustifiable pretences. From others more wealthy again, he prefaced their murder by the exaction of heavy fines. It is said, indeed, that the barbarities of Rodil and his myrmidons were the means of exciting the whole provinces of Navarre, and driving thousands into the ranks of the Carlists who were little disposed for such a step.

Mina is at Cambo, being unable to assume the command in person from ill health; nor is it supposed that he will be sufficiently recovered to proceed to operations before winter sets in. In the meantime, Carlos has published a general amnesty to "political offenders," but it is not anticipated that this manœuvre will avail him much.

PORTUGAL.

WE noticed in our last number the assembling of the Portuguese Cortes on August 15, and re-election of Pedro as regent on the 25th. He was not destined, it seems, to enjoy his honours long, his health having declined so rapidly that he felt it necessary to resign office on September 18, and expired at the palace of Queluz on the afternoon of the 24th. Whatever may have been Pedro's conduct through life, he appears to have exhibited much firmness as well as Christian resignation at the approach of death, of which he was well aware. He lamented his own violence of temper, and the misconduct of his youth, which he attributed to the demoralising ignorance in which he was kept in his early years. He took an affectionate farewell of the army, having sent for an officer and private from each regiment to his bedside. He was quite sensible to the hour of his death, and appeared to have a clear apprehension of the state of public affairs. On the morning of the day on which he died, he appeared to recover very considerably, but soon sank again. He called the young queen to his bedside, and laid his solemn injunction on her to issue a decree setting at liberty all persons imprisoned for political and civil offences; this she solemnly promised to do. He expressed several times his sense of obligation to M. Mendizabal for his great services, and requested that his funeral honours should be those of commander of the forces, not of a royal personage. The body was buried at the convent of San Triente, in Lisbon, on the evening of September 27, much seeming affection and regret being testified by the crowds who were present. More than one thousand of the poorer classes attended with torches of their own accord. Pedro's heart, according to his own particular request, is to be sent to Oporto.

The prospect of Pedro's dissolution was the signal for the commencement of various party intrigues respecting the choice of a successor; one faction of the Cortes being for the Princess Isabella Maria, the young queen's aunt; another for the Duchess of Braganza, Don Pedro's wife; and a third for the Duke of Palmella. While these machinations were proceeding, Silva Carvalho proceeded to Queluz, obtained Pedro's letter of resignation, and his sanction to a proposal for declaring the young queen of full age. This dexterous manœuvre disconcerted the other intriguers so much, that they seem at once to have laid aside their own schemes, and unanimously coalesced with it. It was also unanimously adopted by the deputies, and by the peers by a majority of 20 to 6; and accordingly, on Sept. 20, Donna Maria went in state to the Cortes, and after taking the prescribed oaths, was installed queen. It is certainly not a little strange, that, only a very short time since, the leaders of the various Cortes factions were as unanimous respecting the total inability of Donna Maria to assume the reins of government, from her "extreme youth," as they are now agreed concerning the "complete development of her physical and moral qualities." Rumours of bribery are current. The queen's first act was to commission Palmella to form a new administration, which he accordingly did, and communicated the same to the Cortes, September 25, as follows:—Duke of Palmella, President of the Council, without a portefeuille; Bishop of Coimbra, Minister of the Interior; A. Baretto Ferraz, Minister of Justice; Silva Carvalho, Minister of Finance; Duke of Terceira, Minister of War; Count Villa Real, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Agostinho Jose Freire, Minister of Marine. Of these, the Bishop of Coimbra, Ferraz, Carvalho, Terceira, and Freire, belong to the extreme liberal party; Villa Real is very moderate in his politics, and Palmella rather uncertain; it is supposed that he yields reluctantly to the superior influence and popularity of Carvalho, who has the complete ascendancy in the new cabinet. Indeed it seems quite out of the question to attempt the government of the country without this minister's aid. The directors of

the bank of Lisbon, and M. Mendizabal, made a communication, to the effect that their accounts with the government must close if he left the finance department.

The young queen commenced her reign by shutting herself up for a week, and ordering the tribunals to be closed for the same period, in consequence of her imperial father's demise. There is to be six months' mourning, three months deep, and three months slight.

The Chambers were re-opened on October 3, and Saldanha, one of the defeated regency intriguers, proceeded to attack Palmella, upon some alleged breach of the charter in assuming the presidency; but the minister retorted to his opponent's discomfiture.

The proposed marriage between the Duke of Leuchtenberg and the young queen appears to be in a fair way of fulfilment, a messenger having been dispatched to Bavaria with the sword of Pedro, bequeathed to him by the latter, and an invitation to repair to Lisbon. This match seems to be exciting much contention among the European powers. Russia, Prussia, and Austria, are openly opposed to it; while Louis Philip is said to be anxiously but secretly intriguing for the preference of his son, the Duke of Nemours.

Highly prosperous accounts are given of the finance department. The last intelligence of Miguel represents his being at Rome on September 29, but that he had since left it, with the intention, as was supposed, of joining Don Carlos at Navarre.

FRANCE.

THE principal news from the French capital is the great excitement which prevails in the money market, in consequence of some alleged unfair dealing of ministers with the telegraphic intelligence from Madrid, respecting the decision of the deputies upon the Guebhard loan—(see article Spain). It is said that the information of its annulment was kept up until certain holders of the stock deriving from that loan had sold out. At all events, it is certain that several speculators had obtained and acted extensively on information received prior to the official announcement by government, and a fall of seven per cent. in the Guebhard stock was the consequence.

Louis Philip has been residing and entertaining company at Fontainebleau, but returned to Paris on the 14th, when his queen and two daughters set out on a visit to Brussels. It is asserted that the differences in the French cabinet are daily becoming more serious, and that Marshal Gerard has tendered his resignation, which, however, he withdrew on the earnest request of Louis Philip. The topic of dispute is still the amnesty, which Gerard, De Rigny, Guizot, Duchatel, and Jacob, the minister of marine, urge upon the king; while Persil, Thiers, and Louis Philip himself, are obstinate in opposing it. The government is apprehensive that republican principles are spreading in the army. It is certain that considerable efforts are made to circulate republican tracts and journals among the subalterns. At St Denis, the national guards had thrown down their arms, in consequence of a sentence of two months' suspension from the command of a battalion, passed on Count Leon, the illegitimate son of Napoleon.

The National has again been seized for the insertion of a letter from M. Carrel, its late editor, which has a tendency, it is alleged, to bring the government into hatred and contempt.

The fourteenth birthday of the Duke of Bordeaux has been kept by the Parisian royalists with considerable splendour, at private balls, fêtes, and banquets. At some of these, no ladies were admitted who did not wear white and green feathers, and all gentlemen wore white cockades.

WEST INDIES.

ADVICES of rather a favourable nature have been received from the islands of St Vincent, Grenada, Barbadoes, and Trinidad, to the middle of August. It appears that in St Kitt's martial law was proclaimed and kept in force from the 6th to the 18th of August, but from that date to the 26th, the period when the last accounts were dispatched, all was going on quietly.

The town of Santa Martha, on the Spanish main, has been destroyed by an earthquake.

SYRIA.

THE last accounts from the East represent the insurrection in the territories of Mehemet Ali as being by no means at an end. It is even stated that Ibrahim had been defeated, after a bloody conflict, and had thrown himself into St Jean d'Acre, whither his father was hastening to his assistance.

GREECE.

THE dominions of King Otho appear to be in a most troubled condition, owing, as is alleged by several authorities, to the intrigues of Russia, although there appears no satisfactory proof of this charge. The young king is said to be heartily tired of his crown, and to have expressed the utmost anxiety to be allowed to return to Munich.

UNITED STATES.

The brief articles of news admitted into this paper respecting the United States, are, like all the other articles of the same kind, made up from British journals. A gentleman from New York informs us that the latter in general give very imperfect and frequently erroneous accounts of the events which take place on the other side of the Atlantic, and he has favoured us with a few notes, corrective of what we have been induced by them to state, from time to time, in the present sheet.

February 1834, p. 122.—Two points in the President's message deserve especial notice. 1st, His charge against the United Bank for interfering in elections by using its funds for the purpose of bribing electors. This and all other charges made by him are entirely unfounded, although the various committees, or a majority of them, were devoted to him, and well disposed to find something wrong. The proceedings of the last committee appointed by the House of Representatives for that purpose will afford a good illustration of the temper of the enemies of the bank. The bank is in Philadelphia, where, of course, all the book vouchers are kept. When the committee arrived there, the members of the bank appropriated a room in the banking-house, and appointed one of their number to wait upon the committee to show the books, &c., and give all the information desired. But this did not suit the views of the committee; they insisted on having the books, &c. sent to the *tavern* where they put up, and unaccompanied by any director of the bank. Such a demand was very properly resisted. The committee returned to Washington, and reported that the bank refused to show its books to a committee appointed by Congress!

But what do you suppose was the means of corruption used by the bank?

I will tell you what was proved, and to which the directors pleaded guilty. About the year 1830, Albert Gallatin, who was secretary of the United States under John Quincy Adams, and who is acknowledged to be the ablest financier in the United States, published in the North American Review an article on American banking. It was generally esteemed a very able exposition; and the directors of the United States Bank finding this institution assailed by Jackson, and held up to public odium, at the *hardihood* to publish said article in pamphlet form for general circulation. They also published and circulated several specimens made by members of Congress in their places, among others at Mr George McDuffie of South Carolina. These I assure you were the only charges proved, and they were never denied. In spreading information among the people by corrupting them, they are indeed guilty. But admitting that they had been guilty of any or all of the charges, the course pursued against them is arbitrary and illegal. The greatest criminal is allowed to sit and call evidence in his own defence, and, if not proven guilty is in the eye of the law deemed innocent. But Jackson suspects the bank of guilt, and inflicts punishment on *suspicion*, by denying it of a privilege for which it paid one and a half million of dollars. The constitution pointed out the proper course, viz., to a *secretary* to bring the directors before the proper tribunal so glaringly arbitrary was this proceeding deemed by the treasury of the treasury. Mr Duane, who refused to sign the order for the removal of the deposits, although he was a devoted adherent of Jackson. But he soon received a hint that his services were no longer required. A plant tool was soon found in Rogh. Taney, the present secretary. The consequences have been as few, even more reckless if possible than Jackson, would have contemplated.

The second point to which I shall advert is the change one constitution, so that no President or Vice-President shall be eligible for more than one term. He showed his sincerity in this matter by using all the influence which his station put in his power to secure his re-election. Every man holding office under the government, however insignificant that office, was ruthily proscribed, if he dared to utter sentiments in opposition to the measures of Andrew Jackson. This course raised up a host of hungry expectants, who were perpetually on the watch to note and report any delinquency from the true faith. General Jackson dismissed more men from office during the first year of his term than all the Presidents before him. This will appear to be an immense number of power, when it is known that the President under his patronage, directly and indirectly, 40,000 men in cases of various kinds. To these add their families and dependents and others looking for offices, and the number is swelled to more than 100,000.

March, p. 135.—How does any clergyman or any body else know that there are 80,000, or even 8000, in the city of New York, no avow their disbelief in the Bible?

May, p. 147.—The statement that ninety-six banks have led in the last few months is very erroneous. The list is evidence of all that have failed since the erection of the present government. Some four or five banks stopped payment last spring, but they resumed business again, with the exception, I think, of two or three. It is the statement correct that the United States Bank first extended its discounts, and then contracted them, to embarrass the government. It did not contract to the amount of the deposits retained; and just before I left the country (July 15), the directors called to the resolution to extend their discounts ten millions. If any one were wanting of the confidence of the people in the soundness of the bank, it may be found in the fact, that when Jackson received the deposits the stock fell to 103 and 104; but by a New York paper which I saw at Glasgow, up to September 15, it is quoted at 110; thus showing that the bank is regaining the confidence of the public.

June, pp. 153, 154.—The simple act of removing the debts from one bank to others being followed by such consequences, will cease to excite surprise when the illegal manner in which it is done is taken into account. Nor is it a proof of the instability of the monied institutions. What bank in Great Britain would have come out of the contest unscathed, if so rudely and bitterly assailed by those in power?

Frightful accounts have been received of the consequences of repeated eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, which took place on the 27th, 28th, and 29th August. The sands of families were seen flying from their native haunts, old and young dragging through heavy masses of heated cinders. Fifteen hundred houses, palaces, and other buildings, and 2500 acres of cultivated land, have been destroyed by the fire. The eruption had been previously expected from the drying up of the fountains. The first explosion destroyed the great cone situated on the top of the mountain. The abundance of inflamed matter produced flashes which darted through the mountain's flanks. A new crater burst open at the top of the great cone, and inundated the plain with torrents of lava. The king and the ministers hastened to the seat of the catastrophe, to console the unfortunate victims. The village of St Felix, where they first took repose, had already been abandoned. The lava soon poured down upon this place, and in the course of an hour, houses, churches, and palaces, were all destroyed. Four villages, some detached houses, country villas, vines, beautiful groves and gardens, which a few instants before presented a magnificent spectacle, now resembled a sea of fire. On 10th September, nothing but stones and cinders were ejected, and every prospect existed of the eruption being so at a close. The palace of the Prince of Attayano and 300 acres of his land are utterly destroyed. The cinderell during an entire night over Naples; and if the lava had taken that direction, there would have been an end to that city. The great subject of alarm was the risk one ashes or lava setting fire to the powder magazine, the explosion of which would have produced most calamitous results. The habitations of 180 families have been swallowed up, and 800 individuals bereft of an asylum.

A letter from Italy, dated September, in the Edinburgh Correspondent of the 17th October, gives the following account of a dreadful storm which ravaged all the countries in the immediate vicinity of the Alps:—"It is quite customary and expected (says this writer) after a very hot summer, the streams and rivulets, swollen by the melting glaciers, should occasion considerable damage, but now, from the Gulf of Genoa to the Adriatic,"

along the chain of the Appenines and Alps, a total solution seems to have wished to transform the aspect of all those countries, and probably it has rarely been known that so many instances of far-spread desolation have occurred at the same time. The St Gotthard route suffered less, but the Bernardino so much the more. Several valleys are fearfully ravaged, and the beautiful spot Roveredo, above Bellinzona, scarcely exists except in name. The grand bridge across the *via Mala* and that part of the road is ruined. The old bathing-house of Andeeho and other dwellings were rinsed away. The village Campo Dolcino is buried beneath rocks, gravel, and sand. Isola is under water. The Serio and other rivers have driven the inhabitants of Bergamo to their feet. Padua is converted into a wilderness. The villages which fell there were generally one kilometre in weight, and some were found weighing from five to four kilogrammes (8 pounds). Simultaneously sulphurous vapours rose from the ground, so that the wretched inhabitants were beset on all sides. On the 15th August, a thunder-storm broke out at Rome, the like of which has not been within the memory of man. The air appeared filled with clouds of dust. The thermometer rose to 32 degrees Reaumur (104 F.), a strong wind blowing from the south. Many people grew sick, and several died suddenly. There are who insist on connecting these phenomena with the dreadful eruption of Vesuvius, which also took place on the same day."

A letter from Rome (says the *Quotidienne*) announces that the Pope has presented to Marshal Bismarck a country seat, with 600,000 francs, out of gratitude for the service done the church by the destruction of the piracy (Algers).

IRELAND.

MR COBBETT has been delivering lectures in Dublin elsewhere on political economy, especially on subjects more immediately concerning the welfare of Ireland. In Dublin he lectured three nights, but appears to have been very cautious in expressing his opinions on all subjects but the poor-laws, a proper system of which he advocated as the grand panacea for all the ills of Ireland—in this respect differing *totò cœlo* from Mr O'Connell. The hon. lecturer seems to have made a considerable sum by his prolusions, his receipts amounting to L.150, and expenses of house-room only L.20. Mr Cobbett having left Dublin, made an attempt to lecture in Kilkenny. About one hundred tickets were sold at a shilling each; but a crowd of ardent patriots flocked into the room, forgetting to leave their money at the door; and this caused so much squabbling, that Mr Cobbett would not appear. The unlucky ticket-holders clamoured for their money, which was not given back; and the police had at length to be sent to clear away all parties. Mr Cobbett then hastened to Waterford; but the mayor refused the use of the Town-hall, unless the receipts were sent to suitable institutions—a condition to which the hon. lecturer would not agree. We have not traced his farther progress, but, from lucubrations in his Register, it is evident that he has been scanning the condition of society with an observant eye. The contrast between the wretched state of the working classes in Ireland, and the comparatively luxurious condition of their brethren in England, is so homely and graphic, and unfortunately, we fear, so true, that we are induced to transfer a portion of one of his lectures from Dublin (to John Marshall, a labourer on Mr Cobbett's farm at Surrey) to our limited pages:—"I have this morning seen more than one thousand of working persons, men and women, boys and girls, all in rags, and all the clothes upon the bodies of all of whom were worth so much as the smockfrock you go to work in, and you have a wife and eight children, seven of whom are too young to go to work. I have seen the food and the cooking of the food, in a large house where food is prepared for a part of these wretched people. Cast-iron coppers, three or four times as big as our largest brewing coppers, are employed to boil oatmeal (that is, ground oats) in water, or butter-milk, or skim-milk; and this is the food given to these poor creatures. The white cabbages, the barleymeal, the potatoes, the whey, and the butter-milk, which George buys daily for our little pigs and their mothers, is a deal to obtain a mouthful of which thousands of these people would go on their knees. Marshall, you know who I scolded Tom Denman and little Barrat, and my own son Dick, on the Saturday before I came here, for not sweeping the sleeping place of the yard—how clean, and what a strict charge I gave George to get out the old bed, and to give them a bed of fresh straw every Saturday. Oh, how happy would thousands upon thousands in this city be if they could be lodged in a place like that roughest hog-bed! It is the case of whole streets as long as the main streets of London and Farnham. Your pigsty, and Turvill's pigsty, and the sties of other labouring men, are made by themselves, with posts, and poles, and rods, and rails, and your supply of straw is very scanty, and compels you to resort to fern and dead grass from the bog; but, and now mind what I say, I saw Turvill's pigsty the day before I came off, and solemnly declare, in the face of England and of Ireland, that Turvill's two hogs were better lodged, and far better fed, and far more clean in their skins, than are thousands upon thousands of the human beings in this city, which as to streets, squares, and buildings, is as filthy as almost any in the world."

The provincial journals furnish the usual melancholy details of murders and assaults, starvation, distress for rent and tithe, &c. A number of Irish

landlords have taken upon themselves the payment of tithe due from the tenants, by raising the rent on the latter—others have been endeavouring to extirpate their Catholic tenants, and supplant them with Protestants; but neither of these projects appears likely to succeed. The tenants, whether Catholic or Protestant, are alike disinclined to pay the increased demand, either in shape of rent to the landlord or tithe to the clergyman. On the other hand, the clergy appear to become more and more resolute in the determination to enforce "their rights." Societies are being formed and funds collected to defray the legal expenses of recovering their tithes, and frequent meetings of the Conservative Society of Ireland have been held and resolutions adopted for "promoting the cause of Protestantism." Against these meetings and their proceedings, Mr O'Connell is now directing his thunders in his letters to the "People of Ireland."

The recent law appointments, too, consequent on the death of Justice Jebb, furnish another theme for the honourable gentleman's wrath—the parties promoted being from the ranks of those entirely independent of his control. He now explains that his late avowal of being a "ministerialist" was under certain reservations, and for two reasons; the first of which latter was, that he pays "very little attention to any thing Lord Brougham says," as "he makes more foolish speeches than any other man of the present generation," and that he will "start him ten to one, ay fifty to one, in talking nonsense, and flatly contradicting himself in one dozen of off-hand discourses, against any other man now living." The second and the better reason is, "that it is the duty of the popular party in Ireland not to give the ministry any excuse for continuing their unjust partiality to the Orange faction, or their unjust oppression of Ireland."

A large agricultural dinner, held in Waterford on Monday, October 6, has attracted no little attention from certain expressions which fell from Lord Ebrington, who presided, in reference to the corn-laws. According to the report of the *Globe* (ministerial paper), he "begged the gentlemen of the county not to be alarmed at the fears expressed by Mr Barron, that there was a probability of the corn-laws being repealed. There was no likelihood of such repeal; it was not, he believed, the intention of the present government to do away with the corn-laws. Besides, the manner in which the subject was received when introduced into the House of Commons, afforded no grounds that those laws were likely to be repealed. He agreed with Mr Milward that the depreciation in the price of corn was chiefly owing to the abundant harvest in this country and in England, but particularly in England."

The monks of La Trappe, established on a wild tract of land at New Melleray, county of Waterford, have already brought into profitable cultivation upwards of one thousand acres of ground, which plough or spade had never before touched. They have planted thirty thousand young trees on the mountain, and their garden has this year produced cabbages, potatoes, turnips, cauliflowers, and other vegetables. They have six hundred acres of mountain in their possession.

The Innisfail steam-boat, a splendid vessel which plies between Dublin and Cork, caught fire while at anchor at the latter town, on September 29, and before it could be extinguished, L.5000 worth of the cargo was destroyed. The damage to the vessel itself was estimated at L.600.

ENGLAND.

DESTRUCTION OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY FIRE.

A CASUALTY of a most unwonted nature occurred in the metropolis on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 16, being nothing less than the complete destruction, by fire, of the two ancient houses in which the British Parliament has for ages assembled! The historical relics and associations of centuries swept away in a few hours! It was first discovered about seven o'clock, near the lower end of the House of Lords, and seemed to rage fiercely, embracing all that quarter of the building, as it were, simultaneously; and the deep ruddy glow emitted, shone far and fearfully perceptible even through a strong twilight. It had scarcely been noticed, when the flames were seen bursting through every window of the facade of the Upper House, and the wind unfortunately blowing strong from the south-west, greatly accelerated the conflagration. The spot, also, where the fire commenced was so central as equally to endanger every building around—Westminster Hall, particularly, was in most imminent danger, and Westminster Abbey, too, stood fronting the blazing pile so close as to be lit up to its highest pinnacles. With such speed did the flames spread, that before eight o'clock the whole structure, from the portico by which the peers enter, to the corner where it communicates with the committee-rooms of the House of Commons, was in one blaze. The House of Commons was soon almost entirely destroyed. From its situation, and the unlucky circumstance of the tide being at the lowest ebb, there was a very scanty supply of water, and the application of only one or two engines, disadvantageously placed, could be brought to bear upon it. The destruction of the House of Lords was not so speedy. The fire had proceeded to the body of that house, taking within its range the several official apartments over the piazza, and which faced Palace Yard; thence proceeding to the Painted Chamber, and extending to the library, which was originally most valuable, and has recently been much enlarged; yet although all these were eventually destroyed, it was not till late in

the night; and even at one o'clock the flames were continuing. The library, which was a modern, large, and beautiful building, was soon completely destroyed, the roof falling in with a tremendous crash. The octagonal tower near the pier, which faces Abingdon Street, was a remarkable object in the progress of the conflagration. The lower room of this tower, and which is over the peers' entrance, is the Lord Chancellor's retiring or robing-room. Curiously enough, though the fire raged on all sides and above, this room was spared at least till one o'clock. Beyond the library is the new gallery with its beautiful scagliola-compo columns, and elaborately tasteful cupola, along which the King used to proceed to the Painted Chamber, and thence to the robing-room, previously to his opening Parliament. It was the work of Sir J. Soane. That gallery and the staircase are preserved; an escape that is attributed to the fact of a thick party-wall separating it from the library, &c. That end of it which was near to the (late) Painted Chamber did not escape scorching. While this horrible destruction was proceeding without hope of arrest, all exertions possible were made to save Westminster Hall, and an account of the beginning, progress, and eventual success of these exertions, cannot but be interesting. At a little after seven, it appears, on going to the front of the hall, its strong iron-railed gate was found closed fast, but the inner door was open; and through the great southern window at the end, volumes of flame were seen rolling through three windows opposite and immediately near it. There was no one in the hall—it seemed as if it were deserted, and abandoned to the approaching fire. It was in vain to think of breaking the iron fence. Some gentlemen then, it appears, who felt the nature of the emergency, returned to the scene in Palace Yard, and succeeded in persuading a party of firemen to break open the small postern which, from that side, leads into the hall. This was done by great exertion, and an entrance effected. Here a short passage, of some ten paces in length, alone used to intervene (it intervenes no longer now) between the great window of the hall and the three from which the triumphant flame rolled. The imminent danger, therefore, may be conceived. But two engines having been introduced into the body of the building, the one to convey water to the other, which worked against the formidable enemy from the scaffolding in the hall; ladders also having been quickly placed against the great window, the firemen, ascending to its base, found ample room to play upon the blazing element, which thence confronted them. Their exertions were all that could be expected from zeal and manliness. Several bodies of the guards now came down; and Earl Munster, Lord Melbourne, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, and many other persons connected with government, besides several officers of the guards, appeared on the scene of action in the hall. There was zealous interference now on all sides, but a great want of a commander-in-chief. Between ten and eleven two great masses of the frontage of the House of Lords fell in, but in consequence of the heaviness of its timbers, and probably its numerous mural subdivisions, it still continued to burn most fiercely. The House of Commons had at this time fallen. The flames were attacking with great force both flanks of the hall—the committee-rooms on the one hand, and on the other certain private apartments and passages communicating with the Commons and the Speaker's house. By this time, however, the greatest danger to the hall had passed. The engines had so successfully opposed the fire, that although it had consumed all but the beams and walls of the building in which it raged, it had made no further impression on the hall than by causing extensive fractures of the glass of the window. While they were thus employed, a partial attempt was made to save some papers from one of the offices of the Parliament building, to the lower part of which the fire had not as yet reached. With the distraction consequent on this, the fire was, however, again allowed to near the hall through a by-passage, and for a time it was again in great danger. The destruction without presented at this time to those within the hall, a scene of singular impressiveness. The flames at each side showed ominously through the upper line of Gothic casements, flaring against the old oak timbers, through some of the larger lower windows on the middle line; and on the eastern side, next the Speaker's house, the fire seemed to glow through the lath and plaster with which they have been screened up; while in one place, where there has been a private door, the wooden framework blazed round an orifice, which seemed like the mouth of one of the potteries. Here the hall was, in truth, on fire. Before the great window, at the same time, there was a deep dull red, in the midst of which the ribs of the burnt building stood, but occasionally veiled by thick volumes of smoke, or a fall of burning particles. On the floor of the hall, and amid piles of brick, newly-hewn stone, timbers, and all manner of obstructions, were the two engines worked by their respective companies' labourers, the firemen shouting their directions from above to those below.

An interference more useful than any at last came. The wind shifted more to the west, and, with the exception of the flames at the committee-room corner, turned the fire riverward, and from the hall. From that moment its destruction could no longer be dreaded. Various graphic accounts are given in the different journals of the imposing aspect of the fire at different points. As viewed from the river above Westminster Bridge, it was particularly grand. From the new pile of buildings, in which are the Parliament offices, down to the end of the Speaker's house, the flames were shooting fast and furious through every window. The roof of Mr Ley's house, of the House of Commons, and of the Speaker's house, had already fallen in, and, as far as they were concerned, it was quite evident that the conflagration had done its worst. The tower between these buildings and Jerusalem Chamber was a light on every floor. The roof had partially fallen in, but had not yet broken clean through the floors. The rafters, however, were all blazing, and from the volume of flame which they vomited forth through the broken casements, great fears were

entertained for the safety of the other tenements in Cotton Garden. The fire, crackling and rustling with prodigious noise as it went along, soon devoured all the interior of this tower, which contained, we believe, the library of the House of Commons. By eleven o'clock it was reduced to a mere shell, illuminated, however, from its base to its summit in the most bright and glowing tints of flame. The two oriel windows which fronted the river, appeared to have their frameworks fringed with innumerable sparkles of lighted gas, and as those frameworks yielded before the violence of the fire, seemed to open a clear passage right through the edifice for the destructive element. Above the upper window was a strong beam of wood burning fiercely from end to end. It was evidently the main support of the upper part of the building, and as the beam was certain to be reduced in a short time to ashes, apprehensions were entertained of the speedy fall of the whole edifice. At this time the voices of the firemen were distinctly heard preaching caution, and their shapes were indistinctly seen in the lurid light flitting about in the most dangerous situations. Simultaneously were heard in other parts of the frontage of the river, the smashing of windows, the battering down of wooden partitions, and the heavy clatter of falling bricks, all evidently displaced for the purpose of stopping the advance of the flames. The engines ceased to play on the premises whose destruction was inevitable, and poured their discharges upon the neighbouring houses which were yet unscathed. A little after twelve o'clock, the library tower fell inwards with a dreadful crash, and shortly afterwards the flame, as if it had received fresh aliment, darted up in one startling blaze, which was almost immediately quenched in a dense column of the blackest smoke. During the whole of the fire there was no disturbance; yet the streets were very densely crowded. Within less than half an hour after the fire broke out, it became impossible to approach nearer to the scene of the disaster than the foot of Westminster Bridge on the Surrey side of the river, or the end of Parliament Street on the other. Many of the records and state papers were, it appears, saved by the exertions of Lord Melbourne, by whose direction waggons, hackney-coaches, cabs, &c., were hired, and a large number of the military were employed in removing the ancient records that were deposited in the remaining apartments of the House of Lords. These waggons, when filled, were driven to the newly-erected State Paper Office in Downing Street, under an escort of soldiers. The state papers were removed from the Parliament Office into the gardens, and those which are of ancient date were undisturbed in their usual fireproof vaults under the Painted Chamber, very near the spot where the Guy Faux combustibles were discovered. The splendid mace of the Speaker, worth £400, was saved by two firemen, who ascended a ladder while the premises were burning, and entered the second floor window. The Chancellor's papers are amongst others which were saved, but several of the smaller papers and parchments were strewn about the road fronting the portico. Lord Auckland dispatched a messenger to Deptford, who brought an immense tarpaulin, which was thrown over the books and papers in the garden, to prevent the sparks firing them. During all this, Lord Duncannon especially distinguished himself. He ascended the roof of the House of Commons, to watch and superintend the play of the engines, and, owing to the rapid spread of the fire, his lordship was in considerable danger, especially as he gallantly refused to leave the roof till all the firemen and soldiers who were with him had first descended. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, and some policemen and soldiers who were with him, were at one time in great danger, being in one of the top rooms of the turret at the western corner while it was burning below. A fireman's ladder was, however, placed against the top, by which they descended one by one, Lord Fitzclarence being the last, and he had scarcely reached the ground when the turret fell. Lord Munster, too, had a very narrow escape, for, about three o'clock, his lordship was about to enter one of the libraries at the eastern wing of the Commons, urging the men to rescue the valuable works therein deposited, when part of the rafters of the ceiling fell in, and a labourer seized his lordship by the collar, and dragged him from the apartment, the ceiling of which immediately afterwards fell in, and the man's shoulder was dislocated by the rafters. When the roof of the House of Commons fell in, some firemen were buried in the ruins, but were got out without being much hurt.

On Friday the ruins continued smoking, and engines were kept playing on them the whole day. The Speaker's house was quite gutted. St Margaret's church was literally crammed with papers, furniture, and boxes of every description. Various rumours were of course abroad as to the cause of the fire, but nothing can yet be depended upon. Of the House of Commons nothing remains but the walls; all else is gone; so are all the rooms and offices between that and the House of Lords; but in that the fire seems to have had the greatest scope. Nothing at all of it is left saving the back wall. The walls in front of Old Palace Yard have all tumbled down, and the place presents all the appearance of a complete ruin. Great destruction had taken place in the Speaker's house by the removal of the furniture, and breakage of the plated glass in the windows. The furniture was all placed in the garden; so also were the books which formed his splendid library. We are glad to say that the greater number are saved, and were being taken into rooms in the house, which were untouched, when the Speaker (who had been sent for by express to Brighton) arrived about twelve o'clock. He seemed glad that the matter was no worse. Lady Sutton's jewels and wardrobe were also saved, and a valuable marble chimney-piece, worth £200.

There is at least one great subject of congratulation connected with this conflagration—the preservation of the contents of the two libraries. Very few of those of the Lords were destroyed, and all the Commons books were saved. Mr Hume is said to have been particularly ac-

tive in assisting in their removal, as also Lords Melbourne, Althorp, Auckland, Sir John Hobhouse, Lord Hill, and others. Lord Althorp's chief anxiety, however, was for the preservation of Westminster Hall, as appears from his exclamation upon being told of the inevitable destruction of the House of Commons, "D—n the House of Commons, let it blaze away!—but save—oh! save the hall!"

The amount of damage done cannot yet of course be ascertained, but the following official account of what was known to be destroyed, was on the following day issued by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests:—

House of Peers.—The house, robing-rooms, committee-rooms in the west front, and the rooms of the resident officers, as far as the octagon tower at the south end of the building—totally destroyed. The Painted Chamber—totally destroyed. The north end of the royal gallery abutting on the Painted Chamber—destroyed from the door leading into the Painted Chamber, as far as the first compartment of columns. The library and the adjoining rooms, which are now undergoing alterations, as well as the Parliament offices and the offices of the Lord Great Chamberlain, together with the committee-rooms, housekeeper's apartments, &c. in this part of the building, are saved.

House of Commons.—The house, libraries, committee-rooms, housekeeper's apartments, &c. are totally destroyed (excepting the committee-rooms Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, which are capable of being repaired). The official residence of Mr Ley (clerk of the house)—this building is totally destroyed. The official residence of the Speaker; the state dining-room under the House of Commons is much damaged, but capable of restoration. All the rooms from the oriel window to the south side of the House of Commons are destroyed. The levee-rooms and other parts of the building, together with the public galleries, and part of the cloisters, very much damaged.

The Courts of Law.—These buildings will require some restoration.

Westminster Hall.—No damage has been done to this building.

The furniture, fixtures, and fittings, to both the Houses of Lords and Commons, with the committee-rooms belonging thereto, are with few exceptions destroyed. The public furniture of the Speaker is in great part destroyed. The furniture generally of the Courts of Law has sustained considerable damage.

Soon after the breaking out of the conflagration, a messenger was sent off to the King at Windsor; and his Majesty immediately made an offer of Pinlicko palace to the nation, but no determination seems yet to have been come to by Ministers on the subject.

After the strictest inquiry, it seems to be satisfactorily ascertained that this tremendous conflagration was purely accidental; and it is attributed to the overheating of the flues of the House of Lords, by the incautiously overfeeding the stoves with the old wooden tallies of the Exchequer Court, which had been appropriated lately as fuel. Comparatively few accidents occurred, and none (as far as known) fatal, notwithstanding the immense multitudes, and confusion arising from the driving of coaches, waggons, fire-engines, &c.

It deserves to be recorded, that, notwithstanding the appalling nature of the spectacle, a general feeling of meriment seemed to pervade the spectators, if we may judge from the many "good things" picked up by the newspaper reporters. One artisan was heard to exclaim, "Well, I'm blessed if ever I thought the two houses would go so near to set the Thames on fire!" Another, in allusion to Mr Hume's motion some time ago for a new House of Commons, exclaimed, "Mr Hume's motion is carried by fire, without a division!" Some even hinted (of course jocularly) at the probability of the hon. member being the incendiary. There were many witticisms elicited by the seeming difficulty of the fire in making its way through the Court of Chancery; and the anticipated consumption of several recent acts and motions amongst the Commons' records was hailed with such cries as, "There goes a bit of the poor-law bill!"—"the evidence of the temperance committee!" &c. &c. A poor sweep was in high glee at the thought of their new "hact" being destroyed, and commenced roaring "Sweep!" most lustily: he was corrected, however, by a brother in the same calling, who assured him that "master had a copy of the hact at home." "But," rejoined the other, "he'll not be such a fool as to let the Parliament chaps know that." Some, it is said, went so far as to express regret that the members of both houses were not sitting at the time. In short, we are told that the sense of the property of respectable private individuals being endangered, and the lives of many brave and honest men in jeopardy, alone restrained an universal disposition to laughter!

DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF THE OLD HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.—This house was originally the Old Court of Requests, in which the masters of the court received the petitions of the subjects to the king. The court or hall was fitted up in its recent manner on the occasion of the union of Great Britain and Ireland. The throne was new on the accession of his late Majesty George IV. It was a very handsome, if not a splendid room, of an oblong description, rather smaller than that of the Commons. In the front next to Abingdon Street it was decorated with pinnacles. The celebrated tapestry of the House of Lords, representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada, after being taken down and cleaned, was used to decorate the walls of the one which has fallen a prey to fire. The tapestry was greatly admired. It was divided into compartments by frames of brown-stained wood, each compartment containing a portion of the story. The heads which formed the border to these compartments were portraits of the several gallant officers who commanded in the English fleet on that memorable occasion. Between the House of Lords and Commons

was the Painted Chamber, where all the conferences between the two houses were held. The room is said to have been Edward the Confessor's bedchamber. The mass of buildings in the Old and New Palace Yards, which constituted the ancient palace of the monarchs of England, erected by Edward the Confessor, were mostly consumed by fire in the year 12; the court afterwards removed to Whitehall at St James's.

House of Commons.—The house was originally a chapel, built by King Stephen, and dedicated to St Stephen; hence the name of St Stephen's Chapel so frequently applied to this building. It was rebuilt in 1347 by Edward III., and erected by that monarch into a collegiate church, under the government of a dean and twelve secular priests. Being surrendered to Edward VI., he gave it to the Commons for their sittings, and it had been applied to that use ever since.

The old House of Commons was formed within a chapel, chiefly by a floor raised above the pavement, and an inner roof, considerably below the ancient one. On the union with Ireland, the house was enlarged by taking down the entire side-walls, except the buttresses which supported the original roofs, and erecting others beyond, so as to give one seat in each of the recesses thus formed, by throwing back part of the walls. A gallery ran along the west end, and the north and south sides were supported by slender pillars, crowned with gilt Corinthian capitals. The whole house was lined with oak. The Speaker's chair stood at some distance from the wall, towards the upper end of the room; it was slightly ornamented with gilding, having the king's arms at the top. Before the Speaker's chair, with a small interval, was a table, at which three clerks of the house sat, when Parliament was sitting, their business being to read minutes of the proceedings, to read the bills, motions, &c. On the table the Speaker's mace was placed, unless when the house was in committee. In that case it was put under the table, and the Speaker then left the chair. Between the table and the wall was an area, in which a temporary bar was placed, where witnesses were examined. There were five rows of seats on each side and at both ends, upon which members sat. The seat on the floor on the Speaker's right hand was called the treasury bench, on which the chief members of the administration sat; and the opposite seat was occupied by the leading members of the opposition. The gallery on each side was appropriated also for the members, and the front gallery for strangers—the last seat being devoted to reporters.

The chapel, as finished by Edward III., is represented as being of such beauty, that antiquaries have again and again regretted it should have undergone any alteration to form it into a House of Commons. When the inner walls were unmasked at the peace of the union with Ireland, by removing the wicket to make the alterations, a great part of the decorations remained. The interior of the walls and roof of the chapel were curiously wrought and ornamented with a profusion of gildings and paintings. It appears to have been divided into compartments of Gothic shapes, each having a border of small gilt roses. At the east end, including about a third of the length of the whole chapel, which part was most likely erected for the altar, the entire walls and roof were covered with gildings and paintings, and presented in the mutilated state in which they were seen during the alterations above alluded to, a superb and beautiful remnant of the fine arts as they existed in the reign of Edward III. This, however, as respected the paintings, could not be very advanced, for, according to the authority of Lord Orford, no mean writer upon the subject of the fine arts, in his highly entertaining work, "Anecdotes of Painting," the arts had made but little progress in this country at that remote period. The gilding was remarkably solid and highly burnished, and the colour of the paintings vivid, the being nearly as fresh as when they were executed. One of the paintings is represented as possessing merit even in the composition; the subject was the "Adoration of the Shepherds." The Virgin was not devoid of beauty or dignity. The west front of the chapel was to be seen until the recent destruction, and it had a fine Gothic window.

Beneath the house, in passages of apartment appropriated to various uses, were to be seen considerable remains, in great perfection, of an under-chapel of curious workmanship and the entire side of a cloister, the roof being of great beauty. A small court of the palace was not disturbed at the Union; and it, with other buildings, formed part of the dwelling of the Speaker. Between the house and the Thames the Speaker's garden is situated. Within the house were a great many rooms for the officers of state, clerks, &c. besides numerous committee-rooms. In the year 1816 the floor was newly laid.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

By the most recent papers from New York (dated Oct. 2.), intelligence of a most distressing calamity has been received. It is contained in the following letter from Pictou, dated Sept. 11:—"We have just received accounts of the loss of the ship Sybil of Liverpool, from Cromarty to Quebec, with 316 passengers, all of whom perished. Six of the crew saved themselves in the boat. Can nothing be done to erect a lighthouse on that fatal island? Surely such a shipwreck should be adopted, if possible, to prevent such shipwrecks."

LORDS DURHAM AND BROUGHAM.

side of popularity seems to be flowing in as from some quarters upon the late Premier's law, as in others it appears to be ebbing (as in our last) from Lord Chancellor Brougham. The whole nation, indeed, may be said to be watched with intense interest the respective of these great political magnets, ever since given to Earl Grey at Edinburgh, when Durham was supposed, in some expressions of speech, to have intended a reproof to the Chancellor, on the same occasion, for deliberation and caution in proceeding to further reforms in the. One consequence of Lord Durham's appearance at that occasion, we believe, was the invitation he immediately thereafter received to a dinner at Glasgow, which he accepted, and festival, fixed for the 29th October, will have place before the publication of this sheet. Great preparations are in progress: a pavilion, similar to the Calton Hill, Edinburgh, and capable of fifteen hundred persons, is erected; and such general anxiety to be present, according to the papers, that the whole tickets were disposed of the 17th October; and it was even contemplated the plan of the structure enlarged for the accommodation of more. Mr Oswald, M.P. for Glasgow, to take the chair. The necessity of our going to press will prevent our giving any account of dinner until our next number.

The meantime, Lord Durham has been visiting of his friends in Perthshire and Forfarshire, and received several flattering testimonies of popular regard. After sojourning successively a few days with the Marquis of Breadalbane at Taymouth, Lord Kinross at Rossie Priory, and Earl Camperdown at Camperdown House, Lord Durham, accompanied by the Earl of Argyll, visited Dundee on Saturday, October 4. On his entry into the town, the streets were taken from the carriage, and it was drawn, amidst the cheers of the multitude, to the Town House, the site of which hustings had been erected, and where an immense multitude were congregated. Provost Wemyss, as had been previously arranged, presented Lord Durham with a Burgess ticket, after a few preliminary remarks; after which, Bailie Christie, as presiding, presented a complimentary address from the Dundee Union of Dundee, prefacing it with some gratifying observations on his lordship's speech at Earl Grey's dinner. The address, after expressing regret at the defection of many persons from the principles and opinions they formerly professed, and thanking Lord Durham for his continued staunch and uncompromising advocacy of the rights of mankind, and especially for his assistance in preparing and defending the Reform bill (although most of the members of the House were yet excluded from its privileges), proceeded to say, that, in the way of reform, much yet remained to be done. The reform bill itself had to be amended: the streams of knowledge were wickedly dried up; the people were oppressed with monarchical taxation was enormous, and unequally distributed; law was a mockery of justice; the established Church was nests of sinecures; in short, concluded the address, "our whole institutions still swarm with corruption." On the conclusion of the address, Lord Durham came forward amidst great cheering, and addressed the multitude. In honouring him, he said, they were only honouring the cause of reform. He would not deny that to him was entrusted the preparation of the reform bill, which, although mutilated, conferred on the nation more liberty than it ever possessed. Having adverted to Provost Kay's address, he next noticed that of the Political Union, and said, that, if he believed all that was stated in it, he would despair of the prosperity of the country. "I know," he continued, "remains to be done, and with your assistance, it shall be done: but I do not believe that all is so bad and rotten in our institutions as is set forth in this address. My object is not to destroy and reconstruct, but to ameliorate and improve. There is much that is good and valuable in our institutions, if it were fairly drawn out; but much that is good in our institutions has, through Tory influence, been perverted to other purposes. But I hold that our form of government by King, Lords, and Commons, there will be found a greater degree of liberty than ever existed in any other country of the world, and as much rational liberty as any people under the sun can or ought to enjoy. Gentlemen, having frankly stated that I will not go the length of the address read by my honourable friend Bailie Christie, I may be allowed to state, that I am a advocate for the most determined and speedy correction of all abuses; and that, wherever any abuse is pointed out, it ought to be immediately reformed. Gentlemen, we have been told that there is a danger of going too fast, and of acting without due deliberation. Now, while I admit that every measure ought to be well considered, since due consideration is effectual, I cannot see why time should be lost in deliberating. I cannot, for the soul of me, why, instead of immediately deliberating, we stop in our progress. Should any person from the north be here, he would doubtless come by the steamer; and would ask what he would have said if the man who had called out, when they were in the middle of the Tay, 'Stop her!' (Laughter.) He would have arrived at Dundee. He would have been in the middle of a romantic and handsome river, no

doubt; but this would not have satisfied him for not getting to the end of his journey. Therefore he would say, that the man at the helm of the state should not stop his course, but guide his vessel speedily and safely to port." (Great cheers.) As at Edinburgh, his lordship declined entering on the subject of Ireland, but cordially agreed that something was necessary to be done to alleviate her miseries. Lord Durham then withdrew; after which, three cheers, and one cheer more, were given for him, and three cheers each for Lords Camperdown, Panmure, and Kinnaid, and Provost Kay. The party partook of some refreshments provided by the magistrates in the hall, where, the Dundee Chronicle says, there was some good-humoured skirmishing between Lord Camperdown and Bailie Christie; Lady Camperdown and many other ladies were present. After leaving the hall, his lordship and party visited and examined the Dundee steam-ship, and then withdrew to his yacht, which was decorated with flags and pennons. The steamer also saluted his lordship with several guns.

By the English journals, we perceive that Lord Brougham, since his return from the north, has been visiting some of the English provinces, and sojourning with Lord Radnor at his seat near Salisbury. He went to Portsmouth on October 6, where he visited his Majesty's ship Victory, and, amongst other tokens of respect, was saluted at his departure with fifteen guns. Next day he went in the steam-boat to the Isle of Wight, and thence returned to Lord Radnor's. On October 10, he visited Salisbury, and, in reply to a complimentary address presented to him unanimously by the inhabitants, he made a few observations, which seem generally reckoned as a retaliation upon Lord Durham for what fell from that nobleman both at Edinburgh and Dundee. He observed, that, while no man was more determined to resist every effort of a destructive nature, and to avoid all changes that may expose their safety to hazard, no man was more ready to exert himself in correcting any real abuse—(cheers)—and in actively and unflinchingly applying all needful, all wholesome remedies. "A more groundless charge against the government could not be preferred than that which accuses us of delaying to begin our work of improvement. It has, you all know, been begun—(cheers)—the preparatory proceedings have long since not only been begun, but carried on, and are now nearly completed. Not one moment of time—I will not say months, which the objectors speak of—but no minute has been suffered to pass unemployed in maturing the requisite measures of amendment. But we shall not be hurried on by those unthinking persons; we shall go our own pace; we shall act for the good of all, as our duty requires, to the best of our abilities; neither driven to the right hand nor to the left by any interruption; neither going farther nor faster than sound principles and practical wisdom, the result of reflection and experience, will fully warrant; and we will throw ourselves fearlessly and confidently upon the judgment of our fellow-countrymen for their approval, without the shadow of a doubt that their verdict will be pronounced in our favour." The Lord Chancellor was received throughout his address with immense applause.

While Lord Brougham was at Lord Radnor's, the managers of the Philosophical Institution at Fareham expected that he would have delivered a lecture on some learned subject to their body, and appointed a deputation to request his attendance. But, according to the following amusing account in a Southampton paper, his lordship gave them the slip several times; and when the deputation caught him at last, he was in no humour to gratify them:—

"While the officers of the Institution were arranging the terms of the address, the Chancellor arrived at Portsmouth. The deputation posted after his lordship, who on their arrival had retired to rest. The following day (Tuesday, Oct. 7), the Chancellor, with his accustomed celerity, was on board the Victory before the deputation had recovered from the fatigues of their previous day's chase; and when they were again in pursuit, lo! his lordship was steaming it to the Isle of Wight. The Fareham deputation, nothing daunted by previous disappointment, followed in the afternoon steamer, and at last came upon the track of the Chancellor towards Shanklin, but upon their arrival found his indefatigable lordship had already lionised, and had early retired to repose. His lordship, it seems, had desired, if an expected courier with dispatches should arrive, that he should be immediately apprised. On the arrival of the Fareham philosophers, therefore, who in breathless anxiety inquired if his lordship had really sought repose, mine host at Shanklin, with unfortunate precipitation, replied that he had done so, in fact, some time, but had left orders for their immediate reception. The astonished deputation endeavoured in vain to elicit a knowledge of the prescience of the Chancellor. In the meantime, his lordship was roused from his slumbers; and hastily putting on his gown and slippers, he stepped into the room where the deputation of the Scientific and Philosophical Institution of Fareham awaited his appearance. His astonishment and chagrin, upon their errand being made known, may be readily conceived: for once, and we think with perfect reason, his lordship lost his equanimity of temper. Drawing his apology for a wig nearly down his nose, the Chancellor made a precipitate retreat; which example was speedily followed by our Fareham friends."

We observe that some of the more liberal journal-

ists are anticipating a curious comment by Lord Durham, at the Glasgow dinner, upon Lord Brougham's observations at Salisbury; and the probability of this seems much strengthened by some contingent circumstances. In the 121st number of the Edinburgh Review, published about the middle of October (considerably before its regular period of issue, and as is alleged by Lord Durham's friends, at the instigation of Lord Brougham, and expressly with the view of throwing cold water on the Glasgow dinner), there appeared a long article, professing to be a sketch of the proceedings and conduct of Lord Grey's administration, especially as regarded the concoction of the reform bill. With the purport of this article Lord Durham has felt himself so much aggrieved, that he has addressed the following letter to the publisher of the periodical in question:—

Lambton Castle, Oct. 18, 1834.

SIR—In the October number of the Edinburgh Review, which I have this morning received, I find an article in which my name has been most unfairly introduced. It professes to give an account of transactions in Lord Grey's administration respecting the preparation of the reform bill.

If that statement came directly or indirectly from a member of that government, he has been guilty of gross misrepresentation, and of a suppression of the truth.

If it did not, I have a right to complain of your having published charges against my public character, founded on assumed facts and circumstances, which could only be correctly known or stated from official authority.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DURHAM.

To the Publisher of the Edinburgh Review.

CASES OF THEFT AND EMBEZZLEMENT.

Two painful cases of theft and dishonesty in the more respectable circles of society have lately occurred, and which, although taking place at opposite sides of the kingdom, became connected with each other by a strange enough coincidence. The discovery and apprehension of the criminals, too, affords a singular, as we hope it will be a salutary, proof of the vigilance and activity of our modern police corps.—On Oct. 1, Mr Thomas Rae, a confidential clerk in the large mercantile establishment of Alston and Co., Glasgow, absconded with money to the amount, it is said, of L.1200. Notice was immediately transmitted to all the police establishments, describing his person, and a reward of L.50 offered for his apprehension. While search was making for him, the attention of the London police was attracted to another robbery of a more singular nature, which occurred almost on the same day with the preceding. Sir Charles Forbes happened to have a large party at his house in London on Sunday, Sept. 28, when a number of very valuable articles, including a chronometer, a repeater, a snuff-box presented to Sir Charles by the late king, and a musical seal, disappeared in a mysterious manner from his dressing-room table. Suspicion fell upon a discharged servant, who was apprehended and examined, but no proof of his guilt appeared; and Sir Charles became at length painfully convinced that the theft must have been perpetrated by one of his own guests! The suspected culprit was a Mr Charles Adam Corbyn, a midshipman, highly respectably connected, the prospective heir of large family estates, and who, moreover, it is said, lies under great personal obligations to Sir Charles. Notice was forthwith sent to the police, and on the evening of Monday, October 6, one of the officers received notice that an individual answering to his appearance was in the boxes of the English Opera House. Upon proceeding there he observed, not Corbyn, but a person whom, from the description in the handbills, he concluded to be Rae, and watched him accordingly. The latter, on leaving the house, drove off in a cab with two females, and the officer followed in another to a house of ill fame in Waterloo Bridge Road, where he was shown into the room where they were sitting. He immediately said, "Your name is Rae?" to which the other replied, "You are mistaken; my name is Captain Walker." The officer bowed and retired, but slipped out "Captain Walker's" hat with him, and seeing by the lining that it was manufactured in Glasgow, his suspicions were confirmed. He immediately sent off for assistance, and had the prisoner conveyed to the office, where he at once confessed his guilt, and said he would make all the restitution in his power. On searching him, there was found on his person a brace of pistols loaded, a powder-flask, a gold watch, chain, and seals, with about L.27 in gold, silver, and notes. He subsequently took the officers into the Waterloo Bridge Road, and, having opened a portmanteau, took out a cash-box, containing nearly L.800, which he stated to have got at Messrs Coutts's bank for bills that he had brought up with him. About L.100 of the money consisted of bank notes, and the rest was all in sovereigns. Notice of his apprehension was of course immediately sent off to his late employers.

Corbyn's apprehension, which took place two days afterwards, was also dexterously accomplished. One of the officers, while sauntering about the streets, observed a fashionable young man pass, whose person and looks answered to the description of Sir Charles Forbes's guest. He accordingly followed him, and asked if he knew Sir Charles, to which the other replied that he did, and, at the policeman's request, at once agreed to go to that gentleman's house. When the door was opened, Corbyn walked straight into the drawing-room, and before the officer could interfere, pulled a phial of laudanum from his pocket, swallowed the contents, and dropped down on the floor. A surgeon being sent for, he administered an emetic, which relieved the unhappy man, who was then sent to the police office. When he arrived, other charges of breach of honesty and hospitality awaited him. A Mr Rose, with whom the prisoner had that very day been dining, had missed some spoons and other silver articles, and called at the office to give notice of the theft, when he was thunderstruck to behold the name of his young friend posted up as the robber of Sir Charles Forbes! Mr Rose's goods were found on Corbyn's person. It has since appeared that he performed the same trick at the house of Miss Laing, niece of the magistrate, where he had dined a few days previous; and a fourth

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robbery of the same unprincipled nature has also been brought home to him. He has been fully committed for trial.

Sept. 27. A man sold his wife in Nottingham market for 2s. 6d.—[Can it be possible that the law authorises such transactions as these? If it does not, why is our nation permitted to be disgraced, and the feelings of the public outraged, by the frequent accounts in the English papers of similar infamous exhibitions, without any attempt ever being made, apparently, either to prevent them, or to punish the brutal actors?]

—29. Mr Alderman Winchester, citizen and cutler, was elected Lord Mayor of the city of London for the year ensuing.

Oct. 1. The new post-office regulations for the transmission of newspapers took effect. By these, stamped newspapers, without covers or in covers open at the sides, may be transmitted to the colonies by packet-boats free of postage. In like manner, colonial newspapers may be received postage free in England; if brought in private ships, a postage of threepence will be charged on each paper, as heretofore. Stamped newspapers will be transmitted to foreign parts on payment of a postage of twopence, if forwarded within seven days of the date of their publication, wrapped in the usual manner; but liable to a treble letter postage if containing anything written except the direction. This rule applies to all newspapers. Foreign newspapers, if printed in the language of the country in which they are published, and not otherwise, will be delivered in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, on payment of twopence, in addition to the postage charged by the foreign post-office.

—9. An alarming fire broke out in the extensive premises of Messrs Thomas, Dover, and Co. Launcelot's Quay, Liverpool, which ended in the total destruction of the premises, about eight or ten stories high. The upper rooms were filled with cotton, and the lower one with hogsheads of sugar, while in the cellars there were about two hundred hogsheads of rum. The property destroyed is estimated, on a rough calculation, at L.80,000. The goods and building are said to be fully insured.

The revenue accounts up to October 10 present a decrease on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding one of last year, of L.330,064. The decrease on the Excise is L.846,524; on the Stamps, L.22,718; on the Taxes, L.143,415; on the Post-office, L.5,000; Miscellaneous, L.2682; but then there is a large increase in the Customs of L.678,051, as a set-off against these deficiencies. The result for the year exhibits an increase of L.313,448, as compared with the previous one. This arises principally from the Customs, in which the increase is L.985,254. The Taxes also show an increase of L.102,355. The decrease for the year is on the Excise, L.596,609; on the Stamps, L.259,985; on the Post-office, L.38,000; on the Miscellaneous, L.19,298. The effects of the repeal of the house-tax have not yet begun to be felt.

Of the present bench of bishops, 12 have not been translated at all, 13 have been translated once, and one only has been translated twice; and the average time during which the present possessors have held their sees is eight years and eight months. Since the Restoration, there have been, exclusive of the present bench, 242 bishops; of whom 148 were never translated, 71 were translated once, 22 twice, and one three times. The average holding of a see for that period is something above ten years.

The Morning Chronicle states that the sale of unstamped newspapers in London is computed on good grounds to amount to 300,000 in the week. This is within 50,000 of the number of papers issued weekly by the whole metropolitan press! "Formerly," says our contemporary, "these papers were published with some little show of concealment and disguise; but now they are regularly sold at stated intervals without the least let or hindrance, just the same as the established newspapers. Several of those which formerly appeared in the form of a pamphlet, now assume the appearance of a regular newspaper; and a person, at a cursory glance, could not ascertain the difference. Some are five-column papers, the front page composed of advertisements taken at a low rate, but which of course yield a great profit to the proprietors, as no stamp-duty is paid by them; and the other pages are regularly filled up with the ordinary routine of news, leaders, &c.; in fact, they combine every essential of a newspaper." It is plain, under such circumstances, that if government is no longer able to protect the legal newspapers from the competition of their illicit rivals, it ought, in justice to the former, to reduce their burdens. Even admitting the Chronicle's statement to be considerably exaggerated, no one can deny that the law must either be better enforced, or it must be altered.—*Scotsman*.

It is said that the result of the Leeds registration of voters this year gives the Tories a gain of 274 votes; 511 Whig votes were struck off by the barrister, and 243 Tory ones.

Considerable amusement has been excited by the fact of Lord Althorp having been deprived of his vote for the current year, in consequence of an informality in his designation, having subscribed himself "Viscount Althorp," instead of giving his Christian and family names.

The necessity for some amendment in the laws regarding imprisonment for debt, has been painfully manifested in two recent cases in point, published in the newspapers—one being a notice of the death of a man in Carlisle jail, where he has been imprisoned for the last eighteen years; the other, an application for discharge in the debtor's court, London, by a man who has been imprisoned fourteen months for a debt of eleven shillings.

The requisite notices have been given of an intention to apply to the legislature for powers to enlarge the East India docks, to improve Smithfield market, and to erect a new bridge across the Thames at Lambeth, from near the Old Church to the Horseferry at Millbank. The funds for the last are to be furnished by a joint-stock company.

Sinecures are in a fair way of being completely abolished in Britain. According to the report of the select Commons' committee, the present amount of sinecures is L.97,803; but there is a prospective abolition of these to the extent of L.81,984; so that less than L.17,000 per annum is the whole amount of sinecures, for the ultimate abolition of which there is not yet, but probably will soon be, some legislative enactment.

Mr Campbell the poet has gone to visit the new French colony at Algiers, where he arrived on the 27th September.

At a large public meeting lately held at York, it was resolved immediately to form a company to lay a railway betwixt London and that place.

The receipts of the Birmingham musical festival, held on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th October, amounted to L.14,000. There were two hundred and seventeen instrumental, and fourteen principal vocal performers. The organ built for the occasion has sixty stops, and is said to be next to that of York, the largest in the kingdom. The festival was held in the Town Hall, lately erected, which is described as a most magnificent structure, sixty feet wide, one hundred and forty feet long, and sixty-five feet high. The net profits amounted to L.7000, and are appropriated to the support of the infirmary.

The report of the fifth half-yearly meeting of the company of the Manchester and Liverpool railway has been published, from which it appears that, compared with the corresponding six months of the previous year, the increase in merchandise conveyed along the line has been 7727 tons, and in passengers 29,255 persons, and that a profit on the half year's business has accrued of L.34,691, 16s. 4d., which enables the company to declare a dividend for that period of L.4, 10s. per L.100 share, leaving a reserved fund of upwards of L.4000 to meet contingencies. The total expenditure on the construction of the railway and works is stated at L.1,132,075, and the net profit between July 1833 and July 1834 at L.75,575, being at the rate of L.6, 13s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

A short time since, a tradesman in Retford was both surprised and alarmed at receiving, postage-free, a large, portentous, and official-looking letter, with "Municipal Corporation Commission" printed on it in large characters. With a heart palpitating with anxiety, the ample seal was broken; when lo! the inclosure proved to be nothing more than a London silversmith's circular, soliciting orders.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle*.

Accounts have been received of the death of Octavius Temple, Esq. governor of Sierra Leone.

Amongst the names of the licensed sportsmen for Yorkshire this year, there are no less than fifty-five with the word *Reverend* prefixed to them.

L.500 have already been subscribed at Newcastle towards erecting a monument to Earl Grey in that town.

Persons in many parts of the country are this year making a third cut of clover into hay, the last crop being invariably the largest.

Mrs Pink, of Great Chastled, Doddington, a wealthy lady, at the advanced age of 95, is this year serving the office of overseer of the parish.

The morbid predisposition of ignorant minds for the horrible has been disgustingly displayed in the case of the wretch Steinberg, at London, detailed in our last. The house that was the scene of the massacre and suicide has, it seems, been rented by certain individuals on a speculation for showing it to the public. To render the sight more attractive, the effigies of the victims in waxwork, dressed in the clothes (for which, it is said, L.25 were given) in which they died, are placed just as they were found lying when the murder was discovered; and a bloody knife, with which it is pretended the deed was perpetrated, is exhibited (the relic itself is in the possession of the parish constable), with the accompaniments of real blood, and all other accessories of assassination necessary to give effect to the scene. Such was the popular interest in this horrible display, that no less than L.50 are said to have been drawn on the first day of exhibition! But what seems still more unaccountable, the papers state that two parish constables were present to preserve order, so that it would appear the brutal affair is sanctioned by the local authorities!

The inhabitants of Sheffield have resolved to erect a monument to—the cholera. This erection, says the Sheffield Mercury, will be a credit and ornament to the neighbourhood.

Mr Slater, of Carlton, a few days ago, in yawning, overstretching the ligaments of his jaw, and was unable to close his mouth. He had to come open-mouthed to Lincoln (a curious sight), when a surgeon soon put him to rights, and enabled him to eat once more, but cautioned him against yawning.—*Stamford News*.

Though Lord William Bentinck is looked upon as a man of simple habits and manners, his baggage, when moving on a progress as governor-general of India, is described as being carried by 103 elephants, 1300 camels, and 800 waggons drawn by bullocks, and these escorted by two regiments, one of cavalry, the other of infantry.

John Davies, a juvenile member of the honourable society of chimney-sweepers, limped into Marlborough Street office about ten days ago, and, having made his salaam to Mr Chambers, said, "Vants a varrant, or a summons, or a summons, please your honourable vorseph, agin my master."—Mr Chambers: What for, my little man?—Boy: 'Cause he von't let me have my banker's book, so 'at I can't draw no money votsumsoever.—Mr Chambers: Why, who is your banker, and how much money have you got?—Boy: Vy, upwards of seven-and-twenty shillins, vot I've been saving up vile I vos master's 'prentice, and now I'm out of my time I vants the blunt.—Mr Chambers: How did you contrive to save that sum?—Boy: Oh, werry easy. If a good lady or gentleman giv me some ha'pence hextra, I saved 'em up, and ax'd missis to go with me to put it in the Martin Lane saving bank; but now I vants to draw a trifle, as I ain't got a farden to git no bed, nor no wittles; nor no nothin'.

—Mr Chambers: Why does he keep it from you?—Boy: Vy, master says as how as I ain't fit to be vith my fortin till I comes of age; but I know, as well he's only afeard, ven I gets my money, as up a hoppelotion cellar to his'n.—Mr Chambers: long have you been saving your money up?—Boy: more 'an seven years, and it vould have been precious sight more if the chimblisweep boys hadn't total ruined by this here new hact. There a't more casulty vork now, vich a sweep as vos regh on of his time mought yarn a honest penny by, 'cause must'n't sing out "Sweep;" for if ve does, down he comes on us vith the hact of Parlment for fort job and I'm blow'd if there ain't pepper for the vich kit.—Mr Chambers, finding that the master within the district of the office, desired Clement officer, to step there and inquire why he retain applicant's banker's book.

The Dublin mail packet, Thetis, caught fire on Tuesday morning, Oct. 7, while lying in the M. opposite Tranmere. Having been run ashore like a magazine, in which there was a barrel of gunpowder, took fire, and the gunpowder exploded with so much violence as to rock the buildings on the river-side like an earthquake. The side-timbers of the vessel were forced out, and, with the windows, were scattered in all directions; but no one was seriously injured. The mainmast rolled overboard, and there was nothing left but to scuttle and sink the vessel, which was done. The Thetis cost L.17,000, and was hired out, owned, by the post-office. About L.700 worth of cargo was in the cabin when the explosion occurred; it is all lost. The fire is supposed to have originated in the caboose (place for cooking).

On Thursday evening, September 25, about nine o'clock, the village of Breadlow, Buckingham, was visited by a most dreadful storm. A post-chaise (the road was turned quite round, and the rider thro' of the horse a considerable distance. Chimneys and trees were blown down; a poor man, who was milking a cow in a shed, was forced against the wall with such violence as to fracture his ribs, and a large vent stack was taken off the frame and carried into a paddock, an orchard on the road leading to Ivinghoe was damaged; about thirty of the trees were torn by the roots, and, falling across the road, rendered for some time impassable. About six o'clock the wind became still more terrific, and raged for about twenty minutes. Houses were totally dismantled, chimneys were blown down, barns thrown over, and trees a century torn from the earth. A barn consisted of three bays, belonging to Mr Rackstraw, was carried away, and the floor, weighing upwards of two tons, wrested from its fastenings, and forced into a reversed position. Mr Rackstraw's son was at the time lying in a cow-shed, when the wind completely carried the shed a distance of nearly thirty yards, leaving the lad and cows uninjured. Two barns, belonging to Mr Williams and Mr Cooting, were also wrested from their fastenings, and carried some distance. A last school was struck by a branch of a tree, which had come 100 yards, with such violence as to fracture his thigh. The loss sustained in the village of Ivinghoe is estimated at from L.1100 to L.1200, independent of any calculation in respect of the timber and fruit-trees destroyed.—*Herts County Press*.

There is now living at Dordrecht, in Holland, a doctor named Conrad Vancouver, who, on the 20th of last month, had attained the age of 135 years. This is assuredly the oldest man in existence in Europe.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

A curious operation is now in progress near the Mont de Santé, at Montmartre, near Paris. It is the removal of a windmill entire from the ground whereon it stood to another eminence at some distance. The removal is effected by means of strong ropes worked by a cat in front, while it is propelled behind by a windlass, as is employed for removing large masses of stones. The mill has already advanced about eighty yards in two days, and will arrive at its destination in two days more.

An excellent device has been adopted at Paris, which is well worthy of imitation on this side of the Channel—viz. inscribing the streets' names on the glass of the lamps that light them. Some such plan as this has long been a desideratum in large and populous cities.

There are now in the state of New York alone thirty-seven railway companies, all incorporated since the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, and united capitals make nearly thirty millions of dollars, about six millions sterling.

SCOTLAND.

RESULTS OF THE HERRING FISHERY—SEASON 34. The annual supply of herrings for the whole of Scotland—that is, in moderately prosperous seasons—is computed at from three hundred and fifty to four hundred thousand barrels; and if to this we add the quantities of fish consumed in a fresh state, of which account is ever kept, the total will approximate to one hundred and fifty thousand barrels, and the value to half a million of money. Nor is this our only harvest of fish. The late Mr Little of Annan calculated our salmon fisheries at L.200,000 annually; and although this estimate may have been fully high, there are few who object to the more moderate computation of L.170,000 sterling. The managing clerk of a London fishmonger, with whom we are acquainted, has repeatedly, during the heat of the season, boxes were arriving from all quarters, sold L.100 worth of iced salmon before breakfast; and the reader

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recollect, that it was stated in a Perth paper in 1830, that the same commodity, to the value of £10,000, had been put on board of a steamer in one of the Tay boats, and dispatched by that conveyance from the Tay to the Thames. The Scottish Fishery Board, which was constituted in 1809, perfected its arrangements in 1810, and from the annual printed returns, we learn the trade of fishing, in the different departments of the coast, curing, and packing, gives employment to 10,000 persons. In addition to this, several thousand sailors are employed in navigating the numerous vessels that transport salt to the stations, and away the produce to almost every part of the country. The staves required for barrels enable landmen to sell their wood to greater advantage; and money thus widely diffused, in connection with the modes of industry, feeds and clothes, on the coast and among the islands, an almost countless number of families, from the rich proprietor of the salt-works in Cheshire, to the peasant in his bothy, even to the lonely Uist. With these general observations, we proceed to give the results of the herring fishery, season 1834, from sources which we deem next to certain.

The herring fishery is prosecuted at three great stations—the east coast of Scotland, the west, and the north of Man. The first stretches from Thurso to the Orkneys, and includes the Orkney and Shetland Islands; the second extends from Cape Wrath to the Mull of Kintyre, and comprises we know not how many ramifications of lochs, friths, estuaries, and creeks; while Man, as Virgil said of Britain, is a kingdom within itself, divided from all the world beside. The east coast, which is by far the greatest general station, operations commenced on or about the 20th of September. Salt and barrels were provided in abundance; and nets and nettage there was no lack; contractors were ready to make advances, and the spirits of the fisherman were high; and yet day after day, and week after week, elapsed, without bringing tidings of the fish. Tedium ensued, and its usual concomitants; speculators fought shy; the banks became empty; and sought advice from head-quarters; and in Wick especially, was the general distress, the neighbouring farmers were forced to watch their potatoes to prevent them from being carried off, and eaten in a half-ripe state. Oatmeal was retailed at a time; and before all was over, many fishermen, who had come far and fared meanly, were compelled to pawn their nets, as security for the price of their lodgings. At this point, the fish, in place of 200, barely netted 30 crans per net. Sarclet, Falligo, Clyth, Lybster, Leatherminster, and Dunbeath, did still worse—the averages were little more than from 7 to 10 crans. In Ross-shire the failure was equally conspicuous; and even at Stromness the aggregate fishing hardly exceeded 12 crans for each distinct crew. At Ballintore the result was equally disheartening, and the same applies to Cromarty, Broughhead, Findhorn, and Wick. The Banff, Fraserburgh, and Peterhead fishmen, were more fortunate; but although they did not compare with others, the take was far under the average fishing. In Orkney, the crews by dint of perseverance obtained about 50 crans each. In the north, where the herring fishery is of recent origin, the take was greater than was ever known before, and the people generally are so well pleased with their luck, that they intend to redouble their exertions next season. Upon the whole, however, the east coast, the herrings cured will not exceed a third of the usual quantity—a failure to be deplored under any circumstances, and the more so when we consider how many hearths the binn and the barrel would have gladdened.

On the west coast, indented as it is with lochs, estuaries, and bays, the fishing proved any thing but ungenerous concern. In the early part of the season a modicum of fish was caught at Scalpa and Poo; but latterly, all engaged in the traffic were lost in the sad predicament of those who let down their nets into empty wells, and spend their days in waiting for no water. Many vessels that were out three weeks have returned with empty casks, or perhaps a very few of them filled. In the Frith of Clyde the catches were rather better. In July and August the catches were considerable; but the quantities then taken were either run fresh or salted, and sold so cheaply that they are now out of the market. Indeed, the general scarcity of West Highland fish is best indicated by the price they bear—which in a few weeks rose from 20s. to 50s. per barrel. From Ayr to the Mull of Annan, such persons as engage in the herring trade send out vessels and buy from the boatmen; and that is rather odd, most of them have returned bumper cargoes, and bring good accounts of such of their neighbours as still lingered at the different stations.

In the Isle of Man, the herrings were so late and in such showing themselves, that some of the curers were in despair. But they came at last, and after shoals than have been witnessed since the year 1823. In Man, the winged tribes are the fisher-pioneers; and the moment they gave the signal, was the bustle and the booty caught. What a scene may be we are unable to state; but in the Mull of Annan, about 21,000 barrels were cured at and round the coast, independently of 12,000 ditto being consumed on the spot, or run fresh to Liverpool without the slightest deterioration of quality.

The estimated value, bounty included, amounted to £50,000 sterling—a mighty item, certainly, as compared with the limits and population of Man, and which, from the peculiar channels in which it flowed, may be described as money lost by no one—and yet found.—*Dumfries Courier*.

Sept. 26. The first general meeting of the Eskdale and Liddesdale Agricultural Society was held at Langholm. After the business of the day was over, upwards of three hundred farmers sat down to dinner, the Duke of Buccleuch in the chair. When his grace's health was drunk, he delivered an eloquent and most appropriate speech, professing his readiness to allow his tenantry a fair return for their labour, instead of grasping all he could wring from them for himself. He enlarged also upon the agricultural improvements of the district, and upon the useful tendency of agricultural societies, which were, he said, doing for particular parts of the country what their parent, the Highland Society, had done for Scotland generally; and he hoped they would be encouraged and promoted in all quarters.

—29. The first tea imported direct into Scotland was brought by the ship *Mountstuart* Elphinstone into Port-Glasgow. It was addressed to John Fleming, Esq. of Claremont, owner of the vessel. The tea, however, was but a small part of the cargo, besides coming by way of Bombay; but a few days afterwards, the *Camden*, a large India-built ship, arrived at Greenock direct from Canton, entirely laden with tea and other Chinese produce. The teas are precisely those which, under a continuation of the East India monopoly, would have passed to us through Leadenhall Street in June 1836. On coming to anchor in the stream, off the Steamboat Quay, the crew assembled on the quarter-deck, and gave three cheers, which were immediately responded to by the people assembled on the quay. As a good deal of curiosity has and will be evinced as to the quality of the tea brought by this vessel, we subjoin the following list, which may be relied on as correct:—

100 whole 400 half and 400 quarter chests Bohea.	2946	do.	100	do.	200	do.	Congou.
13 do. 377 boxes	192	do.	300	do.	—	do.	Souchong.
169 do. 300 do.	47	do.	10	do.	—	do.	Hyson.
32 do. 296 do.	240	do.	—	do.	—	do.	Hyson Skin.
100 quarter chests and 1 box flower	384	boxes	—	—	—	—	Gunpowder.
824 chests 401 boxes	200	do.	—	—	—	—	Gunpowder.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pekoe.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pekoe.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Caper.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Camou.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Twanky.

The tea, which forms only part of her cargo, is, we hear, to be immediately forwarded to the Glasgow market.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

Oct. 1. About a hundred and fifty gentlemen of the counties of Lanark, Stirling, and Dumfries, gave a grand dinner at Cumbernauld to Admiral Fleming, M.P., previous to his departure to take the command at the Nile.

—3. The Highland Agricultural Society held their annual meeting at Aberdeen. The principal persons present were the Dukes of Gordon and Buccleuch, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Thomas Brisbane, Mr Fox Maule, Sir Alexander Bannerman, &c. A number of prizes were distributed to the owners of the best specimens of cattle, roots, seeds, and implements. After the business of the day was over, the society dined together, or rather in three separate rooms: the Duke of Buccleuch and Gordon, and the Marquis of Tweeddale, each residing in one of them. Much amusement was excited by the Duke of Gordon proposing the health of his Grace of Wellington as a peculiarly appropriate toast—he being the best *driller* in the empire.

—13. The contiguous workshops of Messrs Small, Bruce, and Company, and Messrs Wood and Company, organ builders, North Back of Canongate, Edinburgh, destroyed by fire early this morning. Origin of accident unknown. The Messrs Wood and Company insured.

—17. A public dinner given to Sir George Murray, K. C. B., at Perth, at which about 700 gentlemen and farmers were present. The chairman, Lord Stormont, was supported on the right by Sir George Murray, the Hon. Geo. Murray, son of Lord Glenlyon, Sir Neil Menzies, Sir Robert Dick, Dr Thomson, &c.; and on his left by Sir John Oswald, Colonel Gilmore, Sir Patrick Murray, Sir J. S. Forbes, Mr Forbes of Callendar, Sir J. Mansell, &c. The croquiers were, Mr Home Drummond, Mr Graham Stirling of Airth, Mr Watson of Keilor, Mr Wood of Balgaly, and Mr Stewart of the Bank of Scotland, Perth. Among the company were observed Captain Hay of Mugdrum, Admiral Drummond, Mr Balfour of Fernie, Colonel Webster, Mr Mercer of Gorthy, &c. When Sir George Murray's health was proposed, he entered, in replying, into a long explanation of his political views and opinions, as well as his parliamentary conduct. The chief point in the latter was in reference to the vote he gave against Mr Wood's motion for admitting dissenters into the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, after having, at the time of the last election, stated his readiness to support a measure for that purpose. He stated that he voted against Mr Wood's bill on account of the manner in which it was concocted. It was unintelligible even to Mr Wood himself; he was not able to explain his own meaning, and it was so contradictory in many of its clauses, that both Lord Althorp and Mr Stanley, who voted for the second reading, declared it was impossible to pass it in the shape in which it was presented. "When it next appeared, after having been before the committee," continued Sir George, "it was divested of its absurdities and contradictions, and I gave it no further opposition. (Cheers.) With regard to the measure itself, it is not so easy a matter to legislate as might be supposed. The first difficulty is from the students being domiciled in colleges, where there is a necessity that they should be supplied with religious instruction, and consequently; and also religious instruction, according to a part of the regulations of the Church of England, is communicated to those educated in these great seminaries." Sir George also noticed another difficulty—viz. the degrees, connected with which the power and patronage of the Church of England was involved. He indignantly repelled the charge of having broken a pledge. He knew and could know nothing of Mr Wood's bill at the time of his election; besides, he appealed to the meeting whether the terms upon which he agreed with his constituents to go to Parliament, were not that he was to be left free and unfettered to judge and vote on all questions according to his conscience. "In addressing the electors during the canvass, I drew," said he, "this strong, and as I think clear distinction; I said, I ask you to send me to Parliament, not as a pledged delegate, but as a free representative; I will explain my general principles in politics, but I cannot consent to become pledged to particular questions. I have always been the sincere and warm friend, and frequently the advocate, of toleration; but though the friends of toleration, it does not follow that I am to accompany Lord John Russell in his flirtation with the English dissenters, any more than that, because I voted with the Catholic relief bill, I am to become one of O'Connell's tail, or a partner in the intrigues which Lord Althorp and Mr Littleton carried on with that dangerous agitator. I entertain too high a sense of what is due to my own character, and too high a sense of what is due to the county I represent, to act such an absurd part in the House of Commons." Sir George concluded a long speech, during which he was greatly cheered, by proposing the "Constitution of Perthshire." Amongst many other toasts, the healths of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel appeared to have been vehemently cheered. Sir George returning thanks for both as being his personal friends. Much enthusiasm upon the whole seems to have prevailed throughout the evening.

—18. An interesting process took place at Craigleith quarry, a mile north of Edinburgh, on the Queensferry road, being the blasting of stone upon a new and more powerful system, by which it was expected that fully twenty thousand tons of rock would be disjoined from its native bed. The depth of the bore was sixty feet, and seven and a half inches diameter at top, and six at the bottom, and it was charged with five hundred pounds of Sir Henry Bridge's double-strength blasting powder, value about £17 sterling. After the match was lighted, in two minutes the explosion took place. The report was not so loud as from a small piece of ordnance,

and but one splinter flew a distance of thirty yards; but the effect produced completely fulfilled the expectations that had been conceived by the projector. At the moment of the explosion, the great mass of rock appeared to those at a short distance to be forced upward, and then to rend in large and deep fissures. It is calculated that upward of twenty thousand tons of solid rock have been displaced by this experiment. The plan seems to be perfectly safe and practicable, and was projected and carried through by Mr Millar, who, in 1824, after the great fire in the Parliament Close, suggested and carried into effect the blowing down of the gable of the high land which overlooked the Cowgate. Among the scientific gentlemen who were present were Mr Jardine, Mr Playfair, Professor Wallace, Professor Forbes, Mr Stevenson, Mr Buchanan, and Mr Grainger.

Mr Alexander Maclean, hairdresser and perfumer, Frederick Street, who died a few weeks ago, has bequeathed to the ministers and elders of St Andrew's parish, Edinburgh, £1000, for the purpose of founding and endowing a school within that parish, upon a plan similar to the parish schools of St George's and St Mary's, for the benefit of the poorer class of the community.

A new institution for the education of young ladies has just been announced as about to be established in Edinburgh. It is to embrace a regular and systematic course of education, comprehending elocution and composition; history and geography; writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping; theory of music and the piano-forte; drawing and perspective; mathematics, astronomy, and mathematical geography; French language and literature; Italian language and literature; and German language and literature; under the care of particular masters; besides lectures on natural philosophy, chemistry, natural history, and ancient and modern history: the whole at the amazingly low charge of twenty guineas per annum. The institution is to be under the personal superintendence of a lady.

Mr Liston, surgeon, Edinburgh, has, upon earnest solicitation, accepted the situation of surgeon to the North London Hospital. He leaves Edinburgh early in December.

It is stated that the presentation of a clergyman by a patron to the parish of West Calder has been rendered of none effect by the refusal of the parishioners to sign the document formally necessary for moderation in the call by the Presbytery.

A few days ago, a boatman from the Highlands had laid his wherry alongside of the quay at Greenock, and exposed for sale a large cargo of eggs, when a drunken vagabond took it into his head to board the wherry, with what intention it did not appear; but in jumping into the boat, he missed the place for which he aimed, and went right into the midst of the eggs, where he sunk to the middle. The Highlander, rendered motionless by his astonishment, was unable to make any effort to seize the offender, till he had, at the expense of some hundreds more of the eggs, worked himself out of the puddle in which he had nearly stuck, and gained the quay. By this time the Highlander had recovered from his stupor, and set off in pursuit of the culprit, who, with his legs and body shining yellow, made his way through various closes and streets, till at last all trace was lost not only of the man, but of the savoury traces he had left in his flight.—*Greenock Paper*.

The appeal sheriffs in Edinburgh, after a full argument and deliberation, have decided that the non-payment of assessed taxes forms no valid objection to a registered vote being continued on the roll.

*The Scots Times says that the sale of unstamped newspapers in Glasgow averages 20,000 weekly.

Cholera.—This disease still prevails to a fatal degree in several places of Scotland, particularly at Beith, Paisley, Irvine, and Inverness. Amongst many distressing cases at Irvine, we are told that a young couple and the bride's sister, who had been "kirked" in their gayest attire on Sunday, October 12, were next Sunday (19) all laid in their graves. The *Inverness Journal* of Friday, October 17, represents the epidemic as fatally on the increase, the cases for several days having averaged from ten to fourteen per day.

The average of the price of wheat in England during the last week of September was 43s. 2d. per quarter; being about 20 per cent. below what it was at the same period in 1833, and two shillings and sevenpence below the price fifty-four years ago. This extreme cheapness is said to be partly occasioned by the large importations from Canada and Ireland, which pay comparatively no taxes, and can therefore afford to raise and sell corn at a lower rate than in England.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 2. At Rome, the lady of Robert Scott Lauder, Esq. R.A.; a daughter.

18. At Jardine Hall, Mrs Beattie of Crieve; a daughter.

24. At Trieste, the lady of John Wilson Pillans, Esq.; a son.

Oct. 2. At London, the lady of the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart., M.P.; a daughter.

16. At Bolton Percy, the lady of George Baillie, jun. of Jerviswoode; a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 22. At Riccarton, Biggs Andrews, of the Temple, barrister-at-law, Esq., to Helen, sixth daughter of Sir James Gibson-Craig, of Riccarton, Bart.

24. At Pitfour Castle, Archibald Butler, Esq. of Pitlochrie, to Jemima, youngest daughter of the late James Richardson, Esq. of Pitfour.

25. George Knight, Esq. younger of Jordanston, to Janet, second daughter of Charles Cunningham, Esq. W.S.

Oct. 6. At Dundee, Mr Thomas Greig, Rosebank, Lancashire, to Ellen, third daughter of James Watson, Esq. Rosefield, Dundee.

14. Peter Anderson, Esq. W.S., to Frances, daughter of the late Campbell Gardener, Esq. Edinburgh.—At 22, Carlton Place, Glasgow, Donald McLeod, Esq. Washington, United States, to Jane McKay, eldest daughter of Peter Smith, Esq. merchant, Glasgow.

—A great number of persons assembled at Horseshoe Church to witness the marriage of Samuel Cobbin, a love-sick swain aged eighty-two, who led to the hymeneal altar a young lady in whom his affections had been centered for fifty years. The blooming bride is eighty years of age.

21. At Edinburgh, the Master of Rollo, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Dr Rogerson of Wamphray.

Lately, at Milan, General Sebastiani, the French ambassador at Naples, to the widow of General Davidoff. By this marriage the general has become the son-in-law of the Duke de Grammont, brother-in-law of the Duke de Guiche, and nephew of the Prince de Polignac.

DEATHS.

April 4. Killed at Coorg, Lieutenant-Colonel Mill, of his Majesty's 55th regiment of foot.

Aug. 4. At Montreal, Upper Canada, Ensign Robert C. Hunter, 24th regiment, youngest son of the late Alexander Gibson Hunter, Esq. of Blackness.

Sept. 25. At Munich, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, the celebrated German historian, Conrad Mannert.

26. At Broughton House, Wrotham, aged seventeen, Georgina, the only daughter of Charles Babbage, Esq. of Dorset Street, Manchester Square, London.

28. At Albany Street, Edinburgh, Dr Andrew Inglis, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

29. At Trengvaan, Penzance, Cornwall, Sir Rose Price, Bart. aged sixty-five.—At Newcastle, aged sixty-two, Lady Marjoribanks, relict of the late Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart. of Lees.

Oct. 8. At Edinburgh, Mrs Christian Tawse, wife of John Anderson, Esq. bookseller.

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Dundas, widow of General Francis Dundas.

13. At Edinburgh, Dr William Maxwell, late physician in Dumfries.

17. At Stephenston, county of Louth, Ireland, aged seventy-two, Agnes, eldest sister of Robert Burns, and wife of William Galt, confidential manager of Matthew Fortescue, Esq.

21. At Bath, Captain George Fringle, of the royal navy.

21. At Ripon, Captain Elliott, R.N., one of the few survivors who sailed round the world with Captain Cook.

At Cloran, County Tipperary, the Widow Smith. She had attained the extraordinary advanced age of one hundred and sixteen years, and retained her faculties to the last moment of her existence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LEE-PENNY.

The most celebrated antiquity which we have to mention is the Lee-penny. This is a small triangular stone, of what kind, a lapidary, to whom it was shown, confessed himself unable to determine. In size it is about half an inch on each side, and is set in a piece of silver coin, which, from the traces of a cross still discernible, is supposed to be a shilling of Edward I. The traditional history of this gem is as follows:—King Robert Bruce had ordered, that after his death his heart should be carried to the Holy Land; and one of those who joined the expedition appointed to carry the royal wish into effect, was Sir Simon Lockard of Lee. To defray his expenses, he borrowed a sum of money from Sir William de Lindsay, prior of Ayre, to whom he granted a bond of annuity for L. 10 upon his estate of Lee. This bond, bearing date 1323, is still preserved amongst the family papers. As a memorial of his services upon this occasion, the family name of Lockard was changed into Lockheart or Lockhart, and he obtained for arms a heart within a lock, with the motto, *Corda serata pando*. Sir Simon is said in this journey to have taken prisoner a Saracen chief, for whose liberty his lady offered a large sum of money. In counting it out, she happened to drop the gem from her purse, and showed such eagerness in recovering it as drew the knight's attention, and raised his curiosity to learn what it was. Being told of its remarkable virtues, he refused to liberate the husband unless it were added to the ransom. With this demand the lady unwillingly complied, and thus the talisman came into the possession of the family, with whom it has ever since remained. Formerly it bore a very high and extensive celebrity for extraordinary medicinal properties. Water in which it had been but dipt was supposed to be an effectual remedy for all diseases of cattle, and has been sent for as far as the northern counties of England. It was also considered to be a specific against hydrophobia. The most remarkable instance of its alleged efficacy in that distemper, was the cure of a Lady Baird of Saughtonhall, near Edinburgh, who, by using draughts and baths of it, recovered from the bite of a mad dog, after, it is said, hydrophobia had actually begun. When the plague was last at Newcastle, the inhabitants borrowed the Lee-penny, giving a large sum in trust for the loan; and so convinced were they of its good effects, that they were willing to forfeit the deposit and retain possession.—*New Statistical Account of Scotland—parish of Lanark.*

A DREAM VERIFIED.

Many of our readers will recollect that a few years ago a gentleman of respectable family and connections in this country was unfortunately drowned in the Caledonian Canal, after just landing on its banks from a Glasgow vessel. He had lent his arm to a female passenger; the night was dark, and by a false step both were precipitated into the water, where they perished. Very early in life, whilst residing in the East Indies, this gentleman dreamt that he was engaged in company with several persons in seeking for the body of a drowned man; they toiled long and anxiously, with lights, boats, and grappling irons, but in vain. At length, when they were about to abandon the fruitless search, something was seen to rise slowly out of the water; it assumed the form of a human head, and to his horror he saw that the countenance was his own! He awoke in great agitation, and had some difficulty in shaking off the vivid impression left by this phantom of the night. Years afterwards, the same circumstance occurred to him in the West Indies. The dream, with all its appalling accompaniments of seeming reality, haunted his couch and terrified his imagination. His duties afterwards led him to return home, and he hoped he had for ever parted with the unwelcome vision. In this, however, he was destined to be disappointed; a third time did the same scene appear before him, as clearly and as indelibly imprinted on his mind as on the former occasions. He talked of the singular circumstance among his friends, and many must yet remember the frequency and solemnity with which he spoke of the dream. At last it was realised in his own melancholy fate. He was drowned, as described above; lights were procured, and the body was searched for, though in vain. But just as the party were about to leave the spot, the head of the unfortunate gentleman rose up, and every feature was distinctly visible in the torchlight above the water. A very near relative of the deceased instantly exclaimed, "Ah, now Edward's dream is verified."—*Inverness Courier.*

MACHINERY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr W. Pares, at a public meeting lately, at Birmingham, stated, in proof of the increase of the powers of production by the improvement of machinery, that in 1792 the machinery in existence was equal to the labour of ten millions of labourers; in 1827, to two hundred millions; in 1833, to four hundred millions. In the cotton trade, spindles that used to revolve fifty times in a minute, now revolve in some cases eight thousand times a minute. At one mill at Manchester there are 136,000 spindles at work, spinning one million two hundred thousand miles of cotton thread per week. Mr Owen, at New Lanark, with 2500 people, daily produces as much cotton yarn as will go round the earth twice and a half. The total machinery in the kingdom is calculated now to be equal to the work of four hundred millions, and might be increased to an incalculable extent under proper arrangement.

PRICES OF SCOTTISH STOCKS—OCTOBER 28, 1834.

Nom. Cap.	Dividend.	When Due.	Shares.	Parl.	Present Price.
£2,000,000	5 1/2 p cent.	Jan. July.	100	£100	£100
1,500,000	5 1/2 p cent.	Jan. July.	100	£100	£100
3,000,000	5 1/2 p cent.	Jan. July.	100	£100	£100
500,000	5 1/2 p cent.	Jan. July.	100	£100	£100
5,000,000	5 1/2 p cent.	Jan. July.	100	£100	£100
2,000,000	5 1/2 p cent.	Jan. July.	100	£100	£100
4,000,000	5 1/2 p cent.	Jan. July.	100	£100	£100
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
1000	5 p cent.	July.	£100	£10	£13
7500	5 p cent.	April.	100	10	10 a 11
50,000	5 p cent.	June.	100	10	15
100,000	5 p cent.	June.	100	10	7 10s
100,000	5 p cent.	August.	100	10	25
100,000	5 p cent.	August.	100	10	20s a 20s 6d
250,000	5 p cent.	January.	100	1	13 a 12 10s
5000	5 p cent.	January.	100	10	9 a 10
100,000	5 p cent.	July.	100	10	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
4500	10 p cent.	Feb. Aug.	£25	£25	£62 a 64
6400	5 p cent.	June, Dec.	25	25	22 a 33
1200	5 p cent.	Mar. Sept.	50	50	75 a 80
4810	0	Mar. Sept.	50	50	6
4810	0	Mar. Sept.	50	50	46
1430	10	Feb. Aug.	25	25	58 a 60
1380	10	Feb. Aug.	25	25	58 a 60
1940	5 p cent.	July.	50	50	10
757	5 p cent.	July.	20	20	32
1257	£23 3/4 share.	Jan. Aug.	400	16	580
2660	0	Jan. Aug.	16	16	18
3000	5 p cent.	February, April.	25	25	6 a 7
	5 p cent.	February, April.	10	10	9 10s

HISTORICAL CHAMBERS'S NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS, EDITORS OF "CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL,"
AND "INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE."

No. 26.

DECEMBER, 1834.

PRICE THREE HALFPENCE.

WASTE OF MENTAL ENERGY IN POLITICS.

It does not seem to have ever occurred to any public writer, that the waste of mental energy in politics is one of the most remarkable features in our social condition. The quantity of time, labour, and soul devoted in Britain to the discussion and adjustment of national affairs, is prodigious, and, if applied to any purpose producing an immediate return, would certainly add greatly to our wealth. It is to be conceded, perhaps, that the national affairs can never be in such a condition that a considerable portion of vigilance will not be required from the governed, to keep them governing at their duty. Yet it is equally clear that there are periods when the lieges are apt to have their attention more absorbed by politics than at other times—as at present, when all our old institutions seem to be undergoing a process of moulting. It is also very certain that the energy and time thus absorbed are in a great measure lost. Publications containing the politics of the day, are, it may be said, a kind of evil: at the very best, they are a defence against evil, and have in them little direct good. Were all our institutions consonant to reason, and our population instructed to judge and act reasonably, their occupation would be gone. They live, like the learned faculties, only upon the misfortunes and imperfections of mankind; and it would be a far happier world if we could do without them. The amount, then, to which the nation is mulcted for the inadequacy of its institutions to satisfy itself, or its own unreasonableness in expecting and demanding more than what its institutions can give, is tremendous: and the subject seems worthy of a little attention.

That this time and energy should be applied to increase our ordinary business, is not to be desired, and could never altogether be effected. It is not altogether taken from business, and it could not altogether return to it. Much of what we give to politics may be said to belong to a stock of spare energy which we are constantly spending in some speculative way or other, by way of amusement, or, it might almost be said, relaxation—for the one kind of hard work can be relieved by another, is an established fact. We conceive that, if, for any reason, the nation should cease to be so much engrossed by politics, a very great part of the mind now scattered thereon would be sent into channels equally speculative, but much more certainly and directly tending to the public benefit. The great business of actual improvement would probably gain five-sixths of it; while the small remainder would be divided among fanaticisms of various kinds. If men were satisfied that the taxes were no more than what was justly required for the actual business of the country, and if no class of persons, religious or otherwise, had any longer occasion to repine at what they deemed undue privileges of others; or if it were possible to give the liberty of complaining of such matters were taken away entirely, as in some continental states, it could not be doubted, whatever may be the opinion entertained of the propriety or possibility of either of the classes of proceeding, that the surplus activity of the British mind would instantly find new modes of displaying itself, perhaps infinitely more brilliant than all that it has done in behalf of political liberty, in the days of Elizabeth. If the Germans, under the better order of circumstances, which cannot be supposed the most favourable, are distinguishing themselves by literary labours and scientific investigations unexampled, the British might surely be expected to distinguish themselves as highly.

The views here taken may appear to refer to too great a change to be entitled to that attention which

is generally conceded to what are called practical subjects. But that the people of this country are prevented by political discussions from following out many social reforms that promise direct advantage, is unquestionable; and if the whole point be not conceded to us, we are quite willing to take a part. Put out of the way the question of pensions and sinecures, and we should have some hope to see chemistry become a general subject of study; settle the question of the corn-laws and restrictions upon trade, and men might be expected, ere long, to take measures for the universal diffusion of education; free them from the question of the church, and they might in time become religious. We are willing to break down the subject into as many small parts as may be agreeable, and to take the blessed change in the least possible instalments. All we insist on is, that the people of all parties should contemplate and convince themselves of the advantage there would be in laying down every now and then a settled political abstraction, and taking up some social reform of direct importance and avail in its place.

LOW PRICE OF GRAIN.

THROUGH the influence of a series of abundant harvests, grain is now so cheap, that, even without any restriction upon importation, the prices could not be greatly, if at all, lowered. The average of wheat at Mark Lane, during the first week of November 1834, was 43s. per quarter, being less than the price in the good old times before the war. While the community are thus for the present exempted from all direct disadvantage on the score of the corn-laws, it is lamentable to reflect on the distresses which are suffered, through that channel, by the very classes whom the corn-laws were designed most immediately to benefit—the landlords and their tenants. The miscalculation in which those laws originated seems at length about to be proved to their authors by an argument assuming the stern form of a punishment. From all quarters we now hear of the depression of the farmers. They suffer under rents, which, at the time of their being fixed, had a regard to medium harvests and what may be called naturally high prices; as a class, they are in a state of the severest adversity, deeply indebted in general to their landlords; and, consequently, like all debtors, deprived of their dearest privilege, their independence. The landlords, on the other hand, though invested with a painful mastery over their tenants, are unable to realise from them rents so disproportioned to existing prices, and, for their own sake, are glad to make large reductions and allowances, which of course must materially diminish their revenues. Nature has laughed to scorn all the calculations so presumptuously grounded upon her mysterious course, and literally spread calamity over the land—not by destroying the grain, as of old, but by producing it in unwonted abundance. The sin is so clearly to be read in the punishment, that our ancestors, had such an event taken place in their day, could not have failed to pronounce it a "judgment."

In reality, the distress which the corn-laws have brought upon those who first framed and supported them, is nothing more than the natural result of an undue attempt at profit. There are bounds of justice beyond which classes and interests cannot safely go in seeking their own advantage, any more than individuals; and when these are transgressed, the consequences are likely to prove, sooner or later, pretty much the same as what attend a breach of common honesty among simple traffickers. We sincerely believe that the fault committed in this case, liable

though it may be to the most solemn censure, as a tampering with the gifts of providence and the interests of nations, sprung more from erroneous judgment than from selfishness; in proof of which it may be pointed out, that many, who have no personal interest in the restrictive regulations, still argue in favour of their expediency. But whatever might be the motive or originating cause, the result is clear—the violation, to so great an extent, of natural laws, has been followed by suffering equally extensive. Those who framed the restrictive enactments did not consider the principles upon which the material and moral world are constituted, and that an attempt to turn the course of nature is above the province of man. They accordingly gave those principles a shock, which, after impinging upon the interests of their fellow-creatures for a long series of years, has at last brought a harsher and severer mischief upon themselves.

It might no doubt appear a very great hardship at the conclusion of the war, that all at once the high prices of the preceding period should fall under the competition of foreign corn-growers. Such an event, however, was in the natural course of things, and ought to have been submitted to, as the least of possible or probable evils. The high war prices were simply an accident, and no one should have ever thought of keeping them up during peace. The landlords and farmers ought to have been contented with the good fortune which they had temporarily enjoyed, and only been on that account the more able and willing to fall back to something like the original state of things. The contrary conduct was a flagrant, though perhaps a natural error; and what have been the consequences? That the landlords have now to reduce their style of living, when, owing to the advance of the mercantile classes, to reduce it is more difficult than it formerly was, and attended with greater moral hardship. Also, that the reduction has been put off to a time when sons can no longer be provided for, as formerly, by government appointments, and when, consequently, greater demands are made upon the resources of almost every landed gentleman—those resources being less than when no such demands were made. All the distresses that this class can suffer, while a competence is still left, appear to many, we are aware, as visionary, and accordingly little sympathy is felt for them. But the hardship of retrenchment, of assuming a meaner style of living before the eyes of persons who have seen us in better days, and some of whom are rising as fast as we are falling, is in reality one of the severest of all hardships, and only so much the more so that it affects the mind rather than the body. The distresses, then, of the landed interest, are unquestionable. The case of the farmers is even more pitiable. During the whole twenty years of the unnatural system, they have made nothing. All they have been enabled to do by a system apparently protecting their interests, has been the payment of higher rents than they ought to have paid. Their former gains are now exhausted, and whole straths of them are in a condition of physical and moral trouble unexampled in the agricultural history of the country. In the southern parts of the island, they are engaged in a kind of war between two sets of antagonists—the landlords on the one hand, who drain their resources to every point short of what would be alike inconvenient for both, utter extinction—and the working-people on the other, by reducing whose wages they vainly endeavour to relieve themselves, thereby provoking a system of incendiarism which can only be accounted as another of the evils resulting from the corn-laws, and will never be remedied till the natural course of things is resumed.

Among the worst hardships of the farmers must be reckoned that political bondage under which debt has laid them, and which is so inconsistent with the spirit of every interpretation of our constitution. The legislature, in the year 1748, abolished the tenure of ward-holdings, by which the Scottish landlord could cause his tenant to come out with horse and man, and fight with him in whatever private or public war he chose to wage. But that degrading and pernicious servitude has been followed by one equally revolting, since Whig and Tory landlords have been enabled to calculate, with more or less certainty, upon as many votes for their respective friends as they may have farms. That a man of honourable feelings should be liable to the compulsion of a Whig landlord one year, and perhaps a Tory the next—supposing a sale of the estate—is a state of things very little better than what lately obtained in the West Indies. Such a man may have been accustomed to consider himself as a free-born Briton; but before he calls himself so, he must now reflect how his account stands with the factor, and what were the last prices at Haddington.

Such is the hardship, humiliation, and slavery, which have sprung from the corn-laws, even to the classes for whose benefit they were intended, if they were ever intended for the peculiar benefit of any. Strange to say, while these distresses are experienced by their authors and supporters, the class whom they were originally calculated to oppress are scatheless of them. The people at large do not now suffer in the least from the restrictions upon the importation of foreign corn; for, through the fortunate bounty of Nature, corn is raised almost as cheaply in our own as in any other country. Nor is it very probable that the abolition of the laws in question would be of any direct advantage to any of the existing community: all that is to be expected from such a step is an increase of our manufactures and of the numbers of our population—a very great and desirable result, however, though of little consequence to those now living. But it is the agriculturists themselves who are most interested in the removal of the restrictions. The farmers should demand this, if they wish to escape from exhausted purses and an ignominious thralldom: the landlords should demand it, if they wish to regain with any degree of peace and comfort their proper and natural position. Far better to put matters straight while prices are too low for importation, and when no immediate diminution of prices could ensue, than wait till perhaps another scarce year shall arrive, and the people make the demand on their own account, when the agriculturists would, beyond question, have to submit at once to thin stackyards, and prices perhaps still lower than the present.

Foreign History.

FRANCE.

THE dissensions and difficulties which we have for some months past noticed as besetting the French government, have terminated in its total dissolution. Marshal Gerard, being unable to obtain an amnesty for political offences from Louis Philip, resigned in the last week of October, and on November 3, MM. Thiers, Guizot, Humann, De Rigny, and Duchatel, went in a body to the Tuileries, and gave in their resignations, without any previous intimation of their intention. In fact, they had been transacting business as usual with the king only an hour or two before, and their conduct, therefore, caused him the greater astonishment. M. Persil, Minister of Justice, and Admiral Jacob, Minister of Marine, were the only two who retained their places. The cause of this sudden break-up is attributed to the factious jealousy of the parties respecting the selection of a successor to Gerard in the Presidency of the Council. This appears to have been no easy matter to decide upon, as the characters of almost all the leading statesmen in France are represented as being so low in public estimation, even on the score of common honesty, that it was next to impossible to find one possessed of weight and influence necessary for that high station. The king, however, lost no time in availing himself of such materials as he possessed for supplying the vacancies in his cabinet, with the recent occupants of which he is said to have been much exasperated; and in a few hours, notwithstanding the efforts made to thwart him by these personages, he contrived to organise an administration consisting of the following individuals:—

The Duke de Bassano, Minister of the Interior and President of the Council.

M. Persil remains Minister of Justice.

M. Bresson, Ambassador at Berlin, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Lieutenant-General Baron Bernard, Minister of War, who will also fill the functions of Minister for Foreign Affairs until the arrival of M. Bresson.

Baron Charles Dupin, Deputy, Minister of Marine.

M. Teste, Deputy, Minister of Commerce, who will be Minister of Public Instruction *ad interim*.

M. Passy, Deputy, Minister of Finance.

M. Sauzet, a distinguished advocate of Lyons, was to have been offered the Ministry of Public Instruction, but it was uncertain whether he would accept it. Such was the ministry which Louis Philip, with the assistance of Bassano, contrived so expeditiously to organise; but it was doomed to as speedy a termination. On the Thursday following—that is to say, on

the third day of its existence—it expired, Messrs Passy, Teste, Bassano, Bernard, and Charles Dupin, having given in their resignations, which were immediately accepted. The insisting of some of the cabinet that the twenty-five millions of indemnity to the Americans should become a ministerial question in the Chamber, is considered by some as the immediate cause. M. Humann was sent for subsequent to the resignations of Friday morning; and the general opinion was, that Thiers, Guizot—Doctrinaires and non-Doctrinaires—would come in again. They had instructions to offer place in the new arrangement to M. Passy. Nevertheless, the journals put forward Messrs Thiers and Mole as the framers of the future cabinet.

The time for the assembling of the Chambers is altered from the 29th to the 1st of December. It is said that an effort to gain popularity is to be made by proposing a legislative amnesty for political offences. Dupin, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, in return for the nomination of his brother to the Ministry of Marine, has promised, according to report, to give the new cabinet the aid of his oratorical talents.

SPAIN.

THE Spanish ministry seems to be in as confused and disorganised a condition as that of France. Martinez de la Rosa has retired, and Toreno has been empowered to form a new administration.

Something like a definitive decision has at last been come to by the Cortes respecting the national debt. After the subject had been bandied backwards and forwards, like a shuttlecock, betwixt the Proceres and Procuradores, changing its character at each rebound, and giving rise only to increased disputes and vacillation of purpose, it was at length agreed to refer the matter to a mixed committee of the two houses. This committee, after much consideration, reported in favour of the resolution of the Proceres, for the acknowledgment of the whole debt—excepting their inclusion of the Guebard loan—and for making the passive part of it active by twelve annual instalments. On November 8, however, the Procuradores, upon further deliberation, agreed to recognise the Guebard loan also; so that the resolutions of the Proceres have been wholly adopted. It is considered that the true reason for coming to this agreement originates in the imminent necessity felt in common for obtaining an immediate loan, which it was found in vain to apply for, should they attempt to disown any part of the national debt, even although contracted under a regime held as unconstitutional by the present legislature. But it seems doubtful, after all, whether this sacrifice of inclination to policy will attain them their object. The treasury is said to be empty; and certainly Toreno's report of an inevitable excess of expenditure over the income for the ensuing year (noticed in our last) offers but small inducement to capitalists to advance the required four millions.

Besides what we have stated, the news from the seat of war has for some time been unfavourable to the queen's cause. It is not true, as stated in our last (upon the authorities which we are necessarily obliged to trust to), that the Carlists have taken Bilbao; but they have elsewhere obtained advantages of no small importance. On the 27th October, Zumalacarraguy contrived to outmanoeuvre General O'Doyle, who, with the aid of General Osma, had got him enclosed in the valley near Salvatierra. By getting up a sham fight between two bodies of his troops, in which the smaller body, supposed by O'Doyle to be the queen's soldiers, appeared to be losing, the latter moved from his stronghold to their assistance, when he was instantly attacked, and his whole division, amounting to 1400 men, were either slain or made prisoners. The general, his brother, and other officers taken, were immediately shot. Zumalacarraguy did not attempt to follow up his success by an attack upon Salvatierra, or any other fortified place, but retreated to the mountains, carrying his prisoners with the 1400 muskets with him. This step would seem to imply a sense of weakness. The intelligence, however, excited so much displeasure and alarm at Madrid, that although the people did not, like the Turks upon occasions of such reverses, behead or bowstring any member of the executive, they exhibited a similar spirit of revenge, by demanding the dismissal of the minister of war, Zarco del Valle, who has accordingly been supplanted in office by General Valdez. It is even reckoned likely that the unfortunate mistake of O'Doyle, for which he suffered so severely, may occasion a total dissolution of the ministry. Seventy-eight members of the Commons have taken the opportunity it has afforded of declaring, in an address to the queen regent, that they felt themselves compelled to refuse all support to the government, if its system were not changed; and every thing at present in Madrid bears a very excited aspect. What turn they may take, it is impossible yet to guess at. It will depend probably on the news from the army of Mina, who has now taken the field in re-established health, after ten years of exile and suffering, as the commander-in-chief of the whole army of the north. At first, and until within the last few weeks, his authority was restricted to the province of Navarre. He arrived at Pampeluna about the beginning of November, and published two addresses—one of encouragement to his troops, and another to the people of Navarre, offering a general amnesty to all insurgents who will lay down their arms and return home, or else enlist under his banners; but denouncing the ut-

most extremities against those who shall persist in their opposition to the queen. His address concludes with intimating that "any individual who shall be found at a distance from the public highways between the setting and rising of the sun, and who shall not be able to furnish a satisfactory and legitimate reason for his presence, shall be put to death." The hopes of the queen's party now seem to be wholly centred on Mina's exertions.

Nothing is known precisely of late respecting the movements of Don Carlos. Zea Bermudez, the late minister, is at present in Paris, and has been repeatedly closeted with Louis Philip. The object of these conferences excites much rumour and speculation. A decree has been issued, confiscating the property of the Carlists, and suspending the pensions of those members of the royal family who refuse to recognise the queen.

UNITED STATES.

THE United States papers are filled with details respecting the general election, which appears to have been disgraced with scenes of the most outrageous description in various quarters. The principal scene of riot was Philadelphia, in which the "Whig" or Jackson party were triumphant, having returned their members by a majority of 1800. In the count they were unsuccessful. The polling days exhibit a continued series of personal conflicts between the contending factions. This was more especially the case in the district of Moyamensing, where several houses were burnt to the ground, the furniture scattered through the streets, and broken into fragments with savage fury. Eighteen persons are said to have been shot, several of them mortally. The correspondent of a New York paper, who personally witnessed part of the riots, thus describes what took place. "After the clearing of the polls, between ten and eleven o'clock, a party of fifteen or twenty individuals appeared opposite the Whig head-quarters in Southwark, and commenced throwing brickbats and stones amongst a collection of Whigs, who immediately, in self-defence, resented the assault, and drove them from the ground. The Whigs then cut down a hickory-tree in front of a tent where the Jackson headquarters were held, and destroyed the tent. The Jackson party in the meantime were reinforced, and returned 500 strong, and commenced stoning, and succeeded in driving the Whigs into their quarters. A gun was then fired from the upper story of the house, which contained nothing but a blank cartridge, and was supposed to have been discharged by the owner of the house, in hopes of intimidating the mob and protecting his property. This was immediately returned, and fifty or twenty shots were exchanged, by which six or eight were wounded, but none killed. The guns, we are assured, were loaded only with shot. After the Whigs were driven from the house, the furniture was taken by the Jackson party, placed around the liberty pole, and burnt. They then commenced destroying the house, and finally set it on fire, when it was completely destroyed, along with three others adjoining. The firemen, who were prompt in arriving for the purpose of extinguishing the fire, were driven from the ground by the Tory party, and several were injured seriously in endeavouring to do their duty as good citizens. The Jacksonmen kept possession till the work of destruction was completely finished." Both parties seem to have been equally violent. The New York Advertiser (Oct. 16) states that it was quite impossible to get the aged and infirm to get to the poll, and that the young and strong who attempted to exercise the right of suffrage, did so at the risk of having their clothes torn from their backs, and their limbs dislocated. They were compelled to make their way to the window over the heads of the hundreds wedged together in a close mass in front of it; and after having attained the window, stood nine chances to one of being torn from it before they were able to deposit their votes. For many, therefore, the right of suffrage was utterly destroyed.

The unpopularity of General Jackson seems to arise from various causes. One of these is the supposed intention of government to go to war with France to recover the 25,000,000 of francs promised by the De Broglie as an indemnity to the American merchants, but which the Chambers refused to vote. Another accusation is the stopping of the Whig journals at the post-office, on their way to subscribers. The opposition of Jackson, too, to the United States Bank, seems to be occasioning great dissatisfaction among certain of the more respectable and wealthy classes therewith connected. The Times (London) says—"According to the best private accounts from New York, there is little prospect of the quarrel between the United States Bank and the government being adjusted, and another charter obtained during the approaching sitting of Congress. Nothing so compulsory would, it is well known, induce General Jackson to assent to any such measure; and on the new elections, the bank, it is said, is losing ground, not obtaining more than one-third of the votes of some of the states. It was thought that the policy of the government at Washington, and also of that of the separate states, would be to abstain from granting charters or exclusive privileges to banks of any description, leaving the trade in money open to all. It is supposed, also, that all notes of small value will be put out of circulation in the United States in the course of the next spring. The proceeding is

gress altogether are likely to possess more interest in Europe than has been the case for several preceding sessions."

PORTUGAL.

THERE is no news of any importance from Portugal. The proceedings of the Cortes are entirely destitute of general interest, and their time seems to be taken up with little else than the angry squabbles of rival factions. The Duke of Leuchtenberg was daily expected at Lisbon, and it is stated that the young queen explicitly informed her council of her determination to confer her hand on that prince. There are no recent accounts respecting the movements of Miguel.

BELGIUM.

THE Belgian Chambers were opened by King Leopold in person, on the 11th November. His speech contains nothing worthy of notice, conveying only the usual congratulations on internal prosperity, happy understanding with foreign powers, and so forth. It intimates, however, an intended reduction of the standing army, "as far as is convenient with safety," and the establishment of a defensive line towards the north.

GREECE.

MR OTHO intends, it appears, to remove the seat of government to Athens, the Parthenon of which is about to restore. He arrived there with his council in the beginning of September, and laid the foundation-stone of the projected edifice with great pomp. He is described as being enthusiastically received. New squares, streets, and public erections, already planned out on a magnificent scale.

WEST INDIES.

THE latest accounts from the West India colonies are of a most disastrous nature in many respects. On the night of the 20th September, a terrific hurricane passed over several of the islands, and in some of them the consequences were most calamitous. The island of Dominica is represented as being reduced in one day, from a fertile and luxuriant colony, to a perfect desert. In the town, the left side of Government House was blown down, and the other parts of the building partially damaged. The office of the Auxiliary Commissioners of Compensation, adjoining those offices, was materially injured, and a great many of their original documents destroyed. The new post-office building, the customhouse, the court-house, markethouse, the jail, and the Protestant church, and almost every other building in town, suffered considerable injury from the effects of the hurricane. The mercantile houses of Messrs Thomas and Co., Messrs James Garraway and Co., and Messrs W. Doyle, Esq., on account of their proximity to the sea, also experienced most heavy losses. Less than one hundred human beings, according to the information obtained on September 30, in one day perished.

The damage done to the town is nothing to what sustained in the country. Some notion of the calamity may be obtained from the following letter from a merchant to a London merchant, of date September 23: "From the letter we have addressed, your firm will be aware of a few of the particulars of the effects of the hurricane on this island experienced on the night of the 20th, and the morning of the 21st inst., which, instead of exaggeration, conveys but a faint idea of the dreadful ravages committed by the elements—the works on one of the principal sugar estates levelled to the ground, the canes blown flat on the earth, in many places buried in the mud and blown from the soil; the description of provisions above ground completely swept away, and the face of the country, which exhibited the utmost luxuriance of vegetation on the day last, changed to the appearance of a general desolation having passed over it. The little coffee plantation on the trees, of course, is lost; but that would be a trifling loss were not the greater part of the trees torn up by the roots; in fact, every step we take in inquiry brings us to a more melancholy scene, if possible, than the former. God only knows what will become of this devoted island; more ruin cannot be conceived; without a positive assistance of liberal assistance, few estates will think of establishing their works; and how our people are to be fed after the few ripe provisions which may be exhausted, one knows not; the prospects before us at present are indeed dreary; and although not of that gloomy and desponding class of mind as to despair, I must confess our losses appear irreparable."

These distressing details are not the only painful ones that have been received lately from our West India colonies. As was anticipated by all who had used the means of judging accurately of the real state of matters there, the emancipation act of the 1st of August seems likely to prove a complete failure towards its expected benefits, either to master or to slave. The negroes cannot be made to understand the notion of "fettered freedom." They believe, or at least profess to believe, that they have been completely liberated from all thralldom by his Britannic Majesty, and that their masters and the local government are illegally exercising authority over them in compelling them to work. In Jamaica, they have been particularly unruly, and manifest the utmost contempt for the laws. The negroes have very

generally refused to work. One of the principal planters in the parish of St Anne writes to the Kingston Chronicle—"Our apprentices are daily becoming more insolent and lazy; so much so, that a great change, for the better or worse, must soon take place. They are not earning fivepence *per diem*. This the master cannot long stand." Similar accounts from other parts of the island are published in the Jamaica newspapers. But the negroes do not content themselves with refusing to work. In many places they have proceeded to the most daring outrages, setting fire to the works, rescuing prisoners, and bidding defiance to the magistrates, whose hands are said to be so tied up by instructions from the Colonial Office, that they find it impossible to perform their duty. More than one-half of them are already dead from fatigue and anxiety; and this was only what might have been expected by those acquainted with the climate and the face of the country. It is stated that the Marquis of Sligo, whose exertions to maintain order appear to have been most energetic and praiseworthy, has written home for more extended powers, and for fifty additional magistrates.

Mr Everard, an old lieutenant in the navy, proceeded at the head of a body of local police to one of the estates, in order to bring the negroes on it to a sense of their duty. The negroes retired to an eminence, and assailed the magistrate and his followers with a volley of stones; but his instructions would not allow him to put down a black as a white mob would have been quelled in England or in Ireland. Subsequent to this affair, Mr Everard died of fatigue and anxiety of mind. Dr Madden (well known as an author), Mr Lloyd, and Mr Norcott, have, it is said, resigned in disgust.

It seems to be generally thought that some entirely new plan for carrying emancipation into effect must be adopted, as there is reason to fear that the apprenticeship scheme would only render it necessary to postpone the day of freedom. In the meantime, immediate ruin is impending over the planters from the non-cultivation of their estates.

We observe that fresh disturbances broke out at Port of Spain, in Trinidad, in the beginning of October, in consequence of the punishment of a rioter; and that the governor was compelled to call out the military, in order to disperse the negroes, who congregated to the number of a thousand, and attempted to break open the jail. No lives, however, were lost.

A most distressing occurrence took place in the latter end of September, in the city of Toronto (late York), in Upper Canada. The mayor had convened a meeting in Market Square to consider some public matters, which was very numerously attended. A large multitude got up on the gallery which surrounds the inner part of the Market House, and in the course of an hour it was so crowded that the timbers gave way, and nearly one hundred persons were precipitated to the ground. Two or three stuck upon the iron hooks on which the butchers hang their meat, and a fine young lad, son of Colonel Fitzgibbon, died in a few minutes afterwards; two or three others shared the same fate, and men were to be seen immediately afterwards carried in all directions, some in carts, some in waggons and gigs, and others on litters of various kinds, some in a state of insensibility, and to all appearance in the jaws of death; others borne up by friends and able to walk slowly, covered with blood, and the clothes torn off their backs. Altogether the scene was most shocking. Among the sufferers seriously injured, the Toronto Courier mentions the names of Colonel Fitzgibbon, Mr Gurnett, publisher of the Courier, Dr Lithgow, Mr H. Morrison, tavern-keeper, R. Meighan, Messrs Starks, booksellers, father and son, Capt. Dennison, Mr Francis Hood, since dead, Mr Dutton, watchmaker, since dead. The full extent of the fatality, however, could not of course be for some time ascertained.

IRELAND.

ON the 30th October, an immense assembly of the Protestants in the county of Down was held near Hillsborough. The meeting was convened by the high-sheriff of the county, Lord Hillsborough, and considerable exertion seems to have been made to procure a numerous assemblage. The numbers congregated have been most discrepantly stated—the Roman Catholic journals bringing them down so low as 10,000, while some of the Protestant papers calculate them at 150,000. From an estimate recently made upon the extent of ground occupied by the meeting, it would appear that 23,000 is the most probable amount. It is certain, at all events, that the assemblage was almost unprecedented both for numbers and respectability. The tenantry of the different estates processed to the ground in divisions, headed by their landlords; those of Lord Roden alone amounted to 15,000. A large platform was erected, on which were several ladies, including the Countesses of Roden and Clanwilliam, Lady Elizabeth Jocelyn, Lady Mandeville, Lady Bateson, &c. The principal gentlemen were the Marquises of Donegal, Downshire, and Londonderry; Lords Roden, Dufferin, Clanwilliam, and Castlereagh; Sir Robert Bateson, Colonel Forde, Dr Cooke, late moderator of the Ulster Presbyterian Synod, and between twenty and thirty gentlemen and clergymen of the county. Lord Hillsborough took the chair. The resolutions were proposed and seconded by the Marquises of Downshire and Londonderry, Lord Roden, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Arthur Hill, Colonel Forde, Lord Clanwilliam, Lord Dufferin, Dr Cooke, Sir Ro-

bert Bateson, the Rev. Holt Waring, and Mr David Ker. They were to this effect—that the state of the country was very alarming; that evil-disposed men were plotting to sever the British connection; that seditious and dangerous leaders of the Catholic population exercised a palpable influence over ministers; that the consequence of this was, the emigration of peaceful subjects, and the spread of crime; that an union of Protestants in all parts of the country was now necessary to maintain the integrity of the Protestant church; and that an address to the King, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament, embodying the sentiments of these resolutions, should be prepared and signed.

Most of the speeches were distinguished by their length and vehemence, particularly those of the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Roden, and Dr Cooke; the conduct of government for its encouragement and patronage of the Catholics, and its oppression of the Protestants, being the chief theme of reprobation. The speech of the Rev. Doctor Cooke seems particularly to have attracted attention from its eloquence and ability; but our limits will not allow our attempting any abridgement of it.

The Belfast Northern Whig asserts that most of the tenantry present were driven to the ground like sheep by agents and bailiffs; but this is positively contradicted by at least equally credible authorities, who state that these officials were simply employed to give notice of the intended meeting to the tenantry. The affair appears to have excited a great sensation throughout Ireland, and called forth the violent denunciations of the Catholic and repeal parties. Some of their leaders (amongst others Mr Shiel) have demanded the dismissal of Marquis Downshire from the lord-lieutenancy of the county, for the part he took in the proceedings; but the government does not seem to have taken any notice of their complaints.

Great apprehensions of a turbulent winter are generally entertained, from the determined spirit of opposition to the payment of tithes, whether to clergymen or landlords, which seems to prevail almost universally amongst the Catholic population. The clergy and proprietors appear to be no less determined to enforce their right; and the former, indeed, are placed in such a predicament as almost to leave them no alternative. Our readers will recollect that a million sterling was voted in the last session of Parliament to go towards indemnifying the Protestant clergy in Ireland for the deficiency in their incomes, caused by the impossibility of collecting the full amount of the tithes. This loan was to be repaid by the clergy in instalments, the first of which fell due on November 1; and Mr Littleton, some time ago, in answer to an application from one of the reverend gentlemen, intimated the determination of government to exact it. In consequence of this notice, the Archbishop of Armagh (the primate), with the other Irish prelates, have transmitted a representation of the case of the clergy to the Irish government; stating that the exaction of the repayment must "involve the clergy in extreme difficulties and embarrassment." The Lord Lieutenant, in his answer, which follows, takes an evident pleasure in referring to the Parliamentary measure, which, if not defeated, would have so effectually relieved the clergy:—

"Phoenix Park, 4th November 1834.

"MY LORD PRIMATE—Your grace may be assured that I have received the representations of the archbishops and bishops transmitted by your grace, with every sentiment of respect which so high an authority demands from me.

"His Majesty's government has not been insensible to the difficulties and embarrassments in which the clergy of Ireland must be involved at this period of time, unless some arrangement had previously been made by law for the final settlement of the question of tithe. Accordingly, after having provided for the immediate relief of the clergy by a temporary loan of one million sterling, a bill was introduced into Parliament under the direction of government, for the permanent relief of that body; by which, in the first place, such of the clergy as had availed themselves of the temporary loan of one million sterling were absolved altogether from their debt to the crown, accruing on the 1st of November 1834.

"The payment of the first instalment was charged on the landowners, but was postponed by that bill until the 1st of November 1835.

"The unappropriated surplus of one million, which was calculated to amount to £300,000, was rendered applicable to the payment of arrears of tithe or composition still due to the clergy for the years 1831, 2, and 3; and such of the clergy as might take relief from this source were to be in the same manner absolved from repayment to the crown; and the debt was to be charged on the owners of the first estates of inheritance in the land.

"The crown was then charged with the collection both of rent charges and instalments; and ample security was given to the clergy throughout Ireland for receiving £7.7, 10s. per cent. on the amount of the composition due to each.

"Your grace will observe that, under this plan, an arrangement was contemplated for the final settlement of a loan of a million advanced to the clergy, without any further pressure for repayment. Thus his Majesty's government has manifested the most sincere desire not only to relieve the clergy of Ireland from all immediate distress, but to provide effectually for the interests of that body, by an equitable and permanent arrangement.

"The failure of this arrangement for the present has produced all the difficulties which were foreseen, and which have been most deeply lamented by his Majesty's government, more especially because those om-

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barrassments are now beyond the reach of any immediate remedy."

The marquis goes on to state, that the time and mode of requiring payment of the money advanced to the clergy is under consideration, but that he knows of no immediate remedy for the present disastrous state of affairs. Next session he hopes that all parties will unite dispassionately to bring about a settlement of this question.

A letter from Lord Duncannon to Lord Wellesley, in reference to the same subject, is not calculated to afford comfort to the unfortunate gentlemen. Lord Duncannon says—

"MY LORD—I have had the honour to receive a letter from the chief secretary for Ireland, by your excellency's directions, conveying to me the resolutions of the prelates of Ireland; and I can only observe, that, however anxious his Majesty's government may be for the best interests of the church, and however deeply they may feel for the distress and embarrassment of a portion of the clergy, they cannot reproach themselves, if the expectations under which the prelates state the loan to have been accepted have not been realised; his Majesty's government having in the last session unsuccessfully proposed to Parliament a bill, which, in their opinion, tended to the restoration of order and obedience to the laws, which would have made an equitable arrangement for the composition of tithes, and have relieved the clergy from the repayment of the loan. I can only refer your excellency to the provisions of the act of Parliament (3d and 4th William IV. cap. 100, sec. 19), which rendered the demand of repayment, on the part of the Treasury, imperative."

From the preceding extracts, our readers will be able to form a correct notion of the lamentable prospect in view equally to the churchmen and the tithe-payers of Ireland.

Mr O'Connell has accepted an invitation to a public dinner from the citizens of Cork, to be held on Nov. 17; any account of which, from our going so early to press, we will be prevented from giving, at least in a part of our impression. It is said that the O'Connell tribute this year far exceeds the average amount, the consequence, as is alleged, of the vituperative condemnation of this exaction by the leading London journals. The abuse of enemies seems in the eyes of the Irish people to be quite as great a recommendation of the honourable gentleman as the praise of friends. £1,300 was collected the first Sunday at the chapel doors in Dublin.

ENGLAND.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

THE death of Earl Spencer, November 10, and the consequent impossibility of his son, Lord Althorp, any longer holding the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, led to a dissolution of the Whig Ministry on the 13th. Lord Melbourne, the Premier, on that day paid a visit to the King at Brighton, to inform his Majesty of the detriment which the cabinet had sustained by the accession of Lord Althorp to the peerage; to which his Majesty is said to have answered, that he considered the event as tantamount to a dissolution of the ministry, and he held the ministry to be dissolved accordingly. That the conversation between his Majesty and the ex-Premier was of an amicable character, and that Lord Melbourne felt as strongly as his sovereign the necessity of new arrangements, seems to be rendered likely by the circumstance of his lordship being employed, at his return to London next day, to convey a message by which the Duke of Wellington was called into the royal presence. The Standard also avers, that, after his lordship's departure, the King was heard to say, "Of all the men I ever met, Lord Melbourne is one of the most honest, most straightforward, and most to be loved, I ever knew. If he has any enemies, and he can have none but political enemies, they must allow this." A report was circulated, attributing the change of Ministry to the influence of the Queen; in reference to which the Standard alleges that her Majesty did not know what had taken place till Saturday, when the Duke of Wellington arrived at the palace.

The facts of the dismissal of the ministry, and that the duke had been sent for, were made known by the morning papers of Saturday, Nov. 15, and excited an extraordinary sensation both in London and in the provinces. On Sunday, a private meeting of the council of the Political Union was held in London, to take into consideration what ought to be done in the existing emergency. Several speeches were made, powerfully expressive of the state of public feeling; after which the council came to the resolution—"That the removal of the late ministry was indicative of a determination to put a stop to the progress of all farther reform, and that they would therefore form themselves into a PERMANENT COMMITTEE, to watch the course of events, and to take such steps as would advance the cause of good government."

The construction of a new cabinet appears to have been embarrassed considerably by the absence, in Italy, of Sir Robert Peel, to whom the Duke of Wellington sent off a despatch on the night of the 15th. On Monday the 17th, the King arrived at St James's Palace, where he received the resignations of the retiring ministers, and was waited on by the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Lyndhurst, Mr Goulburn, and other individuals connected with the former cabinet. The appointment of the duke on this occasion to be one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, was gazetted next day.

Being under the necessity of completing our columns on the 21st of November, we are unable to present any further intelligence respecting the ministerial arrangements. It is not expected, however, that the cabinet can be definitely arranged till the return of Sir Robert Peel, which is not expected till the first week of December. Should any arrangements of importance take place between the date of the present writing and the day on which we publish, we must hope that the public will make allowance for the inability under which we lie of chronicling it.

In the meantime, movements of considerable importance are taking place throughout the country, for the purpose of expressing dissatisfaction with the proposed new ministry. We hear of preparations for meetings on a great scale in the metropolis, in Glasgow, and other cities. On Tuesday, November 18, the Town Council of Edinburgh, with only three dissentient Tory voices, voted an address to his Majesty, deploring his Majesty's "having been pleased to dispense with the services" of the late ministry, and hoping that, should his Majesty find it necessary to do so, he will call to his counsels only such men as will follow up the course of their predecessors. On Friday, the 21st, a public meeting took place in the open air in the Grassmarket, where the principal friends of the late ministry, connected with Edinburgh, in conjunction with a portion of the Radical party, addressed a large though not very surprisingly numerous or enthusiastic body of people, in favour of certain resolutions to the same effect as the above address. A series of counter-resolutions, including a petition for triennial parliaments, vote by ballot, and household suffrage, was moved by Mr Aytoun, as an amendment; and on a show of hands, a nearly equal number declared for each. The chairman, the Lord Provost Spittal, pronounced the original resolutions to be carried.

The only other circumstances which we are able to state at this opportunity, are, that the funds have continued firm, or even experienced a slight rise (Consols on Nov. 18 having been 91½), while the Times and Courier newspapers have taken a favourable view of the new administration, on the supposition that the Duke of Wellington will grant such reforms as will gain a majority in the House of Commons, and satisfy the country.

LORD DURHAM.

ON the 24th October, Mr Macevay Napier, the editor of the Edinburgh Review, addressed a letter to the newspapers, which is intended for a defence of the article in the October number of that publication, and a reply to Lord Durham's letter, asserting it to contain "gross falsehood and misrepresentation" (given in our last). The first part of the letter contains some remarks on the impropriety of which Lord Durham has been guilty in addressing his letter of contradiction to the publisher instead of the editor of the Review. Mr Napier then endeavours to show that the disclosures in the Review were mere repetitions of what Lords Grey, Brougham, and Durham himself, had said elsewhere. The pith of his letter is contained in the following passage:—

"The fact that the franchise originally fixed upon by the framers of the reform bill was a twenty-pound franchise, has been more than once alluded to in the House of Lords. It was particularly mentioned both by Earl Grey and by the Lord Chancellor on the 7th of October 1831. And the fact that Lord Durham was a member of the cabinet committee who framed the scheme embracing that franchise, was disclosed, about a year ago, by Lord Durham himself, at a public dinner at Newcastle; he having then spoken of the bill as framed by him, with the assistance of a small committee of his colleagues. In as far as I know, the public was not till then aware of there having been a cabinet committee appointed to digest this scheme, or of Lord Durham's share in it. If this be true, as to the best of my knowledge and belief it is, Lord Durham must be viewed as the primary divulger of this piece of cabinet procedure. Now, I would have taken leave to ask his lordship whether the facts just specified, joined with those of a public nature, regarding Lord Chandos's amendments, the freemen's franchise, and the restriction of borough votes, are not the whole facts upon which the charge brought against him in the Review is founded; and whether, if this be true, there was any good ground for the allegation that those facts were 'assumed' without any authority."

Lord Durham's rejoinder to this letter, as well as on all the points of controversy, was given in his speech at the Glasgow dinner, Oct. 29, to which we refer our readers.

Lord Durham, since his return from Scotland, has received invitations to public dinners from Belfast, Manchester, and Newcastle, and some of the metropolitan districts. The two first he has declined attending, on the score of ill health; the invitation from Newcastle he has accepted—day fixed, Nov. 19; and it is supposed that the intentions of the last named will not be persevered in, as arrangements are now in progress for a grand metropolitan festival, to be given his lordship on the eve of the meeting of Parliament.

WOODEN TALLIES.

In a recent number of Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, prepared before the burning of the Houses of Parliament, the mode of keeping accounts by tally was described as the remains of a very ancient custom, and the

chequered cloth of the English treasury stated to be a modification of the Roman *abacus*. A more minute description of the tallies will greatly increase the wonder that is naturally felt at such a ridiculously awkward and antiquated custom being retained till the present year in the highest arithmetical business of the country, the keeping of the national account of monies. A tally is a wooden staff or stick upon which the notches have been cut, it is cloven or split in two, in the direction of the grain lengthways, and through the notches. Each of these pieces would of course bear the like number of notches, and each would therefore record the weight, number, or value of any thing the notches signified. For instance, before the general use of writing, two persons doing business together were accustomed to cut a tally between them. The quantity of goods sold, or the sum of money, was entered upon a stick with a knife, instead of into a book with a pen; and the stick upon which the entry was made in notches having been split and divided, one-half was kept by one contracting party, and the other half by the other party.

The Dumfries Courier says—"A friend, who was for many years in a government office in London, assures us that he has seen as many tallies as would have filled an ordinary room, and as he was merely conversant with the department, the quantity altogether must have been quite immense. When the Stamp Office made a payment to the Exchequer—say of £1,000,000 sterling—they received a receipt written in Norman-French, and at the same time a bundle of split tallies, expressive of the amount, in notches, duplicates of which were kept at head-quarters, to be compared or fitted when balance-time came round. The same practice obtained with all the other government offices, and it is even said that the other and his assistants, with the supplies needed of particular kind of thick willows, cost the country £1,000 per annum."

THE NEW COLONY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

IN pursuance of the act of Parliament, which authorises the crown "to erect South Australia as a British province, and to provide for the colonisation and government thereof," a board of commissioners has been appointed, consisting of the gentlemen whose names follow—Mr Whitmore, Mr Grote, Mr Wade Norman, Mr H. G. Ward, Colonel Torrens, Mr D. Hill, and Mr Walbanke Childers. The functions of the commission, as defined by the South Australian act, are, to make rules, orders, and regulations for the disposal of public lands in the new province to employ the money paid for such lands in conveying labourers to the colony; and to raise funds for the expenses of its government, by the issue of bonds, bearing colonial interest, and secured on the revenue and lands of the colony. It may be expected that the commissioners (all of whom were members of the South Australian Association, by which the plan of this colony was formed) will immediately publish a statement of the mode in which their own principles of colonisation are to be carried into effect. Such a statement, under the name of orders or regulations, will have the authority of law. In this way, whatever relates to the two elements of colonisation—the disposal of land and the management of emigration—will be defined with precision, and placed on a permanent footing; an immense advantage, as all will allow, who know any thing of the evils which in other colonies result from the vague character and short duration of such laws as most deeply affect the interests of the colonists. The Morning Chronicle has well explained, that the duties of these commissioners are purely ministerial; that they have no personal interest in promoting emigration to this colony, or in selling the land, or in raising the revenue; that their situation with respect to the colonists, differs altogether from that of the directors of a joint-stock company, who, by embarking personally in a speculation, lend their names to it, entice others to join in it, and incur personal responsibility towards the shareholders. But though all this be true and obvious, there is a kind of emicement which the commissioners will surely practise, if they legislate as such men are expected to do. If the sort of code of colonisation which it is their duty to frame should carry out the principles of the law under which they act, this will be the most attractive of British colonies. On their regulations show that in this colony there will never be any lack of hired labour, where capitalists and persons of almost every class will embark in the undertaking. The execution of orders made by the commissioners for the disposal of public lands, and the reception of labouring emigrants, must necessarily devolve upon persons resident in the colony. The head of these will be a "colonial commissioner." It is understood that this office will be filled by Captain John Kennedy, of the Royal Engineers, an officer of high reputation for scientific acquirements, and so, as government engineer of Cephalonia, has had rich practical experience of the sort of duties he will be required to perform. So far with respect to colonisation, the civil and military government of the province is entrusted to Colonel Charles James Napier, who as lieutenant-governor of Cephalonia under the lord commissioners Sir Thomas Maitland and Sir Frederick Adam. He intends (so the Chronicle informs us) to become colonist himself, like William Penn, though an absolute sovereign in power, had the strongest personal interest in the well-being of those who were placed under his authority. According to the proposal originally made to government by the South Australian Association, the power of making laws for the colony would have been vested in the commissioners until the population of the province had amounted

50,000 souls, and would then have been transferred the colonists themselves. Mr Stanley objected to is old-fashioned mode of proceeding; or did not now, perhaps, that it was recommended by the example of all the colonies which Englishmen have founded in North America. Be that as it may, the 10th Australian act only promises that the province all have a local legislative assembly as soon as it all contain 50,000 inhabitants. Meanwhile, the laws are to be made by "the King in Council."—*Bridged from the Spectator.*

SPORTING.

Great Steeple Chase.—This desperate but exciting kind racing has of late years become so popular in the vicinity of the metropolis, that the Cockney sportsmen look regularly for them in the winter as they do for Ascot d Epsom in the summer. It was with no small delight, therefore, that they read the announcement of the Buckinghamshire steeple chase; the more so, as the distance from town (forty miles) was such as to keep away the rabble, who on occasions of this sort contrive to do a great deal of mischief to the farmers. The time fixed for the event was the 12th November, and the place the village of Aylesbury, a spot peculiarly adapted for the purpose, as, independent of some galloping ground, it is bounded by fences—none of the light sort of jumps so frequently selected out of compliment to the white-kidney class of equestrians, but regular rasps, accessible only by good cattle and resolute riders. For an accommodation of those who lacked either the "appearance" or the disposition to "go with them," the line country was taken as near to the turnpike-road as possible, so that a good view of the race was afforded for the greater part of the distance. Before entering into particulars of the race, we should state that it was for a sweepstakes of fifteen sovereigns each, p.p., with a fifty pence's cup added, the distance four miles, and the paces H. Peyton and J. Fielding, Esqrs., two gentlemen well known in all the sporting circles for their experience on the turf and in the field. The ground chosen by them on the Bicester road, and was remarkable for its severity; it is barely possible, indeed, that a more trying four miles could have been selected. The starting point was Wadson Mill, about four miles from Aylesbury, the winning flags being planted in the field, close to the town, belonging to Mr Brookes. There were no other flags, the riders having the privilege of taking their own line, with the church steeple as a very conspicuous and appropriate beacon. Nearly the whole of the ground was grass land, and it included (besides several rises, some double fences, with ditches, two miles, and plenty of general fencing) a brook about a mile and a half from one start, and a river of nearly eight miles wide within a mile from home.

A little before two, the following horses appeared at the starting point:—

The Marquis of Waterford's br. h. Lancet (rode by owner), Mr Geary's br. g. Pickle (owner), Countess's b. g. Ace of Trumps (a lad), Mr Bainbridge's m. Laurestina (Mr Allnut), Captain Fairlie's b. m. Norna (Mr Powell), Mr Solloway's br. g. Enterprise (owner), Mr Cowper's b. g. Harlequin (owner), Captain Madden's ch. g. Phipps (owner), Captain Lamb's b. g. Norna (Mr Beecher), Mr Tibbory's ch. h. Prosperer (Mr J. Mason), Captain Clitheroe's br. g. Fingal (owner), Mr Elmore's g. g. Grimaldi (Mr Bean), Mr Bean's b. g. Madnought (Mr Cardale), Mr Anderson's w. g. the Ter (Mr Weston), Mr Anderson's b. g. the Poet (Mr Lee), Mr Weston's ch. g. Cottager (Mr F. Nicholson), Mr Yeasley's ch. g. (a lad), Mr Smith's b. g. (a lad), Mr Brown's g. m. Confidence (owner), Mr Scotland's b. g. Gartney (Mr Cartwright).

The odds were 4 to 1 agst Vivian; 6 to 1 agst the Ter; 7 to 1 agst Grimaldi; 7 to 1 agst the Flyer; and 8 to 1 agst Cottager. The start took place at the time mentioned above. All got off fairly, but in a wide straggling manner, especially Lord Waterford, who took his place to the left of his competitors, and quite distinct from them, which course his lordship observed throughout. Mr Yeasley's horse took the lead at a slashing pace, followed by Norna, Phipps, Vivian, Pickle, Laurestina, the Poet, Grimaldi, Prosperer, and one or two others lying up. In the course of the first mile and a half there were several falls: Phipps's bridle broke, and two or three changes took place in the position of the horses. At this point there was a spinney; the first to get through it were Vivian, Mr Yeasley's horse, and Norna, and Prosperer and the rest being close at their heels. Prosperer was the first out of the brook, and Vivian a moment after; but in charging a gate in the next field (where two or three others received falls), he got a complete somerser. His intrepid rider, however, in spite of bruises and scratches, was remounted in an instant, and went well up with his horses at the river. No one attempted to leap this; but all that were up (Vivian, Norna, Laurestina, the Poet, Lancet, Glenartney, Mr Yeasley's horse, and Confidence) dashed boldly into it. Laurestina was first landed on the other side, then Vivian, and after him Prosperer, Norna, and Yeasley's horse; but all dead beat except the first two. Laurestina was leading till they came to a lane which was enclosed between two tremendous fences, at one of which Norna got another fall. Mr Beecher, up in an instant, with great patience, drew gradually upon the mare, and brought her in the last field but one, took the last fence and head with her, and then broke away, winning cleverly by three or four lengths, and completing the distance under fourteen minutes. Prosperer was Norna fourth, and Yeasley's fifth. Of the others we give no positive account; some cooled themselves in the river till they were dragged out, and others, finding the inutilty of any further struggle, got into the turnpike-road and came home at their leisure, not one having died without one or more falls. Altogether it was a most spirited and best conducted steeple chase that has been seen within fifty miles of town.

Oct. 21. A public dinner given at Ramsgate by about one hundred and fifty gentlemen to the Duke of Wellington, as Warden of the Cinque Ports. His grace was most enthusiastically received. A great number of military officers were present.—The people at Sandgate were alarmed by what they supposed to be a great fire at Folkestone, but on hastening to that town, they discovered it to proceed from a cliff overhanging the sea, on the road from Folkestone to Sandgate, which presented a most beautiful sight; the long, bunchy, dry grass that covers it, was in one immense blaze for about two miles. All attempts to extinguish it were perfectly useless, and it was not till Wednesday morning that it was stopped by a shower of rain. So intense was the heat, that some stones and bricks that were within its range were completely vitrified.

—24. A great dinner was held at Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, to celebrate the return of Mr C. W. Coddington (a Tory) to Parliament. Lord Ellenborough was the principal speaker of the evening.

—26. A dreadful catastrophe occurred at Ebenezer chapel, Guernsey. The congregation assembled as usual at six o'clock in the evening, and was rather larger than on ordinary occasions—probably about 1000 persons. It was perceived, shortly after the commencement of the service, that the gas-lights waved and fluctuated up and down. The service, however, which was unusually solemn, proceeded without any inconvenience from this cause. Just as the congregation were about to rise for the purpose of singing, the gas suddenly commenced waving and fluctuating as it had done at the commencement of the service, only considerably more than before, the lights at one moment being up, at the next all but totally out. At the second descent, several of the lights went out, and at the next several more. All this took place in the space of a few seconds. A few doors were then heard to open, and one or two ladies shrieked. The smashing of the windows, which many took for explosions from the burners, was heard in various directions, accompanied by the cry of fire! This was enough—the shrieks of the females became overwhelming—"Save himself who can," even among men, appeared to be the prevalent feeling among the panic-stricken portion of the congregation, and all efforts to dispel the horror that had laid hold of them were absolutely fruitless. The sacrifice of life has been great; no less than seven persons have fallen victims to this groundless panic.

Nov. 6. A live turtle—the first ever found in that part—was picked up on the coast of Cumberland, near Whitehaven. A labouring mechanic observing a strange object floating upon the water, waded up to it, and found it to be an enormous turtle, apparently dead. He mounted upon it for the purpose of piloting it to land, when the monster showed vitality enough to put its fins in motion, and the adventurous navigator found himself sailing out to sea like another Arion. In this extraordinary predicament he dismounted "in all reasonable haste," and luckily reached the shore, where he got further assistance, and with the help of a rope towed it ashore, and lodged it safe on dry land. It turned out to be a turtle of the edible species, and weighing no less than three hundredweight and a quarter.—At five o'clock, one of the largest gasometers at the Ratcliffe gasworks, in St George's in the East, Liverpool, burst, carrying away the outside case or vat, in which the gasometer was placed, besides forcing down a brick wall several feet in thickness, the materials of which were scattered in all directions. The gasometer contained at the time of the accident no less than 16,000 feet of gas, and owing to the chime hoop which binds the bottom of the tank giving way, the pressure became so great on the other parts of the gasometer, that it gave way and sunk with a tremendous crash on one side, forcing the gas out of the top, and splitting the massive timbers which composed the case, and the large upright beams that supported the whole fabric. The tank contained about 20,000 barrels of water, which, on being thus set free, forced itself across the street into some gardens opposite. The damage is estimated at L.20,000. No lives were lost.

—10. The inauguration of the Lord Mayor (Winchester) took place with great pomp, notwithstanding very unpropitious weather. A splendid dinner was given at the Mansion-House in the evening, at which were present Lords Mulgrave, Melbourne, Brougham, Palmerston, the Duke of Richmond, Sir John Campbell, Sir James Scarlett, Mr Cutlar Fergusson, several of the metropolitan members, and the Turkish, Brazilian, and Mexican ambassadors. The first toast was "Church and King," and was received with loud cheers; the next, "the Queen, the Princess Victoria, and the rest of the Royal Family." Then came "the Duke of Wellington and the Army," which is described as being enthusiastically cheered. The Lord Mayor then gave "the Lord Chancellor." This toast, according to the account given in the Chronicle, was received with very general applause; but the Herald, Post, and other papers, state that there was also a good deal of hissing. His lordship acknowledged the honour done him in brief terms—remarking, *en passant*, that his principles still continued unalterably the same as those which had first recommended him to their notice. The toast of "the Duke of Richmond and the House of Lords" was received with emphatic and reiterated plaudits. The other toasts and speeches during the night do not require notice.—The heads of colleges and halls in the university of Oxford agreed to propose in convocation a repeal of the university statute requiring every member above sixteen years of age to subscribe his assent to the thirty-nine articles of the church. If this proposal be carried into effect, it will virtually throw the university open to the admission of dissenters.

—18. Two boats crowded with blacklegs and other persons of the same description, who had been attending a prize-fight at Bromborough, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, were swamped when returning to Liverpool; and it is supposed that at least twenty individuals perished, although it was impossible to ascertain exactly.

The result of the investigations of the Privy Council respecting the origin of the fire that destroyed both Houses of Parliament, is now made known by the published report of their labours. They have unanimously come to the conclusion that the conflagration arose from accident, and repudiate the idea of incendiarism. Respecting the extraordinary testimony of Mr Cooper, who, as stated in the postscript to our last, persisted in asserting that he had heard in Dudley, from the lips of a stranger, intelligence of the fire at the very time it was burning, the report says—"In considering attentively the evidence with reference to Mr Cooper's statement, we have no hesitation in declaring that we wholly disbelieve his story. We are willing to believe that Mr Cooper has been mistaken, and that he did not intend in his evidence to deviate from the truth; but we consider his testimony to have been satisfactorily met by other evidence, and disproved. We have concluded that the fire was accidental—was caused as we have related it, and was wholly attributable to carelessness and negligence. Indeed it would be very difficult to point out a case of fire which could be more clearly traced than this has been to its cause, without suspicion of evil design."

It now appears, unfortunately, that the losses of the Commons' library are more extensive than were at first apprehended. It consisted of two floors. It was thought that all of those books on the lower floor, where members used to sit to read and to consult the works, were saved, although it was known that all those on the upper story were destroyed; it is now apprehended that between 4000 and 5000 volumes are lost. It may be remembered that an interchange of Parliamentary works recently took place between the Chambers of France and those of England; out of upwards of 1500 volumes forwarded to the Commons, handsomely bound, very few are preserved. The rest are known to have been burnt; those sent to the Lords are safe. It appears that the Melbourne administration have directed a building to be erected upon the site of the late houses, for the temporary accommodation of Parliament, the expense of which is estimated at L.30,000. This resolution has caused very general and natural surprise, not only on account of such a needless outlay of the public money, while there were many public buildings in which the members might have been accommodated, but also because it is understood to be resolved on that the future houses of Parliament are to be built upon the very same ground occupied by the previous ones.

The financial agency of the United States will be wholly undertaken by Messrs N. M. Rothschild and Co. on and after the 1st of January next. Messrs Baring and Co. are the present agents. Some disputes of no great importance are said to have led to this change.—*Herald.*

By the books at Lloyd's, it appears, that, in consequence of the severe gales during the last week of Oct., fifty-six vessels have been totally wrecked or run ashore on the coasts of England and Holland. The loss of life has also been considerable.

The Parliamentary costs of passing the act for the Southampton railway, appear, by a published account, to have amounted to nearly L.20,000.

There are 1750 applications by midshipmen of the royal navy to be appointed to the rank of lieutenant.—*Globe.*

Government have agreed to grant to Mr Brunel a sum of L.250,000, bearing an interest of three and a half per cent., for the completion of the Thames tunnel.

The emoluments of the governor of Sierra Leone are estimated at L.2500 per annum. The late ill-fated governor, Mr Octavius Temple, had only received three-quarters' salary when he fell a victim to the pestilential climate. The gallant officer who has accepted the appointment, Major Dundas Campbell, has been taken from the half-pay unattached list of 1825.

The Isle of Man newspapers, though unstamped, circulate free of postage through Great Britain and Ireland, as well as the colonies.

Admiral Napier, who has lately returned to England, is to retain his rank and half-pay in the service of Donna Maria; and the Portuguese government is to give him L.30,000, besides his share of prize-money, which is estimated at L.15,000.

Within the last twelve months, four bill-broking firms have failed in London, whose aggregate liabilities amount to not less than a million sterling.

About two months ago, a man who used to sell fruit, &c. in the new English Opera-house, was bitten by a cat, which he was endeavouring to drive out of the theatre. After a little inflammation, the wound, which was very slight apparently, healed; but on Sunday, Oct. 19, he was attacked with symptoms of hydrophobia, and was carried the next day to the Charing Cross Hospital, and died on the following Wednesday, after taking several powerful medicines and receiving unremitting attention.

The rural population of Sussex have been lately manifesting great discontent and disposition to violence, in consequence of the great reduction of wages, rendered inevitable by the ruinous low price of grain. Wheat has declined so low that the farmers are absolutely unable to pay the labourers their usual wages; and the feeling seems to be universal, that the reduction of rents is the only means of remedying the evil, and must speedily be adopted. Incendiary fires, no doubt originating in the same cause, have of late become frightfully prevalent in Kent, Norfolk, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and other counties.

At a recent meeting of butchers at R—, after discussing reform and the corn-laws, the subject of railroads was brought forward, when one of the orators spoke enthusiastically in praise of the improvement. "Among other advantages," said he, "look at that which affects the pigs brought to market! They will be saved the fatigues of their journey, poor things! They will not, as now, run down all their flesh, poor things! They will not, as now, run down all their taste and flavour, poor things!"

Four hundred and fifty-five ships have carried from the port of Liverpool alone, in less than seventeen months, nearly 31,000 emigrants. As emigration is so rapidly on

the increase, an act of Parliament authorising an accredited government agent to insist upon the proper equipment, sea-worthiness, and victualling of all vessels carrying emigrant passengers to any part of the world, is absolutely necessary. The late colonial secretary, Mr Stanley, contemplated bringing forward some measure connected with this subject. His successor, we hope, will lose no time in following up that intention.—*Liverpool Standard.*

The bodies of two dead infants crammed into a reticule, just as they were born, were lately found at Camborne, near Falmouth, but the heartless mother remains undiscovered.

It is said a great literary curiosity has recently been discovered. The identical copy of "Junius's letters," in two volumes, bound in vellum, by Mr Woodfall, the publisher, at the express wish of the author, which copy is particularly alluded to in the *variorum* edition of these letters, published by George Woodfall, Esq. a few years ago.

A hitherto unrecorded instance of the patronage which George IV. occasionally afforded to genius has just come forth in the memoir of the late N. T. Carrington, the author of the poem of "Dartmoor." When it first appeared in 1826, the monarch ordered his opinion of the poem to be transmitted to the author in the shape of a present of fifty guineas.

A Carlisle paper says it is in contemplation to take down one of the most interesting portions of Carlisle Castle, the tower in which were the apartments occupied by the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots when a prisoner there. There is a serious rent in the walls, which renders the removal necessary.

In a recent gale of wind, a puncheon of rum was thrown on shore near Castlegregory, in Bandon Bay, Kerry; it was immediately surrounded by the country people, who drank to such excess that one man (John Mahony) died actually of suffocation, and five others are so dangerously ill that little hope is entertained of their recovery.

SCOTLAND.

Oct. 29. A splendid dinner to the Hon. Captain Gordon, M.P. for Aberdeenshire, was given in the large hall of the County Rooms, Aberdeen. Upwards of seven hundred sat down, and many who wished to attend were unable to obtain tickets. Among the company were the Marquis of Aberdeen; Earl of Abeyone; Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Arbuthnot; Lord Forbes; Lord Saltoun; Hon. General Arbuthnot; Hon. General James Ramsay; Right Hon. Sir Robert Gordon, K.C.B.; Hon. Walter Forbes of Brux; Hon. Captain John Gordon, R.N.; Sir John Stuart Forbes, Bart.; Sir John Hay, Bart. M.P.; Sir Robert D. H. Elphinstone, Bart.; Sir Alexander Leith of Freefield, K.C.B.; Major Cumming Bruce of Roseisle, M.P.; Colonel McKenzie Fraser of Castle Fraser; Colonel Leith; Colonel Byers, &c. &c. His Grace the Duke of Gordon took the chair amidst loud cheering. The toast of the evening, proposed by his grace, was received (say the newspaper reports) with tremendous and long-continued cheering, and Captain Gordon returned thanks in a speech of considerable length. He had represented the county for fourteen years, and he was still determined to adhere to those principles which had procured him their support. The health of the Duke of Wellington, proposed from the chair, is likewise stated to have been most enthusiastically cheered; and the Earl of Aberdeen, upon his own health being proposed, took the opportunity of saying that he valued the friendship of the Duke of Wellington more than all the honours the crown could bestow, and that the satisfaction of communicating with him had been with himself (Earl of Aberdeen) one great reason of his retaining office so long. The "Stability of the Church of Scotland," the health of Sir Robert Peel, and the memories of Pitt and Sir Walter Scott, were amongst the other toasts that seemed to make the deepest impression on the meeting. Considerable amusement was excited, when, upon the "Lord Provost and Magistrates of Aberdeen, and prosperity to the Burgh," being toasted, it was found that there was not one of that official body present to return thanks. The chairman, therefore, as a Burgess of the town, discharged that duty himself—observing, amid cheers and laughter, that had any of the magistracy been present, they would most cordially have joined in the kind wishes expressed towards themselves at all events.—Right Hon. Viscount Arbuthnot re-elected rector of King's College, Aberdeen.

31. The first sale of free imported tea into Scotland from China took place at Glasgow. Thirty-one chests and about four hundred boxes were exposed, and the whole was sold at the following rates:—Flowers Pekoe, 3s. to 3s. 7d.—duty, 3s.; Orange Pekoe, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8½d.—duty, 2s. 2d.; Twanky, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9½d.—duty, 2s. 2d.; Hyson, 2s. 7d. to 3s. 6d.—duty, 2s.; and Congou, 1s. 10d.—duty, 2s. 2d. per lb. The chests contain from 50 to 70 lbs., and the boxes from 6 lbs. to 10 lbs. each.

Nov. 2. A dinner given in Melrose in honour of Mr Douglas of Adderstone, for his services as a friend of reform, by the new constituency of the Melrose district. Above two hundred freeholders and other friends were present, Sir David Erskine of Dryburgh in the chair. The meeting acquired much interest from the arrival of Lord Durham, on his return from Glasgow, just as the company were sitting down to dinner; and his lordship being on the instant invited to join the party, most courteously accepted the invitation, and spent some hours with the Border Reformers.

6. A dinner held by the members of the association for improving the representation of the people, and promoting the extension of the franchise. Including friends, about three hundred sat down to dinner, Robert Wallace, Esq. of Kelly, M.P. in the chair, supported on the right by Councillor Russell, Mr Short, Mr Grant, surgeon, Mr R. Millar, &c. and on the left by Mr Knox, Mr Spittal, Mr T. Smith, Mr Field, Mr Thomas Johnston, &c. Mr William Tait officiated as croupier. The chairman, in introducing the health of Lord Durham, alluded to the splendid reception with which his lordship had been honoured in Glasgow, and said that for the first time in his life he now acknowledged a political leader, and that leader was Lord Durham, in whom he placed every confidence, and had no doubt that his lordship would not disappoint the expectations placed in him by the people. He now filled a high destiny in the eyes of Europe and the civilised world. He had more in his power than ever man had to advance the cause of civil and religious liberty; and he (the chairman) sincerely but confidently hoped that that illustrious individual would go calmly, deliberately, but earnestly forward, until he obtained these great ends. Among other toasts, the health of Mr O'Connell was proposed by Councillor Jameson, who pronounced a high eulogium on his public character. The meeting separated about one o'clock in the morning.

7. Mr David Tod, wine-merchant, Leith, and Mr Francis Howden, farmer, Kilmerrig Main, near Dunee, were drowned in attempting to cross a ford of the Whitadder at its junction with the Blackadder, in a gig. The bodies of the unfortunate gentlemen were both discovered at Gainslaw Bridge, a distance of twelve or thirteen miles from the place where they were thrown into the water. Mr Howden's body was found first, on Monday (Nov. 10), and Mr Tod's on Wednesday (12). They were lying within thirty or forty yards of each other.

12. The Court of Session re-assembled for the winter. Mr Skene, the new Solicitor-General, attended: and his predecessor, Mr Cockburn (in room of Lord Cringletie resigned), took his seat on the bench as Lord Cockburn.

14. A destructive fire broke out in the storehouses belonging to the Edinburgh Incorporation of Bakers, and from the age and dryness of the materials, no stop could be put to the conflagration until the flour mill and four lofts, containing 100 bolls of grain, were consumed. Nothing was saved but the water-wheel.

An editorial duel was luckily prevented taking place this morning at Glasgow. The circumstances, as we find them stated in the newspapers, are these:—In the Glasgow Chronicle of Wednesday the 5th November, a letter appeared, signed John Douglas; and in the number of the same journal, published on Friday the 7th, another letter followed it, bearing the same signature. In both of these letters the editor of the Glasgow Argus was held up to the public as a hireling utterly devoid of principle, and engaged in devising and circulating calumnious falsehoods against all whom his paymasters disliked. In the Glasgow Argus of Monday the 10th, Mr Weir, the editor of that journal, published a letter declaring that he was the only person responsible for what appeared in its columns, and that, in the event of Mr Douglas's persisting in such language as he had been using, he (Mr Weir) should consider it personal to himself. In the Chronicle of Wednesday the 12th, Mr Douglas inserted a third letter, repeating and aggravating the insults contained in the two first. In consequence of this, a correspondence took place between Mr Lang, on the part of Mr Weir, and Mr James Christie, on the part of Mr Douglas, when it was agreed that the parties should meet near Tollcross at seven o'clock this morning. Mr Weir and two friends were at the appointed place at the time agreed on, and waited upwards of an hour for the arrival of Mr Douglas, but that gentleman did not come, and it was soon after ascertained that he had been bound over on Thursday night to keep the peace. In the course of this day, the civil authorities traced out Mr Weir, and he also entered into the required recognisances.

15. Sir Robert Peel having declined an invitation to stand for the rectorship of Glasgow College, and the Earl of Durham and Lord Stanley being subsequently nominated as candidates for that honour, the latter was this day elected by large majorities in all the four nations.

There have been several numerous and respectable meetings during the past month, of the supporters of the Established Church of Scotland, for the purpose of taking steps to defend it against the attempts made to supplant it with the system of "Voluntary Preaching." In July 1834, there was instituted the "Edinburgh Young Men's Association for promoting the interests of the Church of Scotland," the first quarterly meeting of which was held in St Andrew's church, Edinburgh, on the evening of Nov. 7, when every part of the building was crowded. The Rev. Mr Cunningham, of College church, Edinburgh, president of the society, took the chair, and a platform erected for the purpose was filled with an array of clergymen, proprietors, advocates, and other respectable individuals. The most remarkable part of his speech was one in which he denounced the Secession Church as "perjured and apostate," and classed Voluntary Church Men with Atheists, Infidels, and Papists. After he had explained the objects of the society, the secretary read a statement by the committee, of the proceedings of the society since its first foundation in July last, which also contained a proposal for approval of the meeting of certain alterations on its laws, with a view to connecting itself with auxiliary parochial associations throughout the country, and the resolution of the committee to have a series of lectures, delivered on the subject of religious establishments in general, and the peculiar claim of the Church of Scotland, in the course of the ensuing winter. The Rev. Mr Candlish (St George's) then moved a resolution founded on the committee's statement, after a speech of considerable length, during which he stated his belief that the question at issue between them and their opponents was of the most vital importance, not only to the Church of Scotland, but also the cause of the Christian religion all over the world. The resolution being seconded by Mr Shaw Stewart, advocate, Mr McCrie, after observing, that although not a member of the established church, he and other Seceders were always ready to defend the principle of establishments, moved an amendment, but withdrew it after a few remarks from the chairman. The Rev. Mr Willis, of the Original Seceders, Glasgow, next moved "That the efforts and influence employed by the members of a national established religion render it the duty of all the friends of the Church of Scotland to come forward and defend her, and to give publicity and efficiency to their opinions." The reverend gentleman remarked, that he had himself given a practical proof of his assent to this proposition, by having come more than forty miles that day to attend the meeting. He remarked, it was strange that the defenders of voluntary principles could not number on their side one single church. There was not a single Presbyterian body in the kingdom who had yet come to the conclusion that the principle of establishments was unjust, unscriptural, or inexpedient. The reverend gentleman, in a long and eloquent speech, among other arguments, deduced from the general principles of the Old and New Testaments the Scriptural authority for establishments, which was carried unanimously, the Rev. Mr Begg of Paisley proposed the third resolution, "That, notwithstanding all the endeavours of the enemies of the Church of Scotland, there were at present many encouraging circumstances, which warranted the hope that the church would become not only more stable, but also purer and more efficacious than ever." In advertising the "Voluntary communion" principle, he unhesitatingly declared his belief that the independence of ministers on their hearers was the best way to secure sound religion. To destroy the church, was to destroy a machine which had from a thousand fountain-heads diffused the waters of life. Nevertheless, the controversy had done good, if it had done nothing more than to bring fifty congregations of the Original Seceders back to their bosom. Nor was this all: 400,000 were anxious to join them in the sister island, and to become united with the church. They had besides a committee of the General Assembly for church accommodation, and also thirty-six new churches now in Scotland in connection with the establishment. Charles Fergusson, Esq. younger of Kilkerran, in seconding the motion, alluded to the fact of more than £20,000 being lately raised in Glasgow by private subscription for building new churches. The meeting separated after voting thanks to the chairman, and also the Rev. Messrs Willis and Begg. A very numerous meeting of the friends of the Church of Scotland was also recently held at Greenock, when an association was formed for the purpose of promoting its ever-ancient stability. The principal speaker was Sir David M. Sandford, who delivered a long and eloquent address on the efficacy of establishments.

Mr Silk Buckingham, M.P. has been lecturing in Edinburgh for some time back, on the subjects of "Intemperance," "History and Description of the Holy Land," "Institutions of Society," &c. &c. Mr Buckingham has met with much applause from his auditors, who have been of the most respectable classes, but generally few in numbers.

At a late meeting of the Governors of Heriot's Hospital, it was moved that the salary of the treasurer, which is now £500, should be reduced to £350; but upon that gentleman offering to do the duties for £420, the proposition was acceded to.

The trustee on the bankrupt estate of Kinnear and Company, bankers, Edinburgh, has offered a composition of 11s. a pound with security, which has been accepted by the creditors. The composition is to be forthwith paid.

In consequence of the enormous and unchecked sale of unstamped newspapers in Glasgow, a joint representation from the tax-paying press of all classes, Tory, Whig, Radical, and non-descript, lately gave notice to the authorities, that, if no protection was extended to them by a certain day, they would simultaneously issue their publications on blank paper. So confident of impunity have the printers of these illegal sheets become, that one of them, upon the day after the above resolution was agreed to, noticed it under the title of "Horrid Conspiracy of the Stamped Press!"

The importation of fat cattle from Ireland into the Clyde is now carried on to a great extent. Scarcely a steamer arrives but is crowded with cattle. This new branch of trade has been opened up by the drainage occasioned by the exportation which has been for a long time continually increasing, of fat beasts and sheep, from the north to London in the large steamers.

The melancholy account of the loss of the Cybele of Liverpool, from Cromarty, bound to Quebec, with three hundred and sixteen emigrants on board, mentioned in our last, upon the authority of a letter in the American papers, turns out, by a letter since received from Picquet, to be untrue, and to have had its origin in the report of a boy, who, in order to obtain charity, represented himself as belonging to the vessel in question. On the 10th October 1834, there was a reduction of the imports of flax at Dundee to no less an extent than 4002 tons, or about one-third of the total quantity, as com-

pared with a similar period of the year 1833: and of hemp a reduction of 150 tons.

The late Thomas Telford, Esq. has left to the minute of Langholm and Wester Kirk L.1000 sterling each, in trust for the libraries of the above town and parish; the interest is to be annually expended in purchasing books. This celebrated engineer was a native of Westerkirk.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 28. At Paris, Lady Scott Douglas; a daughter.
31. At London, the Right Hon. the Countess of Munster, a daughter.—At Edinburgh, the Lady Anne Baird; a son.
At 1, Forres Street, Mrs Miller of Stewartfield; a son.
At the Royal Hospital, Dublin, the lady of Lieutenant-General Arbuthnot; a daughter.

Lately, the wife of David Renwick, farmer at Walston head, near Biggar, of three children, one of whom is since the other two with the mother are doing well; and not quite a year ago, Mrs Renwick gave birth to a child: being in all children within twelve months.

MARRIAGES.

July 30. At the city of Toronto (late York), Upper Canada, Mr John Watson, late wine-merchant, Leith, to Agnes, daughter of the late Alexander Maitland, Esq. of Gimmiers Mills, East Lothian.

Oct. 2. At Dumfries, Donald Martin, Esq. of Moldart, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Macleod, Esq. of Ullish.

20. At London, Captain John Ross, R.N., the celebrated explorer, to Miss Jones, only daughter of Captain Jones, R.N., of Derby.

21. At Blairvadoch, Dumbarshire, Charles Henry Esq., Esq. of Kintoreloch, Argylshire, to Charlotte Murray Macgill, fourth daughter of Mr and Lady Janet Buchanan, grand-daughter of the late and niece of the present Earl of Caithness.

22. At Pulteneytown, Sinclair Williamson, Esq. of Hart Town, Van Dieman's Land, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Major James Williamson.

23. At Belton House, John Buckle, Esq. to Dorothea, daughter of the late John Blackwell, Esq. advocate, and niece to Captain James Hay, R.N.

28. At Cunoquie House, Fifehire, the Rev. Arthur Blet Mesham, Oxford, to Monierieffe, third daughter of George Blet Mesham, Esq. of Cunoquie.

Doctor Francia, who has ruled despotically over Paraguay since the emancipation of Spanish America, has just been married in the 65th year of his age, to the daughter of M. Durand, a merchant of Bayonne. By the articles of the marriage-contract, the dowry will be added to the political authority of her husband, in the case of his death without leaving any legitimate heir. A Frenchwoman may thus one day be called to reign over one of the finest countrys of America.

DEATHS.

June 9. At Serampore, East Indies, the venerable Dr Gey, whose indefatigable labours in translating the Holy Scriptures into the languages of the East are so well known to the biblical scholar, and to all the friends of missions, has finished his earthly course.

Oct. 10. At Dunfermline, John Gib, Esq. surgeon. He had resided in Dunfermline for fifty-seven years.

15. At Kirkcaldy, Archibald Macdonald, Esq. manufacturer.

18. At Ranby Hall, near East Retford, after four days' illness, her grace Anna Maria, Duchess Dowager of Newcastle.

19. At Belton House, Percy, the infant son of George Dile, Esq. Jun. of Jersey-wood.

26. At Glasgow, Charles Stuart Cochrane, Esq. commander in the royal navy, and second son of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, G.C.B.

30. At Dundee, Alexander Mitchell, Esq. cashier of the Green Town and County Bank.

Nov. 1. At 106, Prince's Street, Lady Clerk, widow of Sir John Clerk of Penicuik, Bart. in her 89th year.

3. At Leamington, Hugh Watson, Esq. of Torsoness, W.S.

5. In Portland Place, London, Frederick Edward Jones, Esq. for many years lessee of the theatre-royal, Crow Street, Duh.

7. At Rutland Square, Edinburgh, Sir John Campbell of Anmurchan, Bart.

8. The remains of Archibald Hamilton Rowan were deposited in the family vault, Mary's church, Dublin.

10. At Althorp Park, Northamptonshire, the venerable Earl Spencer. His lordship had not, for a considerable period, been an active part in politics, though deeply immersed in them during the revolutionary war. For many years he was a munificent patron of the arts, and in him the lovers of bibliography will find a most valuable and tasteful patron.—*Courier.*

24. At his house, Prince's Street, Blackfriars, London, after a few hours' illness, Thomas Mounsey Cunningham, Esq. and son of the late John Cunningham, land-steward on the estate of Dalswinton, and author of some of the most admired contributions to the Scots Magazine, and other periodicals.

Lately, at his seat, Knowsley Park, the Earl of Derby. The earldom is the second in the British peerage. His lordship was born in the year 1752, and for forty years held the high office of Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster. His event, Mr Stanley, formerly Colonial Secretary, becomes thus a third Lord Stanley.

Lately, in the 86th year of his age, the well-known Swedish historiographer and antiquarian, M. Jonas Hallenberg.

Lately, at Shipham, Somerset, aged 73, Mr James Glove, miner. He was noted for discovering springs, &c. by the haziness of the air.

At Ballymena, Ireland, at the advanced age of 114 years, Miss Boyd, a pauper.

Lately, at Toronto, Upper Canada, of cholera, Mr Robert Heron, printer. On his being taken to the hospital, an interesting young woman, to whom he was about to be married, applied for permission to see him, declaring she was his sister. She was admitted, and kissed the dying youth, showing great affection for him. Three hours afterwards she was brought to the same hospital far gone of cholera, and died soon after.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HISTORY OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

Steam navigation, which has made such gigantic progress in the western hemisphere, is only in infancy with us. A continental journal says that preparations are making for its introduction into the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, on a scale more stupendous than hitherto contemplated, with the view of connecting the states which border on these hugeland seas, with the fertile colonies of the East, through the Red Sea and the Gulf of Arabia. And when, in future ages, by this accelerating means of communication, the remote corners of the earth shall have been drawn together, the search of the curious will be directed with the same intensity towards the inventors of steam navigation, as it has been in bygone ages the inventors of glass, gunpowder, fire-arms, and the mariner's compass. A greater blessing art or skill as yet not conferred on man. It therefore behoves us, to record every authentic particular within our knowledge which refers to it. The Marquis of Worcester, who lived in the seventeenth century, evidently points to the practicability of steam navigation, in his *History of Inventions*; and we have seen a drawing of a steam-vessel of Jonathan Hulls, with which an experiment was made about the year 1739, although a

and inefficient manner; but the merit of applying steam, as presently in use for the purposes of navigation, belongs to the family of a Scotchman, the ingenious discoverer himself having some years since the debt of nature. Indeed, all mechanics are agreed that the suggestions of the marquis, and the experiments of Hullah, could lead to no practical result, owing to the then imperfect condition of the steam-engine—it could not produce a rotatory motion of sufficient force to be useful in canals, far less in stormy tempestuous seas.

The merit of the first successful application of steam navigation has been claimed for Fulton, the American, who in 1807 launched a vessel on the Hudson, propelled by the power of steam; but we have the indubitable evidence that he borrowed his design from a vessel constructed under the control of the inventor in question, which vessel, Fulton, accompanied by Henry Bell, of Helensburgh, another original claimant to the invention, visited and anxiously inspected at Lock Sixteen, on the Forth and Clyde Canal, where she was laid up, after several successful experiments had been made—the proprietors of the canal being apprehensive of danger to the banks, by the unusual agitation of the waters in her progress. We have seen affidavits to the fact of Fulton's visit, which took place several years before the appearance of his first steam-boat on the Hudson, and it is singular that Bell, the first successful experimentalist on the Forth, accompanied him upon that visit. There is evidence, therefore, amounting to a moral certainty, that neither of these individuals belongs any merit to the invention, whatever adroitness they may have shown in appropriating that of others.

It was on the 14th day of October 1788 that the first steam-boat on the present plan was launched on the Forth of water at Dalswinton, in Dumfriesshire, under the superintendence of Mr James Taylor, the inventor, a native of Leadhills, and a person of considerable scientific attainments. The experiment was several times repeated with uniform success, the vessel (though only a model) having attained a velocity in the water of five miles an hour, the machinery working effectually, without any accident or inconvenience. The same construction of machinery, with very little variation, is continued in use to the present day—a remarkable instance of a complete and entire experience in the original. The larger vessel already alluded to was constructed on the Forth in the summer of 1800, and every expectation realised; the cylinder engine was eighteen inches in diameter, and she attained a velocity of seven miles an hour, when the boards, being of weak construction, gave way. The next experiment, however, on 26th December of the same year, took place in presence of Lord Dundas and several scientific persons, and was complete in all respects. Of these facts there cannot be a doubt, and they are now embodied in a narrative drawn up by Robert Chambers of this city, from the original documents in possession of the family of Mr Taylor, himself (1824), a short time before his death, and attested a memorial of his case to Sir Henry Parnell. Whatever is due to Mr Taylor as the original inventor, not less is due to the munificent patron of the steamery, the late Patrick Miller, Esq. of Dalswinton, whose expense, in whose employment, and in concert with whom, indeed, Mr Taylor was enabled to put his invention. Mr Miller, originally a banker in Edinburgh, though then retired to his estate, was a man of cultivated mind, enlarged information, and great ability, particularly in mechanics; and he nearly all his leisure time towards useful science, and the introduction of beneficial improvements in practical affairs of life. In 1785, when Mr Taylor came tutor to his sons, on the recommendation of his father of the present Mr Fergusson of Craigie, Mr Miller was endeavouring to apply wheels to the steam power to the propelling of vessels; and being dissatisfied with the power obtained, and the great exhaustion of his labourers, for which he was unable to procure compensation, he applied to Mr Taylor, who he valued for his mechanical genius (which was a fact one of the principal reasons for his employing him in his family), to suggest a substitute; and on his consideration, Mr T. mentioned the steam-engine. Various objections being stated and overruled, he adopted, as already mentioned [Mr Taylor having the necessary drawings and calculations]; and he, to the families of those two ingenious men, the world indebted for the grand invention which characterises the present in future ages. It may be remarked as an instance how science is advanced, that, but for an accident, the navigation of the Forth by steam, recently introduced, would have anticipated by nearly forty years. Mr Cutlarson, then a young man upon his travels, having, in his correspondence with his father, the late Mr Fergusson, ready to submit a memorial on the subject to the Emperor at Vienna, when the war of the revolution broke out with such unexampled animosity as to banish the thought of every peaceful art. We have the Appendix to the Narrative drawn up by Mr Taylor, that Mr Fergusson, with that promptitude of decision which have characterised him through his life, prepared himself, by a series of queries and answers, to push the new invention where it was needed, whatever might have been his success in the phlegmatic Germans.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

PARISIAN WALKING.

Even the mode of walking in France has more than one relation to vanity—not merely because the rise on the toes, the writhing of the figure, and the paralytic shake of every member, are inspired by that sentiment, but because being, from a curious and accidental circumstance, the very worst mode of walking, it is vainly vaunted as the most graceful; while the women of France reprobate the natural walk of those of England as masculine or military, because in progression the foot is thrown directly forward, instead of being curiously drawn upward, &c. &c. This being a point of some interest to ladies, I beg to illustrate it at some length. Having been acquainted with an old French gentleman in England, and being afterwards on a visit to Paris, I one day thought I saw him approaching the hotel where I happened to reside. A certain gait and air, which I had not hitherto analysed, convinced me I was right; and I expressed my satisfaction on this account to the friend who was beside me at the time, and who similarly recognised and expected him. We were disappointed, however, as he did not call. This disappointment occurred again and again, until we began to suspect, and at last actually discovered, that there were several old gentlemen in Paris who had a similar gait and air. This struck me as odd enough; but still no reason occurred to me. Going, however, one day to a considerable distance through the streets of Paris, to see some troops arriving from Spain, and walking, as the British generally walk, without much regard to the inequalities of the pavement, I found on my return that I was unaccountably fatigued. A little reflection led me to the cause of this, in the extraordinary irregularity of the Parisian pavement; for the stones being large, worn away on every side, and prominent in the middle, every step I had taken, falling sometimes high and sometimes low, had shaken me in such a way, that though I did not much observe it at the time, its effects were very perceptible. I now began to imagine that all this might have something to do with the peculiar walk and air of my old friend; and on looking more closely, I thought I could see that almost all old gentlemen, as well as old ladies, and even many young ones, had some degree of the very same peculiarity. This I now suspected to result from some contrivance on their part to obviate the inconveniences arising from the irregularity of the pavement. Observing, now, with additional care, I at once found my suspicion completely verified, and was able to detect the contrivance employed. This commences by picking the steps. In order to do this in the best manner, it is necessary to pick only with one foot, that is, to advance always the same foot, and let the other follow it up. If one attempts, on the contrary, to pick with both feet, it causes a considerable rotating of the body, which, in a long walk so performed, becomes fatiguing. The Parisians accordingly pick with the stronger—the right foot. A little reflection will show, that, in thus picking with one foot, they must not only turn the right toe proportionally in, but must turn the whole of the right side proportionally forward, and in some measure advance laterally. Even this, however, is not enough: as the hollows between the projecting centres of the stones are considerable, and as these are generally filled with mud, it is necessary to avoid bespattering oneself. This the Parisians effect by holding the knee and ankle joints slightly bent, but rather stiff, while they spring, slightly sideways, from one stone to another. Nothing can be more amusing than this mode of progression, when one is once prepared to observe it. The reader may easily figure to himself a party setting out in this way—all having the right leg advancing, the right toe turned in, and the right side turned forward—all having the knee and ankle joints slightly bent, but rather stiff, and in a sort of springy state, and all advancing, in some measure, sideways, but, owing to the different length of limb, some seeming to hop, and others to hobble along. It is really a good deal like the walking of birds.—*Walker's Physiognomy, founded on Physiology.*

THE ALBATROSS AND ITS FLIGHT.

To watch the flight of these birds, used to afford me much amusement; commencing with the difficulty experienced by them in elevating themselves from the water. To effect this object, they spread their long pinions to the utmost, giving them repeated impulses as they run along the surface of the water for some distance. Having, by these exertions, raised themselves above the wave, they ascend and descend, and cleave the atmosphere in various directions, without any apparent muscular exertion. How, then, it may be asked, do these birds execute such movements? The whole surface of the body in this, as well as, I believe, most if not all the oceanic tribes, is covered by numerous air-cells, capable of a voluntary inflation or diminution, by means of a beautiful muscular apparatus. By this power the birds can raise or depress themselves at will, and the tail and great length of the wing enable them to steer in any direction. Indeed, without some provision of this kind to save muscular exertion, it would be impossible for these birds to undergo such long flights without repose, as they have been known to do; for the muscles appertaining to the organs of flight, although large in these birds, are evidently inadequate in power to the long distances they have been known to fly, and the immense length of time they remain on the wing without scarcely a moment's cessation. When several species of the al-

batross, as well as petrels and other oceanic birds, are about the ship at the same time, no combats have been seen to take place between them; but on the death of one, the others soon fall upon and devour it. When one of this tribe of birds is captured and brought upon the deck, it appears to be a very muscular bird, judging from its external form. This deception is occasioned by the quantity of down and feathers, with a very dense integument, and the air-cells being often inflated in a slight degree. When these are removed, the body of the bird is found to be of a smaller size than would have been supposed, and, comparatively speaking, does not possess the muscular power which from its long flights our ideas might lead us to suppose. I remarked that the albatross would lower himself even to the water's edge, and elevate himself again without any apparent impulse; nor could I observe any percussion of the wings when the flight was directed against the wind; but then, of course, its progress was tardy. Many, however, have differed with me in considering that the birds never fly "dead against the wind," but in that manner which sailors term "close to the wind;" and thus make progress, aided by, when seemingly flying against, the wind.—*Bennet's Wanderings in New South Wales.*

PLEASURES OF A COUNTRY HOUSE.

Who has not known the monotony of a country house? Who has not known that the more comfortable, the more happy it may be, the fewer events there will be to relate? But, alas! who has not known its dullness? Who has not known the long morning—the expectation of hearing one o'clock strike, and finding it only twelve? Who has not known the sight of the interminable piece of work, regularly brought down by the lady of the house—the paucity of ideas conveyed with the work. The question, "What shall we do to-day?—do you like a drive?—I am afraid it is rather cold!" shows you that the hope suggested by the offer is not to be realised—that you are expected not to wish to drive. "You will prefer walking, I dare say—I should like to show you my poultry-house." It is unluckily a cold dull day; there has been a copious fall of rain; the leafless trees are dripping; pools of water are standing in the walks; and you must think with delight of the sight of dripping bantams and dirty poultry-houses. But you are saved: the yawning soberness of your morning talk is likely to have no end, for lo! another shower. "Ah, it rains, I see: we shall not stir to-day. There is nothing so comfortable as sitting in-doors at one's work all the morning." How does the interminableness of that all morning strike on your fancy! You are very cold: you look at the fireplace—comfort there, at least, you think: but the fire is scarcely blazing. The lady of the house sees you cast a longing look towards the grate—she obligingly hopes you are not too warm. "I don't think we have too much fire, have we? It was so hot this morning, I ordered them not to make such large fires;" and you resign yourself to the knowledge that the care all day will be to keep the room at freezing-point. Oh! who has not known all this, and many more of the charms of a long day in a country house!—*Anne Grey, a novel just published.*

PRICES OF SCOTTISH STOCKS—NOV. 26, 1834.

Bank.	Shares.	Present Price.
Royal Bank of Scotland	100	£100
Bank of Scotland	100	£100
Commercial Bank	100	£100
British Linen Co.	100	£100
National Bank	100	£100
Edinburgh Bank	100	£100
Western Bank of Scotland	100	£100
Edinburgh & Glasgow Bank	100	£100
Edinburgh & Leith Bank	100	£100
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Postscript.

Edinburgh, Nov. 25.

The King, Nov. 21, delivered the great seal to Lord Lyndhurst, who for the present is to perform the functions both of Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Baron. In place of the Marquis Wellesley, recalled, three Lords Justices have been appointed to administer the government of Ireland; namely, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Chief Justice of the King's Bench. The Lord Chancellor Plunkett, and the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General (Blackburn and O'Loughlin), have resigned their offices. Meetings continue to be held in London to express dissatisfaction with the ministerial changes. The Glasgow meeting took place on the Green, Nov. 22, and was attended by a very large multitude, the numerations of which range between 20,000 and 60,000.

The Duke of Devonshire has resigned his office of Chamberlain, and the Earl of Errol and Viscount Falkland, sons-in-law to the King, have also resigned their situations in the household.

The dinner to Earl Durham at Newcastle took place, Wednesday, Nov. 19, in the Assembly Room, and was attended by four hundred guests, Mr W. Ord, M.P., in the chair. In replying to the toast of his health, Lord Durham (who was in bad health) explained what he aimed at in household suffrage to be—a right of voting in all inhabitant householders, *bona fide* rated to church or poor, or assessed to or paying direct taxes for six months previous to the first day of election, not having received parochial relief. Mr Fox, who, with other friends of freedom, had advocated this privilege many years ago, described it as the best and most advisable plan of reform, because it was a recurrence to the first known and recorded principles of the constitution. In the course of his speech, Lord Durham made several allusions to the ministerial changes, and called on the people to enter every where into associations, free of party differences, for resisting the re-imposition of a Tory government, and obtaining all further necessary reforms. "The fact is," said his lordship, "that for a long period of time in former days, in the days of George the Third and George the Fourth, the sovereign of this country was entirely in the hands of a faction. He was in fact a mere puppet, to be moved according to their wishes; and all power and all honours were wielded entirely for the benefit of the faction itself. The reform bill, they saw, gave them a death-blow; and now they are about to try a last struggle to endeavour to regain that power which it wrested from them. After we had destroyed their strongholds, after their fortresses had fallen successively, they have pitched upon a great military commander, who is to come forward and arrest the progress of that reform under whose exterminating hand the corporation abuses, the church abuses, and all other abuses in the institutions of the country, were about to be swept away. I confess to you that this great military commander whom they have selected will find it to have been much easier to take Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo than to retake the liberties and independence of the people. (Cheers.) I say that, in my opinion, he will fail in such an attempt." In reference to associations, his lordship said—"How have the Tories succeeded in supplanting the reform ministers, but by union and combination. Let us take a lesson out of their book. Let us show them that the people of England not only possess feelings and principles which were thought sufficient, but that they also possess a fixed determination to maintain their own rights and the constitution of the country. It is as clear to me as the sun at noonday, that a dissolution of Parliament must take place—that the last card in their desperate game must be played by the Tories, if they are determined to see the game out. They probably reckon upon securing majorities in the counties, in consequence of the unfortunate fifty-pound tenant-at-will clause. I know also that some of the schedule B towns, in consequence of the non-payment of rates and other circumstances, have become little better than rotten boroughs. They now possibly reckon upon majorities there. I will grant to them the utmost extent of support that they may thus obtain in a new House of Commons, and yet we shall be able to beat them. Their hopes of success, founded on the ridiculous idea of a reaction, will prove utterly fallacious. We certainly have great odds opposed to us. We have against us the Court and the Peers, but we have for us the Commons and the people. (Immense cheering.) Whenever the struggle shall take place between two such opposing powers, it requires little foresight to see upon what side success will attend. I call upon my countrymen, from one end of the kingdom to the other, to express, with one voice, their fixed determination never to rest satisfied until their liberties are secured, and all those reforms which the reform bill—itsself only a means to an end—promised, shall have been accomplished. Still preserving all loyalty to the king, let us show him at the same time, that if he be disposed to place confidence in a particular party and class of politicians, we, on the other hand, shall exercise our right of expressing our disapproval of such men and their measures, and our determination to oppose them to the utmost of our power. (Cheers.) I will only say, in conclusion, that my humble services may be commanded by you and my country at all times, and that I shall be always happy to co-operate with you

in the ranks, or in any situation in which I may be considered to be capable of producing benefit. (Cheers.) No feelings that I may entertain with regard to any individual, in any set of men, shall prevent me from doing that which it is my determination to do—namely, to join you heart and soul in the assertion of your rights." (Immense cheers.)

It may be worth while to state, that the sons and daughters of the King, with the exception, perhaps, of Lord Munster and Lady Sidney, are decided Whigs. Lady Errol, Lord Falkland, Lady Mary Fox, Lady Kennedy Erskine, and Lords Frederick and Adolphus Frederick Fitzclarence, are openly attached to the party of the late administration.—*Times*.

It is universally believed in Dublin that the machinations of the court party, and the return of the Tories to power, have for their object the preservation of the Irish church, and the corporations, with all their glaring and admitted abuses, and that the sword will be employed to silence remonstrance. The struggle is regarded not as a contest between the Whig and the Tory for office, but a desperate effort to restore the old system of misgovernment—to perpetuate tithes—to stifle the Church Commission Inquiry—in fact, to defeat all the legitimate objects of the reformers, and, if not to deprive the reform bill of its most valuable provisions, to control the popular voice at elections; and by means of terror and intimidation to neutralise the influence of the people in the House of Commons. I have taken some pains to ascertain the state of public feeling at this critical juncture. I find that reformers of all shades—Liberals, Radicals, and Repealers—have completely abandoned their differences, and are ready to unite as cordially and determinedly as they did on the occasion of Lord Grey's resignation in 1831, against the common enemy.—*Dublin correspondent of the Globe*.

Consols continue to rise: they were, on Saturday, Nov. 22, at 91 $\frac{3}{4}$.

A NEW PORT FOR EDINBURGH.

MANY of our readers are aware that a vast deal of money has been expended within the last twenty years upon what is termed the improvement of the harbour and pier of Leith. The great object in view has been to make the harbour of Leith answerable for the admission of large war and merchant vessels at the height of the tides, and vessels of inferior sizes at all states of the water. To accomplish this desirable object, many, many thousands of pounds have been expended by government and other parties. That which has chiefly been done is the extension of the old pier to a great length into the sea; but after this, and every thing else which human ingenuity could suggest, has been effected, the harbour remains much the same as before. At all events, as the case stands, none of the numerous steam-vessels which sail in the Firth of Forth can make a practice of coming into Leith. It has been discovered, after an enormous loss of money, what might have been known at first, that the extension of piers cannot bring in or retain deep water. The sea retires as usual, and, therefore, behold a long line of pier, cold and cheerless, crossing the expanse of brown sand, and upon which it would be dangerous to walk in boisterous weather! Well, seeing that all this has done no good, persons connected with the Leith and Edinburgh trade have worried government to stir in order to put things to rights, and government lately commissioned a Mr Cubitt to visit Leith, to see what could be done to create deep water for the sailing in-shore of the shipping. This gentleman, having examined the ground, has given it as his opinion, in a report on the subject, that there should be a port of entry to Leith harbour made at Newhaven, the expense of which will be £125,000, which, of course, the government is expected to pay. We cannot permit this new project about a harbour for Edinburgh and Leith to go forth without calling upon the merchants of Edinburgh and Glasgow to institute a rigorous scrutiny into its practicability. Our opinion, which may or may not be correct, is, that this scheme of Mr Cubitt is about as preposterous as that which suggested the extension of the old pier. That which is wanted is a commodious pier and naturally deep harbour, at which there will be deep water at all times of the tide; and the question ought to be, where can this want be best supplied? Mr Cubitt's plan does not lose sight of this idea, but he associates with it the carrying of vessels into Leith docks, and in such a way as to place almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of getting a pier accessible to all vessels, and at all times of the night and day. Strip the plan of this vain endeavour to carry vessels into Leith, and it falls far below, in point of excellence, those plans for having good harbours and piers at spots considerably to the west, where the water is deeper at all times, where the descent of the shore is more rapid, and the ground

more firm and less likely to be drifted with the tides. Such being, or at least appearing to be, the case, we would admonish the mercantile—indeed all—class in Edinburgh and Glasgow interested in the steam-vessel trade of Edinburgh and London, as well as those concerned in the intercourse betwixt Mid-Lothian and Fife, to allow no rash scheme of this kind to be entered into without pointing out to the government the danger which is run of the project proving ultimately useless. It appears to us that the present accommodations at Leith answer all the purposes of general trade; and that the grand aim ought solely to be, to have a small harbour and pier, at any given spot where the water is at all times such as will allow perfect freedom to the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers and goods in connection with steam-vessels. It behoves parties concerned to point out where this best spot is, and let the public and the government judge.

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37. Historical and Descriptive Account of SOUTH AMERICA.
38. DUTIES of LIFE—Second Series.
39. HYDROSTATICS and HYDRAULICS.
40. HISTORY and PRESENT STATE of EDUCATION.
41. PNEUMATICS, ACOUSTICS, and AERONAUTICS.
42. The PRESERVATION of HEALTH.
43. OPTICS.
44. NATURAL THEOLOGY.
45. MORAL PHILOSOPHY.
46. COTTAGE and RURAL ECONOMY.

The next number will comprehend the HISTORY of AGRICULTURE.

This series of treatises will be completed, as was formerly mentioned, in forty-eight numbers, to which will be added two numbers forming a title, table of contents, and Introduction. After presenting a general description of the earth, and its physical and political divisions. The whole will be finished and published, forming one large handsome volume, uniform with Chambers's Journal, by the 1st of January.

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DISASTERS BY SEA.

Hearing of disasters by sea, the greater number of the who sit securely on land, feel but a passing emotion of regret for the sufferers, and, after a few solemn thoughts respecting the decrees of providence, pass to some other subject of meditation, or proceed about the ordinary business. It is known to very few, by far the greater part of the calamities of this which take place, might be avoided by human if circumstances were favourable for its development. To make this clear, a very few sentences will

While there are errors in the formation of the vessels of most maritime countries, one error of incalculable mischief is fostered in our own, by the mode in which we measure vessels for what is called *tonnage*. To make this intelligible, it must be mentioned that, immediately after vessels are constructed at our ship-building yards, they are registered at a certain *tonnage*, and upon the amount of their *tonnage* depend a number of dues which they have thenceforth to pay for harbourage, lighthouses, &c. If this is called the *tonnage* of a vessel were the exact amount of its contents, no fault could be found with the system; in that case, vessels would be built according to the best lights of science, and no one could have any advantage over another, except in point of scientific construction. But, unfortunately, in the legislative enactment which directs measurement for *tonnage* (13 Geo. III. c. 74), a mode is assumed by which it is possible, at the expense of safety, to get a great amount of actual space within a much less amount of registered *tonnage*. Instead of simply dictating that vessels should be gauged, which in former times was thought too difficult a process for the persons to be employed in the operation, it was directed that three-fifths of the breadth at the beam should be deducted from the length of the keel, that the remainder should be multiplied by the breadth, and this again by the breadth, and the product divided by 94, the result of which to be the registered *tonnage*—a mode which would perhaps come near the mark, if vessels were in the first place built as they ought to be, but which, in reality, holds out the strongest possible temptation to build vessels as they ought not to be, in as far as it entirely overlooks that material element of the calculation—the *depth*. Ships, by this plan, may be as much as the owner pleases; they might be one hundred, two hundred, or any number of feet deep, and yet would only be registered at the same amount as if they were of the proper depth. In general, men are not disposed entirely to overlook safety and swiftness of sailing, and there is accordingly, in a few cases, an advantage taken of the enactment than what might be expected. But still so much advantage is taken of it, that, on the average, every 100 tons of actual burden in the mercantile navy does not register at above 70 tons; and in the same degree is there a general dereliction in form from what a scientific consideration of safety would demand.

To come to particulars:—Vessels for which safety and swiftness of movement are the main objects in view—the king's ships, the yachts built for pleasure, the boats, and the long-boats carried by all vessels—are saved of the crew in case of accidents—are usually constructed of a longish shape, comparatively shallow, with a pointed stem for cutting the water, and a lateral bulge all along from stem to stern in order that, if they should be so unfortunate as to be ashore, the side may have the resistance of the water against being stove in. By following these and other proper rules, the usual dangers of navigation

might indeed be obviated to an extent almost beyond belief, as is fully proved by the rarity of accidents in those vessels where the registry principle has not affected the build. But how stands the fact in the mercantile navy? Why, the *length* being taken "along the rabbet of the keel, from the back of the main sternpost to a perpendicular line from the fore part of the main stem under the bowsprit," the stems of vessels are consequently made *bluff*, as it is called, so as to present something like a broad block to the waves, instead of that narrowness of *entrance* and *run* which would enable them to move quickly. The *breadth* being taken at "the broadest part of the ship," without any allowance for narrower parts, they are mostly built all of one breadth, or nearly so, like chests; so that, when laid on shore, they are easily stove in, and consequently lost. No notice whatever being taken of *depth*, they are deepened accordingly to cheat the registry, till they stand so high in the water, that a comparatively slight mischance lays them over on their sides, and exposes all on board to destruction.

The principles chiefly lost sight of in order thus to evade the registry, are buoyancy, steadiness, and alacrity of motion. The erroneously constructed vessel lies in the water like a huge ungainly box, and can neither bear the open sea so well, nor recover herself from a leewardly tendency with so much promptitude, as a scientifically built ship. Such vessels generally find it necessary to seek shelter near land from a strong gale blowing from that quarter; and when the wind changes to the opposite direction, as it sometimes does with surprising suddenness, then have we the shore strewn with wrecks, and newspapers filled with heart-rending casualties; all in consequence of a blundering act of the legislature. In two months of the year 1833, one hundred thousand tons of British shipping were reported to have been lost: now, as there are about forty men for every thousand tons of shipping, here were the lives of four thousand men (exclusive of passengers) put in jeopardy, of which probably one-half were lost. Indeed, since the abolition of slavery, we do not know of any system connected with our national institutions which humanity has so much occasion to execrate, and so much reason to desire to see altered, as that of which we are speaking.

It may perhaps occur to some as an objection, that, notwithstanding the temptation held out by the registry measurement for constructing vessels on false principles, the owners of such property must be greatly checked in their disposition to yield to the temptation, by a dread of frequent loss, and of the difficulty of getting sailors to man such vessels, and also by a desire to consult swiftness of sailing to a certain extent, as a saving of capital and wages. The last consideration is in reality the only one that operates; and that it does not operate sufficiently, is proved by the facts of the case. As for the dread of loss, it is entirely obviated by the insurance-brokers, who, so far from desiring to see vessels safely constructed, find it for the interest of their trade to encourage insufficiency by all possible means. The difficulty of getting sailors is a merely imaginary objection. Let no man trust his life at sea upon the mere security of the sailors also trusting theirs. The fact is, that no hope was ever so forlorn but men could be found to risk their lives upon it. In the business of navigation, as in all others, there are usually more hands than there is good employment for, and, consequently, no difficulty is ever experienced in obtaining men for the most obviously dangerous

voyages. Whatever be the danger, still a wide chance of safety is left, and the uncertain evil is naturally preferred to the actual distresses that attend the want of work.

Monstrous as we have shown this evil to be, the reader would be surprised to learn how difficult it is of correction. The owners of all existing vessels have unfortunately an interest in keeping up the present system, as any other one would enable newly constructed vessels to have a great advantage over theirs. Parliamentary committees have accordingly been sitting since the year 1821, collecting information, devising new plans, and so forth, and yet the only fair and accurate principle, that of gauging, seems as far from being adopted as ever. What with the threatened injury to the shipping interest, and what with the imaginary difficulty of hitting upon a better and equally simple principle as that which now exists, the time when science shall take full effect upon mercantile ship-building seems still remote. The grand stumbling-block is the supposed necessity of a mode which ignorant people may practise; as if it were impossible to have a few officers in the pay of government, who upon call might attend at the building-yards, and apply correct mathematical principles to all the new vessels which might be ready to go from the stocks.

Foreign History.

FRANCE.

WE mentioned in our December number the dissolution of the Duke of Bassano's administration on Nov. 13, three days after it had supplanted that of M. Thiers. The king immediately had recourse again to his former ministers, amongst whom, it will be recollected, the principal subject of dissension respected the choice of a president. This difficulty was at last got over by their agreeing to the appointment of Marshal Mortier, now Duke de Treviso, to that post, and in two days, that is, on Nov. 15, the ministry was reformed, with the exception of a Minister of Marine. Admiral Duperre was subsequently appointed to the latter office, and the new administration, therefore, stands as follows:—Duke de Treviso (Marshal Mortier), President of the Council and Minister of War; Admiral de Rigny, Foreign Affairs; M. Thiers, Interior; M. Guizot, Public Instruction; M. Duchatel, Commerce; M. Persil, Justice; M. Humann, Finance; Admiral Duperre, Marine.

The session of the French Chambers was opened Dec. 1, not by the king in person, but only by addresses, explaining the intended policy of the government, which were read by the respective presidents. A hot debate on the terms of the answer to the address was maintained for two days in the Chamber of Deputies, which ultimately terminated favourably to the ministry in the adoption of the following resolution by a majority of 184 to 117:—"The Chamber, satisfied with the explanations of the government respecting its policy, and finding nothing therein that is not conformable to the principles laid down in the address, passes to the order of the day." M. Thiers is said to have particularly distinguished himself in the debate. He explicitly declared that the policy of the government would be "resistance to the Movement;" and his eloquence is supposed to have gained to the conservative party the adhesion of many who had previously inclined to the more liberal side, or "Tiers parti," as it is termed. Dupin mentioned that he had of late repeatedly refused a seat in the cabinet, owing to the president not being allowed to

* See an able pamphlet entitled "The Pernicious Effects of Sea-Insurance," recently published from benevolent motives.

exercise his official functions—alluding of course to the continual interference of Louis Philip with the administration.

The usual attention of the French to the proceedings of the Chambers is said to be completely absorbed in the interest excited by the change of ministry in England. The only incident connected with the legislature since its assembling, which seems to have created much stir, is another instance of that system of persecution against the press which has distinguished in a remarkable degree the reign of Louis Philip. On Tuesday, Dec. 16, M. Rouen, responsible editor of the National newspaper, was tried before the Chamber of Peers, for a libel on that body, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 10,000 francs. M. Carrel, the former editor of the National (and who is supposed to have been the real author of the libel), was brought from prison, where he has been confined for some months for a previous libel in the same paper, to defend M. Rouen. His speech was uncommonly bold, and he was repeatedly interrupted for making reference to the "butchered Marshal Ney," some of whose condemnations were sitting in judgment on himself. 138 peers voted the condemnation of the National, and only 15 its acquittal; 121 peers voted for 10,000 francs' fine, the rest for smaller sums; 98 for two years' prison, and 50 for a month.

A subscription has been opened to pay the fine imposed by the Chamber of Peers on the National. It is called, "A subscription, in the light of a protest, against the assassination of Marshal Ney by the Chamber of Peers." During the first twenty-four hours, more than 2000 out of 10,000 francs were subscribed and paid. It was headed by Beranger, the poet and songster.

GERMANY.

At a recent meeting of the Germanic diet, it was agreed to establish a tribunal for determining all disputes which may arise betwixt the several sovereigns connected with the diet and their respective legislative chambers. If the following description of the character of this court of arbitration, which we find in a well-informed London paper, be correct, it will effectually destroy whatever pretensions to independence the legislative bodies of Germany now boast:—

"By it the authority of all the legislative chambers in Germany is virtually abrogated. The tribunal is to be appointed by the diet or by the government, and controlled by the same authority, and it establishes a power supreme over the legislative chambers. It will be like a court of justice, and not a very impartial one, over contending suitors; and instead, therefore, of the legislative bodies of the different states of Germany having henceforth an independent existence, even in name, they must submit all matters in dispute betwixt them and their sovereigns to the decision of this tribunal. They will henceforward assume their proper character of mere creatures of the diet, and of the congress of Vienna, and not the independent representatives of the people. The sovereigns, according to M. Munch Bellinghausen, have entered into an 'examination into the most efficient means of ulteriorly maintaining the constitution of the German confederacy, such as it is settled by the federal covenant and the final act of Vienna; and the adoption of measures for the security of the sovereign authority, which is guaranteed by those fundamental laws;' and 'after a calm and conscientious discussion and a sincere exchange of ideas,' the sovereigns have resolved to establish this court of arbitration. Even if it were not a complete usurpation of supreme authority over the legislatures, the origin of the scheme is quite sufficient to make its character apparent. It will be observed, that 'the refusal of the means necessary (on the part of the legislature) to a government which wishes to fulfil its federal engagements,' is one of the prominent subjects which this new tribunal is to decide. In other words, whenever the independent legislatures wish to protect the pockets of the people against the demands of the sovereign, as in the late cases of Hesse Darmstadt and Hesse Cassel, this tribunal is to overrule their decision. It is therefore merely another scheme for conquering the repugnance of the people to submit to exorbitant and unnecessary taxation."

SPAIN.

THE loan of four millions, required by the Spanish government, and sanctioned by the Cortes, has been effected at Madrid with Messrs Ardonin and Ricardo. Llander about the same time acceded to the office of War Minister. The joint operation of these auspicious circumstances seems to have given energy to the government forces under Mina, who, at Carascal, on the 12th December, defeated the three battalions of Eras, while Lopez and Oras on the same day gained a signal victory over Zumalacarreay on the road from Pampeluna to Logrons, 7000 men being engaged on each side. The retirement of Martinez de la Rosa from the ministry remains uncertain.

PORTUGAL.

THE young Queen of Portugal has at length been married to the Duke of Leuchtenberg—by proxy. This ceremony was performed on 1st December, the Duke of Terceira acting as the representative of the absent bridegroom. There were great demonstrations of joy amongst the inhabitants of Lisbon on the occasion. It is said that the Emperor of Austria has at length expressed his concurrence in the match. The budget of the finance minister (Carvalho) exhibits a deficit of L.700,000, which sum it is purposed supplying by the sale of church lands.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

GREAT military preparations are said to be making both in Holland and Belgium, in consequence, as is alleged, of the late change of ministry in England. The exchequer of King Leopold is apparently in a very inadequate state for any extra demands upon it at present. The half of the "ways and means" of the kingdom for the year 1835 will be required for the support of the army alone, which has been fixed at 110,000 men. It is said that the total expense of the army, since the last separation of Belgium from Holland, has amounted to ten millions sterling. The Belgians are represented as being in an extremely dissatisfied condition.

UNITED STATES.

THE general election has, contrary to expectation, terminated in favour of the Jackson party. This result is considered fatal to the United States Bank, to the renewal of whose charter (which will shortly expire) the President has long declared the most decided opposition.

WEST INDIES.

VERY unfavourable news has again been received from several of the West Indian colonies, and it now seems proved beyond a doubt that the emancipation act must either be altogether repealed, or most materially altered. At Demerara, the governor had been obliged to execute publicly one of the negroes. At Trinidad, the disturbances were serious. At St Kitt's, the proclamation of the governor had been misunderstood, and riots succeeded, all the men-of-war on the station being obliged to go there. Private letters from Grenada, dated November 5, mention that several young men of colour had been exciting the negroes there to attack the white population, and had publicly insulted some of the magistrates. In Jamaica, the cultivation of the estates seems, generally speaking, to be at a complete stand-still, the negroes positively refusing to work even during the hours prescribed by law. A committee of the House of Assembly had been appointed to investigate into the causes of discontent, which led to a proposition by one of the members, which, although at variance with the spirit of the emancipation act, would appear from the statement of the mover, Mr Barclay, to be almost indispensable. He observed, that any committee appointed to bring in a bill could not, according to the usage and custom of the house, take evidence which was most essential to the object he had in view, in showing beyond all doubt that the negroes were not working, and would not work, any part of their own time, for any wages that could be afforded to them; that two-thirds of the pimento crop (the only one that had yet come in) had been lost; that the attempt at sugar-making, where it had been tried, had been almost an entire failure; and, in short, that the country was positively ruined and lost, unless some regulations were provided to compel the negroes to work some reasonable portion of their own time for fair and reasonable wages. In this course he saw nothing repugnant to the British act: it was taking away nothing from the negroes that had been given to them, but simply saying they must work for their own benefit.

The absurdity of sending out from this country magistrates and constables altogether unacquainted with the character of the negroes, uninured to the climate, and unable to undergo the necessary duties of efficient police corps, from the mountainous and inaccessible nature of the country, has now been made sufficiently manifest. Had the framers of the emancipation act asked the advice of those personally acquainted with the island of Jamaica, or even turned to the history of the Maroon war, they would have known that it would be much more reasonable to appoint a posse of land-police in each man-of-war, to capture and bring down such mutineers as might betake themselves to the rigging, than send newly-imported European constables to penetrate into the fastnesses to which the insurgent negroes betake themselves. The Creoles themselves are the only police that can be efficient for the intended purpose in the interior (and there are enough of Maroons at Trelawney Town and the other settlements of these privileged natives to answer the purpose), and these acting under the direction of magistrates selected from the resident population. We see by the London papers that the latter step is about to be taken at the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, acting upon the information of Mr Burge, the Jamaica agent; and this will probably do much towards restoring the quiet of the colonies.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

HIS Majesty's store-ship Buffalo, under the command of Mr F. W. R. Sadler, arrived at Devonport on December 8, from New Zealand. The Buffalo has made a most interesting voyage. She embarked with female convicts at Portsmouth, in May 1833, and taking on board Captain Sir R. and Lady Spencer, with a family of nine children and twelve servants, she sailed on the 12th of that month with the party and complete stock for a new colony in Western Australia. September 18, the party was landed all safe in King George's Sound, which affords good and safe anchorage, especially Princess Royal Harbour, which is situated at the head of the Sound. The scenery of the country is magnificent, but the shores are bounded by sands, nor is any good land to be met with for

many miles in the interior. When the Buffalo arrived, the European inhabitants were only thirty-two in number, including an officer and twelve privates of the 63d regiment, and those few had rations, and had been so for several weeks, and having on hand only twelve days' supply even at this scanty rate, so that the ship's arrival was most fortunate, the commander supplying them with everything the vessel could part with. The colonists had a few miserable huts, and five acres of ground, called the Government Gardens, which, with a small cottage, also called Government House, about twenty feet square, half roofed, and divided into several apartments by canvass screens, about three feet high, was the real extent of the colony. The Buffalo proceeded from hence to Sydney, where she landed her convicts, all in perfect health; and on the 10th November 33, sailed to her destination, New Zealand, to procure a cargo of Kowri topmasts, in which she has completely succeeded, having brought to England the finest ever imported, loaded partly at Keahou, entrance to the river Thames, and part at Wangaroa, notorious for the horrid murder of Captain Thompson and the crew of the Boyd merchant ship, in 1809. Mr Madril, who appears to have made himself acquainted with that part of the country, describes the natives as sly and good natured, though beyond all doubt cannibals. She sailed from New Zealand on the 26th June and Rio Janeiro on the 11th September.

In 1833, there were 46 railroads completed in America, and 137 in contemplation. Pennsylvania has the greatest number of both, having 15 completed and 7 in contemplation; the next state to it in both respects is New York, which has 6 completed and 25 in contemplation; Massachusetts comes next after these, and has 12 in projection, but none completed.

Since the invention of Toplis's "pacificator," a French agriculturist of the name of Billot, in the district of Poissy, who has assiduously cultivated the mechanics, has invented a machine, which will discharge two thousand balls, each eight ounces in weight, per minute or 120,000 in an hour, and this without the slightest emission. The action of this formidable machine is not arrested or continued at will; the balls are discharged from four different muzzles, which may be directed upon objects at a less or greater distance from each other, or they may be brought to bear simultaneously on those and the same point. Billot's machine, however, not capable of carrying such balls a greater distance than 100 metres (about 110 yards); but he asserts, that having so far succeeded in his first essays, he can improve it, as to impel the same balls a distance of 450 yards, with a velocity scarcely inferior to that imparted by gunpowder.

In this case, he adds that he will be obliged to increase its weight from eighty to three hundred and ten pounds. He does not employ either air, spring, or combustible matter in this new projectile; and his name is of more note among French mechanics as the inventor of twelve levers, which are to be seen in the collection of the Société d'Encouragement at Paris.—United Service Journal.

It appears from the criminal statistics of the Danish states, just published at Copenhagen, that in the last years there has been condemned to death in Denmark only one in 76,000 individuals, and in the Duchy of Sleswick and Holstein only one in 156,000; in the Duchy of Lauenburg there has not been a single capital condemnation since 1829. Of sixty-three individuals condemned to death in Denmark during the last year but eleven were actually executed; and of ten similarly condemned in the two other Duchies, only one suffered the extreme punishment of the law.

Some idea may be formed of the inferiority of the stature of a Frenchman compared with an Englishman by this fact, that out of 1,033,422 men summoned before the council of revision in 1826, there were 380,213 rejected being under the height of four feet eleven inches, five feet three and a half English. This inferior stature is doubtless, in a great measure, attributable to the vast sacrifice of human life during the wars. The tallest men are those usually drafted for the army, and as in modern times the cannon and the musket have superseded the battle-axe and the buckler, the largest and strongest men, who formerly possessed an advantage, and who hence were more likely to escape destruction, are now the most exposed to fall in action.

IRELAND.

A PUBLIC dinner, at which about 200 were present, was given to Mr O'Connell at Cork, on 17th November. Amongst the company were a number of Tories who attended with the view of hearing Mr O'Connell's remarks on the recent change of ministry, the effects of which had arrived that morning. In returning thanks for his health being proposed, he almost immediately adverted to the subject, and remarked that it was indifferent what changes of administration took place if the wrongs of Ireland remained. "What," he told, "said he, 'that the Whigs did much good for Ireland, and intended for us still more. Oh, ye were coerced them into some matters of mere secondary utility; but whom have we to thank for it? No, thank you, but our determination to right Ireland, and the vigilance and activity which enables us to turn their imbecility—their hypocrisy—to account; for, believe me, if their necessities, their anxiety to keep themselves in place, had not wrung it from them, like their Tory predecessors, they intended nothing good for Ireland but the good old system of legislation, by which we are to have now? The hero of Waterloo perhaps! Oh, we beat him before, and we are about to beat him again.'" He then urged the people to agitate and petition for repeal until they obtained

they wanted. At a subsequent public meeting, held in the Dublin Corn Exchange on November 21 (at which twelve Irish members of Parliament were present), Mr O'Connell changed his tactics, advised that the question of repeal should be sunk till the next election was over. He then proposed resolutions, the first of which was, "that the exigencies of the possible formation of a Tory administration has created in the minds of the people of Ireland sentiments of indignation and disgust, and it is the duty of all honest and sincere reformers to try in oblivion all differences between themselves, to combine in one simultaneous and continued action to avert so awful a calamity as the restoration of a party devoted to oligarchy and monopoly, and gorged with the plunder of the church and state." It was also resolved to form an "anti-Tory" association. This project was subsequently carried into effect, and its first public meeting was held in the Corn Exchange on November 28, when Sir W. Brackenbury, Lord Teynham, and one or two other gentlemen, were admitted members. Mr O'Connell, on this and the succeeding day, went over a long list of the committee appointed to collect information relative to the present and prospective state of Irish representation, discussing the character and political principles of the members for the various constituencies, one by one. Mr O'Connell concluded moving resolutions in pursuance with the recommendations of his speech; one of which was, that members of all persuasions should be admitted members of the association gratuitously. All the resolutions passed *nem. con.* The members of this association continue to meet almost daily. Thirty-five members of Parliament are enrolled in its ranks. Mr O'Connell proposes establishing an anti-Tory rent, to defray the expenses of the liberal candidates at coming elections. Similar anti-Tory associations have been established in various places. Meetings at Cork, Tralee, Galway, Belfast, &c. &c., were held during the latter end of November, protesting against the formation of a Tory ministry. An address of the same purport, signed by 140 noblemen and gentlemen, the head of whom are the Duke of Leinster and Lord Charles Montagu, was sent off from Dublin on December 9. On the other hand, an address, vindicating his Majesty's right in choosing his counsellors, was transmitted from Belfast, having 200 signatures attached to it. A few other addresses of the same nature have been sent from different places in Ireland.

The London Courier says that Messrs O'Connell and Ruthven will be opposed by two candidates at the election for Dublin. "The sitting members have been denounced both Conservatives and Whigs as the most gross and offensive, and their chief reliance is on the Repealers, whose number and influence are fast decreasing."

A public dinner was given to Mr Cobbett on 17th November, General Cockburn in the chair. Mr Cobbett made a long speech, in return for his health being drunk, which he concluded with the following allusion to the late change of ministry:—"I shall now sit down, hoping that you will lose nothing by the recent change in the ministry. (Loud cheers and laughter.) That awful circumstance will not, I hope, prevent the pigs from growing, nor the pigs from fattening. I trust that they were not the breath in our nostrils; I really believe that you will do as well without them as with them. (Cheers and laughter.) I have to congratulate you that they have got their dismissal from the King."

The affrays, murders, and other scenes of violence, still continue to prevail. On Monday, November 24, an attempt was made to collect arrears of tithes in Armagh county, to the amount of L.25, due to the Rev. James S. Blacker. The assistance of a large body of police, under the command of Chief Constable Hill, was procured; and several seizures were effected. The peasantry, armed with sticks, stones, pitchforks, attempted a rescue. The rector, who was also a magistrate, went out on the occasion to collect his own tithes. A conflict took place, and one of the peasantry, who attempted a rescue, was killed, six of the police severely wounded. On the same day, a large party of infantry was marched from Limerick to Adare (the property of Lord Dunraven, estimated at L.32,000 a-year), where they were met by a strong force of the county police; and under their protection a seizure was formally made of corn, and potatoes, belonging to all the tithe debtors on his lordship's estate—that is to say, all his tenants. These were taken from their yards and sent, under the very windows of his lordship's mansion, and conveyed, by the aid of sixteen cars and sledges, belonging to the noble earl (for none other could he obtain for love or money), to a guarded depot, without any opposition. All the cattle were either driven up or driven away. The tenants said that the tithes, corn, and hay, were intended to pay the noble earl's rents, and to feed his labourers; and that, by taking these away by soldiers and police, why, he knew his own interest. The soldiers were exceedingly averse to their employment; and so strongly were their feelings excited, that rather than take away the widow's potatoes, they paid the amount of her tithes out of their own pockets. The commandant of the force also paid a poor man's tithe out of his own pocket rather than be obliged to seize his little property. On Monday, December 15, the Rev. W. Ryder,

supported by a large party of military and police, and accompanied by another clergyman, his brother, made a sudden and unexpected attack upon the parish of Gurthroe, near Cork. The peasantry lost no time in housing their cattle and removing other property, but seizures were nevertheless made at various farms. A man, in endeavouring to prevent the entrance of a party, received a dangerous bayonet wound under the armpit, which was expected to prove fatal. At another place, several women were severely wounded and hurt by the soldiers. Here, a door presenting some resistance to the party, one of the clergymen took a large stone, and, hurling it against the timbers, made entrance for the assailants. Another tithe campaign, as these affairs are called, took place in the neighbouring parish of Bartholomy on the 18th, and was attended with consequences much more distressing. A large party of military and police, headed by Captain Begley, Captain Collis, and the Rev. Archdeacon Ryder, entered the parish at noon-day, and were received by a large party of the peasantry in battle array. According to a letter from the spot, the former were "drawn up in a file four deep in a borehen at the entrance of a haggard; the country people were on the ditches—they (the country people) say that they wanted not to let the soldiers take the butts that stopped the haggard gaps out of the way, and that the only missile thrown was a cabbage stump. Captain Bagley read the riot-act; Captain Collis said, 'Fire away to the devil, fire!' The four first men fired and made a breach, four of the countrymen falling; their place was again supplied by countrymen, who were shot again in their turn; and the matter did not end there, for even some of the country people were shot at in the act of running away. Two of the magistrates, Ryder and Collis, had a direct interest in going forward. Ryder is the new incumbent, and there are due to him only the tithes that accrued due since May till November last past; the tithes due up to May last belong to Collis as next heir to Archdeacon Collis, who died about May last. It was this Ryder, as I think, appeared in the Cork Reporter, that wanted the government to billet the soldiers on the people in 1832, to thus coerce them to pay tithes."—The result of this engagement was afterwards ascertained to be eleven of the country people killed, and more than double that number wounded.

A man in the employment of Crosby Moore, Esq., of Moorsfort, when coming into Tipperary, lately, to attend the sessions, to which he had summoned several persons for assault, was attacked and murdered in the street in open daylight, the murderers escaping without any effort being made to stop them!

Mr Dancer, the son of Sir Amyrd Dancer, and a magistrate of Tipperary county, residing near Nenagh, was lately arrested on a charge of being implicated in a conspiracy to burn down Castle Otway, the residence of Mr Otway Cave, and subsequent investigations have so strongly confirmed the suspicions against him, that he has been required to find bail in L.500, and himself in L.200, to take his trial at the next assizes.

ENGLAND.

CHANGE OF MINISTERS.

[THE brief notice of the dismissal of the Whig ministry, which was given in our last number, having been unavoidably imperfect, and in some small particulars erroneous, we judge it necessary, in the present, to recapitulate the whole of the circumstances attending this remarkable event, so far as they have hitherto been ascertained.]

On the removal of Lord Althorp to the House of Lords, in consequence of the death of his father, Lord Melbourne (November 13) visited the King at Brighton, in order to take his Majesty's pleasure respecting the supply of the deficiency; when the King at once informed his lordship that he would save the existing ministry all trouble on that account, as he intended to resort to other counsellors. The Duke of Wellington was then sent for, and arrangements made for placing his grace at the head of a provisional ministry, while a request should be sent to Italy for the aid of Sir Robert Peel, who was travelling in that country. The communication of this intelligence in the metropolis, and throughout the country generally, caused very great astonishment, but, to all appearance, no alarm, as the stocks were not in the least affected by it. It was at first surmised that the change was the result of a conspiracy carried on at court by the Tory party, with the aid of the Queen; but it has since been ascertained that the Queen and the Conservative chiefs were fully as much surprised by the resolution of the King as any part of the community, and that no preparation whatever had been made for the event.

On Monday, the 17th November, the King came to London, when the majority of his late ministers delivered up the seals of office; and upon the subsequent day, the Duke of Wellington was announced in the Gazette as having been sworn in "one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State." No other appointment took place until Friday, November 21, when Lord Lyndhurst was sworn into office as Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Wellington was entrusted with the discharge, *pro tempore*, of all the other functions of the state, being at once First Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, First Lord of the Admiralty, President of the Board of Control, Secre-

tary at War, and First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests. This unprecedented state of matters, which was hailed at as a dictatorship, and as pregnant with every public evil, served very greatly to increase the excitement of the public mind. It would almost fill our whole sheet to enumerate the various public meetings held throughout England, at which resolutions and addresses to the King, deprecating the dissolution of the Whig ministry, and the appointment of a Tory one, more especially a government headed by the Duke of Wellington, were proposed and carried. Many of these, as well as of the speeches delivered in proposing them, were couched in very strong language, almost all agreeing in one identical position, viz. that the Duke of Wellington, or any ministry formed under his auspices, *must necessarily be opposed to all reform.* Ten of the members for the metropolitan districts—viz. Messrs Wood, Grote, Crawford (city); Mr Clay and Dr Lushington (Tower Hamlets); Messrs Hawes and Tennyson (Lambeth); Messrs Brougham and Humphrey (Southwark); and Mr Duncombe (Finsbury)—jointly published an address to their constituents, in which they declared "we can expect no prosecution of the legitimate consequences of the reform bill from those who in every stage denounced and opposed it. We can anticipate no correction of social or political abuses from those whose voice has uniformly been raised in their defence. From such men reformers have nothing to hope; and not only nothing to hope, but, in our opinion, every thing to fear." The Lord Mayor (Winchester) having refused repeated applications to call what is termed a "Common Hall," for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent important political events, the Common Council voted an address to his Majesty, deprecating in very strong language the recent change of ministry, and declaring that they "can expect no correction of abuses in our social and political institutions from those whose voice has uniformly been raised in the defence of those abuses." On Tuesday, December 2, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by Alderman Harmer and about sixty-two common councilmen, along with the recorder, sheriffs, chamberlain, under-sheriffs, and several other city officers, proceeded to St James's Palace, and presented the address, which was read by the recorder. When it was finished, the Duke of Wellington handed the written answer to his Majesty, who read it in a tone of reproof (according to the Globe), laying particular emphasis on the words "I" and "my." It was as follows:—"It has been, and ever will be, the object of my earnest solicitude to correct abuses, and to improve the condition of the country. I trust that the ministers I may appoint will, by the successful prosecution of this the first wish of my heart, justify my confidence, and obtain that of my people." On Friday, December 12, the Common Council again met, when much contention arose, as to whether the King's reply to the address should be entered in the minutes of the court simply as his "Majesty's answer," or, as his "Majesty's gracious answer." The latter was carried by a majority of 46 to 38; and ultimately "his Majesty's most gracious answer" was carried by a show of hands. On Thursday, Dec. 11, the reformers of the Tower Hamlets assembled, and passed a series of anti-Tory resolutions, and an address to the King, founded on them. After the ostensible business of the meeting had been dispatched, Dr Lushington rose to address his constituents, by whom he was received with mingled cheers and hisses. He then entered into a vindication of his political conduct, and asked to be tried by it, as the Tories were tried. "When I hear people say," he continued, "'Oh, for God's sake, trust the duke! for heaven's sake listen kindly to Sir Robert Peel, who carried Catholic emancipation!' I cannot help exclaiming against such folly and absurdity. The man who patiently listens to such stuff is an idiot; the man who avows his belief in them is a traitor. How do men act in private life? Do you confide in those you know to be convicted swindlers? If you seek a woman to be your companion for life, do you take as a wife, or as a mother to your families, a prostitute from the streets? If, then, men are governed in private life by such feelings, should they not feel equally jealous of the character of those who govern them? The present struggle is not to be treated with neglect or indifference. You have, in the first place, against you the King. It is utter folly—it is false delicacy—it is altogether absurd to say, that by discussing these matters we are infringing on the prerogatives of the crown. (Loud cheers.) The people have also their prerogatives; and be it recollected that the king was made for the people. If he chooses to appoint ministers whom the people will not trust, the people can make him change them again. If he pursues such a course as to lead the country into danger, the people must stop him in his career. What is now the state of our country? For ten years we had a monarch who was insane; for ten years more we had for his successor a cold-blooded and heartless voluptuary; a change came, and we have now one who, after exciting the hopes and expectations of the people, is prepared to disappoint them. But are the hopes of the people to be now blasted? I would warn the friends of monarchy, that if such a course is to be pursued, monarchy itself is in danger." (That part of Dr Lushington's speech given in italics called forth a demand for explanation from Sir R. Peel; to which the Doctor replied, that the report of it was incorrect; that he only spoke of the Tories generally, and meant no-

thing personally disrespectful to Sir R. Peel.) In various places, resolutions and addresses against the appointment of a Tory ministry were adopted, but without expressing regret for the dismissal of the Whigs; nay, in some places their dismissal was approved of. At a great meeting, held at Manchester on November 27, Mr Mark Phillips moved a resolution expressive of regret at the removal of the Whigs from office, which was met by a counter-resolution by Mr Fielden, member for Oldham, expressing the utmost indignation and contempt at the conduct of the ex-ministry, and thanking the King for their dismissal; which amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority. Another resolution, however, was moved and carried, declaring the utmost distrust in any Tory ministry.

In Ireland the public excitement seems to have been much greater, though less general, than in England, it being believed that a Tory government would resist all attempts to obtain a reformation in the Irish church establishment. (See article Ireland.)

In Scotland the demonstrations of public feeling against the dismissal of the Whig ministry seem to have been more unanimous than even in England and Ireland, and equally opposed to the return of the Tories to power. We noticed in our December number the meeting held in the Grassmarket, Edinburgh, on Nov. 18, at which various strong anti-Tory resolutions were passed. On the 22d, a very large meeting was held on the Green at Glasgow, to the number (as variously stated) of from 20,000 to 60,000, carrying black flags, on which deaths' heads, cross bones, swords, daggers, axes, &c., were depicted. The resolutions expressed regret and indignation at the re-accession of the Duke of Wellington to office, and asserted that all the great interests of the country had improved since his retirement. In addition to these meetings, similar ones were held in Leith, Cupar, Dumfries, Dundee—in short, in about eighty different towns and villages in Scotland. At a meeting of the Dundee Political Union, November 28, it was resolved, "that the Duke of Wellington's principles are arbitrary, and his inclination is to rule by means of the sword. He has twice been driven from power amidst the execrations of the people; and there is no reason to suppose that he now deserves a better fate; and it is matter of astonishment and indignation that the King should have so far swerved from the principles of reform, as to recall to his counsels a man so obnoxious to the people, whom they justly detest as the organ and leader of an unprincipled faction, who have too long swayed the destinies of this great nation, and by whom it has been brought almost to the brink of ruin!" Another public meeting was held in Magdalen Yard, Dundee, Dec. 3, at which about 8000 were present. One flag had a dead duck (Scottish, *Duck*), dressed in scarlet, and with a small sword tied to its neck, dangling from it, with the words, "So perish the Duke, and all such." Another flag bore the words, "No King!" in large letters; but the provost, who presided, refused to proceed until the latter was removed. The sheriff-substitute afterwards instituted investigations respecting the authors of it; but the man who bore it could not be got hold of.

While these demonstrations of opposition to the formation of a Tory government were taking place, addresses and resolutions of a very different character emanated from almost every quarter of the kingdom, although no doubt inferior in number to those of an opposite description, and in no well-authenticated case voted in open public meetings, as the others were. One address from Glasgow received 3000 signatures in the course of two days; another from Edinburgh received 2500 in the same space of time. Besides these, addresses were transmitted from Leith, Inverness, Cupar-Fife, Perth, Banff, Jedburgh, Aberdeen, Peterhead, Kelso, Haddington, &c. &c. The principal feature in these addresses was an expression of determination to support the King in exercising his prerogative of choosing his own counsellors, and praying him to appoint those who would support the constitution. They were in general very moderately expressed. Addresses of the same nature, and many of them expressing warm gratitude for the recent exercise of the royal prerogative, were sent from almost every district in England; but here also the important sanction of open meetings was wanting. A dinner was held at Ashford on Nov. 20, at which upwards of two hundred of the nobility, gentry, and principal inhabitants of East Kent, were present, who all subscribed an address of the above import, the names of Lords Winchester and Strangford being first. A meeting of the South Lancashire Conservative Association met, and voted a similar address, at Liverpool, on Nov. 21. Upwards of four thousand were present, including a deputation from the Conservative Society of Ireland. Dinners, and meetings, and addresses to the same effect, were also got up at Bristol, Norwich, Bury, Wellingborough, Colchester, Ipswich, Birmingham, Gloucester, Worcester, Harwich, Tewksbury, Falmouth, Kendal, Lewes, Brecon, Merthyr-Tydvil, Aylesbury, Poole, Tamworth, Wells, Rugley, Havering, Lymington, &c. &c.

On Tuesday, November 21, Lord Melbourne, ex-Premier, was presented with an address by the inhabitants of Melbourne, congratulating him upon his return to his native seat. In replying, his lordship said, in reference to the circumstances attending his dismissal, that "he did not feel himself in the slightest degree personally aggrieved by any thing that had taken place." He spoke cautiously on the subject of

the reforms which his cabinet was prepared to bring forward; only stating that they had intended to do "as much as was sufficient—as much as would have remedied the most pressing evils—as much as could have been digested and matured—as much as in all circumstances it could be considered safe, prudent, and practicable to effect." On Monday, December 1, another address was presented to his lordship by some of the inhabitants of Derby, approving of the conduct of the Whig ministry, and regretting its unexpected dissolution. His lordship said, in reply, that the death of Earl Spencer having deprived the government of his services in the Lower House of Parliament, it became his (Lord Melbourne's) duty to take the pleasure of his Majesty, and make the requisite arrangements for filling up the deficiency. "It was sufficient to say, that, in taking these steps, his Majesty intimated to him that he would not impose upon him that task, but that he intended to resort for that purpose to other counsellors. In saying this, however, he (Lord Melbourne) did not mean to have it inferred that he had any just cause to feel personally aggrieved by his gracious master; the question was a great public one; the King could not be guided by personal motives, and his decision was in no sense to be found fault with. He could not help saying, notwithstanding, that the dissolution of the cabinet had occurred abruptly, and at a time when the public mind was in a state of especial calm and quiet." He contradicted the rumour of differences in the cabinet. Nothing of this sort would at all have led to its breaking up, if the King had not dissolved it. "I beg," said his lordship, "to give a clear, distinct, and emphatic denial to this assumption. That some shades of difference on important measures did exist, and would always exist, might be the case; but that any such variation in sentiment has caused the event, is erroneous and untrue." These declarations of Lord Melbourne contain what may be termed the only official account of the immediate cause of the breaking up of his ministry, yet given to the public, and would imply that his Majesty had dismissed them, without assigning any reason for so doing. It would be a waste of time to advert to the innumerable rumours and conjectures on this subject; but the following seems worthy of notice:—It was confidently and repeatedly asserted in some of the leading Tory papers that the real cause of the dismissal of the Whig ministry was in consequence of Lord Melbourne laying before the King a plan of Irish church reform, embracing in its provisions "a partial extinction of Protestantism;" to which, it was said, his Majesty replied, "I will die first!" It was also stated that this measure had been prepared by Lord John Russell. At a dinner given to his lordship by his constituents at Totness, on Tuesday, December 2, he adverted to this report—"Gentlemen, it has been said that some plan was in preparation upon the Irish church, with regard to which ministers differed; and it has been stated—nay, assertion has even gone so far as this—that I had prepared a plan which was of such a nature, that Lord Lansdowne and Mr Spring Rice, and, I think, Lord Auckland, could not agree to it. Gentlemen, this statement is altogether false. I had prepared no plan upon the subject. There was a plan, which had not been submitted to the cabinet, which had not been matured; and I can say this further, that although no cabinet had been held in which a plan for the Irish church reform had been discussed and settled, yet there was every prospect that the cabinet would have come to an unanimous decision upon such a plan."

While these movements were going on, the utmost anxiety was manifested for the return of Sir Robert Peel, to whom a King's messenger, Mr Hudson, had been dispatched from Brighton on November 15, with a letter from the Duke of Wellington, the substance of which was given out by the Times to be as follows:—"I have received our sovereign's commands to form a new administration, which I have promptly obeyed. My opinion has long been, and still is, that the office of Premier should be held by a member of the House of Commons, and not of the House of Lords. I candidly admit that no one is so proper as yourself to hold that situation, therefore beg your immediate return, and that you will accept that office. In respect to myself, I have no wish for office at all; but if I can be of any use to my sovereign and my country, and if it shall be your wish, I will fill any office under your administration that you may point out." Mr Hudson's journey was performed with extraordinary rapidity. He arrived in Rome, where he found Sir Robert, on November 25; set out on his return next day at half-past one p.m.; arrived at Paris at half-past one on Wednesday, Dec. 3, where he was detained until five o'clock, to repair the breakages of his carriage; arrived at Boulogne at a quarter past twelve next day; left at three-quarters past twelve, in an open boat; arrived at Dover at a quarter past six, and at Apsley House at a quarter past one, on Friday morning, December 5; thus performing the journey in the space of nineteen days. Sir Robert Peel arrived in London at eight a.m., on Tuesday, Dec. 9, and was immediately waited on by the Duke of Wellington. After a long consultation, Sir Robert and his grace went to St James's Palace, to attend his Majesty, with whom they were closeted for a great length of time. In the course of the forenoon, the Right Hon. Bart. was sworn into office as First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer; and his grace was at the same time sworn in as Principal Secretary of

State for Foreign Affairs. All other appointments were deferred until answers were received from Sir James Graham and Lord Stanley, to whom overtures to join the new administration were dispatched. Answers were received from both on Friday, Dec. 12, the nature of which has not transpired farther, so that they declined accepting office. It is very positively asserted, however, that Lord Stanley expressed his confidence that the government to be formed by Sir Robert Peel would act to the satisfaction of his country. Negotiations were therefore opened with other parties, and with the appointments subsequently made, the new administration at present stands thus:

Sir Robert Peel,	First Lord of Treasury.
Duke of Wellington,	Chancellor of Exchequer.
Mr Goulburn,	Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
Earl of Aberdeen,	Secretary for the Home Department.
Lord Lyndhurst,	Secretary for the Colonies.
Earl of Rosslyn,	Lord Chancellor.
Lord Wharnclyffe,	President of the Council.
Earl de Grey,	Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Ellenborough,	First Lord of Admiralty.
Mr Alexander Baring,	President of the Board of Control.
Sir Edward Knatchbull,	President of the Board of Trade.
Sir George Murray,	Paymaster of the Forces.
Sir Henry Hardinge,	Master-General of the Ordnance.
Mr Herries,	Irish Secretary.
Lord Granville Somerset,	Secretary at War.
	First Commissioner of Woods and Forests.

The above gentlemen, fifteen in number, are members of the cabinet.

Sir James Scarlett,	Chief Baron.
Mr F. Pollock,	Attorney-General.
Mr Follett,	Solicitor-General.
Sir Edward Sugden,	Chancellor of Ireland.
Sir George Clerk,	Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.
Sir T. F. Fremantle,	Under Foreign Secretary.
Lord Mahon,	Secretary of the Admiralty.
Mr G. R. Dawson,	Storekeeper of the Ordnance.
Mr Bonham,	Secretary to the Board of Control.

Mr Winthrop Praed,	Lord Chamberlain.
The Earl of Jersey,	Queen's Lord Chamberlain.
Earl Howe,	Queen's Master of the Horse.
Earl of Denbigh,	

Sir John Becket has been appointed Judge Advocate. Sir Alexander Grant, Mr John Sullivan, and Mr Planta, are appointed Members of the Board of Control. Sir William Rae has supplanted Mr Murray as Lord Advocate of Scotland.

With reference to the chance which the new administration might have, of the support of the present House of Commons, the Spectator published a list in which it assumed that 443 would, under any circumstances, oppose the government, and 157 support, while 48 were doubtful; and 10 seats were vacant.

PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

In the London newspapers of December 18, appeared an address "to the Electors of the Borough of Tamworth" by the new Premier, Sir Robert Peel, which has been generally accepted as an exposition of the principles upon which the recently-formed administration mean to act in regard to the great national questions at present in agitation. Our limits will only permit our giving a concise abstract of the more important passages.

After alluding to the long and friendly intercourse between himself and his former constituents, Sir Robert stated, that his being called to the premiership was no act of his own. The King required his services in a crisis of great difficulty, and the question he had to decide with himself was, whether the reform bill placed him under an irremediable moral disqualification for entering into the civil service of the crown. Ought he to assume that measure so fettered the prerogative of the crown, that the King of England should ever afterwards be constrained to "select his ministers from one section, or one section only, of public men?" Sir Robert then went on to say that he would not accept power by apostatizing from the principles on which he had hitherto acted; that he never would admit that he had been, either before or after the reform act, a supporter of abuses; and he appealed to his active exertions in regard to the current question—the criminal code—trial by jury—and every other vital question of civil jurisprudence, whether he was disposed to acquiesce in acknowledged evils, either from the mere superstitious reverence for ancient usage, or from the dread of labour or responsibility in the application of a remedy. With regard to the reform bill, he said, "I repeat now the declaration which I made when I entered the House of Commons as a member of the reformed Parliament, that I consider the reform bill a final and irrevocable settlement of a great constitutional question, a settlement which no friend to the peace and welfare of this country would attempt to disturb, either by direct or by insidious means. Then, as to the spirit of the reform bill, if it be meant that we are to live in a perpetual vortex of agitation, that public men can only support themselves in public estimation by adopting every popular impression of the day; by promising the instant redress of any thing which any body may call an abuse by abandoning altogether that great aid of government more powerful than law or reason, the respect for ancient rights and the deference to prescriptive authority—if that

the spirit of the reform bill, I will not undertake to do it. But if the spirit of the reform bill implies a careful review of the institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, undertaken in a friendly temper, combining with firm maintenance of established rights, the correction of abuses and the redress of real grievances—in that I can, for myself and colleagues, undertake to act in a spirit, and with such intentions." Sir Robert then turned to the more immediate and important topics of agitation—and, in the first place, to the inquiry on with the view of reforming the English municipalities. He said, "It was not his intention to advise the crown to interrupt the progress of that inquiry, or to transfer the conduct of it from those to whom it was committed by the late government. For himself, he had the best proof that he was not unfriendly to the principle of inquiry, by consenting to be a member of a committee of the House of Commons on which it was originally devolved;" but until a report by the committee was made, he could not be expected to give, as part of the government, any other pledge than that they will bestow on the suggestions it may contain, the evidence on which they may be founded, a full and unprejudiced consideration.

With regard to the questions affecting the dissenters, Sir Robert referred to the course he had taken when out of power. He supported the measure brought forward by Lord Althorp, the object of which was to exempt all dissenters from the payment of church rates, applying in lieu of, out of a branch of the revenue, a certain sum for building and repair of churches. He never expressed or entertained the slightest objection to the principle of John Russell's bill to relieve the conscientious scruples of dissenters, in respect to the ceremony of marriage. He could give no opinion now on the particular measures proposed. These measures were proposed by ministers in whom the dissenters had confidence; and it was not for his (Sir Robert's) present purpose to state, or to support the principle of them. He opposed the admission of dissenters as a claim of right into the universities; but he expressly declared, if regulations enacted by public authorities superintending the profession of law and medicine, and the studies connected with it, had the effect of conferring advantages of the nature of civil privileges on one class of the King's subjects, which another class was excluded, those regulations should undergo modification, with the view of placing the King's subjects, whatever their religious creed, upon a footing of perfect equality in respect to any civil privilege. (Sir Robert) appealed to the course he had pursued on several questions when office must have been in contemplation, whether he was actuated by any ill-will or intolerant spirit towards the dissenting body, or by unwillingness to consider fairly the redress of any real grievances? Sir Robert next adverted to the pension question which question (although he had resisted, and would resist, any retrospective inquiry into pensions granted by the crown at a time when the discretion of the crown was neither fettered by law nor by the expression of any opinion on the part of the House of Commons) he had voted for the resolution moved by Lord Althorp, that pensions on the civil list ought for the future to be confined to such persons only as have just claims to the royal beneficence, or are entitled to consideration on account either of their personal services to the crown, or of the performance of duties to the public, of their scientific or literary eminence.

On the question of "church reform," he explicitly said he would not give his consent to the alienation of church property in any part of the United Kingdom from strictly ecclesiastical purposes. "But I repeat now the opinions I have already expressed in Parliament in regard to church establishment in Ireland; that if, by an improved distribution of the revenues of the church, its just influence can be extended, and the true interests of the established religion promoted, all other considerations should be made subordinate to the advancement of objects of such paramount importance. As to church property in this country, no person has expressed a more ardent wish than I have done that the question of tithe, so complicated and difficult as I acknowledge it to be, if possible, be satisfactorily settled by means of a mutation, founded upon just principles, and proposed after mature deliberation. With regard to alterations in the laws which govern our ecclesiastical establishment, I have had no recent opportunity of giving that consideration to a subject of the deepest interest, which could alone justify me in making any public declaration of opinion. It is a subject which must undergo the most careful deliberation, and into that deliberation the government will enter with the sincerest desire to remove any abuse that can impair the efficiency of the establishment, to extend the sphere of its usefulness, and to then and confirm its just claims upon the respect and affections of the people." Sir Robert concluded his remarks by saying that the great leading objects of his government would be "the maintenance of peace; the faithful and honourable fulfilment, without reference to original policy, of all existing engagements with foreign powers; the support of public credit; the enforcement of strict economy; and the just and impartial consideration of what is due to all interests, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial."

LORD BROUGHAM.

HARRY to the belief, real or affected, expressed in different quarters, Lord Brougham retired from both in his judicial and political capacity, along with his colleagues in the late administration. His determination to do so he announced in the Court of Exchequer, on Monday, November 17. "Let me take this opportunity of stating thus publicly," he observed, "in the most positive terms I can use, my full determination to resign office. I will give up my judicial office. I repeat again—(here his lordship spoke with much vehemence)—I repeat again, I WILL give up my seals, and no earthly power can alter my reso-

lution. I mention this now, for the purpose of removing any doubt, if it be possible that a moment's doubt should have been entertained by any individual on the subject. I myself have no doubt—indeed, I am quite certain, that the seals will pass from my hands, the instant what little remains of official business, or I might say of official ceremonies, are complied with. I have felt more amazement, astonishment, and indignation, than I can find words to express, at finding that any person or persons should have presumed to doubt that such was my fixed and unalterable determination. There is no part of my public life which affords any excuse or palliation to any individual who dares slander my reputation, by venturing to express a doubt or hesitate for one single moment in the course to pursue; and I once more repeat, that I shall instantly give up the great seal." On Friday, November 21, he took leave of the court in a short address, during which, we are told, he was affected even to tears. He said he had the satisfaction of reflecting that he had disposed of every case which had come before him, and that the court, which was represented by its enemies as the temple of discord, delay, and expense, had been twice closed within five months. He paid some high compliments to the Vice-Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls, as well as to the bar, but cut his speech short from the apparent excitement of his feelings. He was loudly cheered as he passed to his carriage and drove off. In a few days afterwards his lordship set off for Paris; but previous to his departure, he wrote to his successor in office, Lord Lyndhurst, offering to accept the office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, under the new administration, upon payment merely of his expenses (estimated at between £1,000 and £2,000), in addition to his retiring salary, as Chancellor, of £5,000; thus saving the country the amount of the Chief Baron's officiating salary, which is £5,000 per annum. In reply, Lord Lyndhurst briefly stated that it was not intended to fill up any of the vacant offices until Sir Robert Peel's return from Italy; that his lordship's letter should be communicated to Sir Robert on his return; and that it would depend on Sir Robert, if Prime Minister, and on the individual who might then hold the seals, whether his lordship's offer should or should not be accepted. On arriving at Paris, Lord Brougham again wrote to Lord Lyndhurst recalling the offer he had made; explaining, that his object in making it was solely with the view of "saving a large sum to the public, and completing the reform of the Court of Chancery, by abolishing the office of Vice-Chancellor;" but that some communications he had since received "from persons in whom he entirely confided," gave him reason to think that his accepting office "would interfere with his Parliamentary duties." And so terminated this negotiation; Lord Brougham's conduct in which appeared to excite the utmost astonishment in all parties, and the deepest regret and mortification in his political friends and supporters.

Lord Brougham arrived at Paris on November 28. His first visit was to M. Dupin, and the first invitation to dinner which he accepted was from the Duke de Broglie. On the evening of the 28th he was at the English ambassador's (Lord Granville), when there were 1500 of the most distinguished persons in Paris at the party. The Duke of Orleans and many ministers and ambassadors were present at this brilliant assembly. Lord Brougham, it is said, was heard to express himself very plainly respecting the Wellington administration, which he declared he thought must fall before the Parliament. On Sunday the 30th November, he attended a meeting of the Society of Political Sciences, and carried on a long conversation in French on the subjects discussed, alluding, at the same time, to the French books on the topics therewith connected which he had translated into English. When handed the book of signatures to sign his name, he subscribed himself "*Brougham, avocat et homme des lettres*." During the rest of the week he went much into society, but it was remarked that he received no notice from the court or those in power; and it was not till Saturday, December 6, that he was favoured with an interview by Louis Philip, with whom he was closeted nearly an hour. On Monday, December 8, his lordship attended, in company with M. Dupin, the opening meeting of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, when M. Beranger read an analysis of "The History of the English Constitution," by Hallam. After which, M. Dupin congratulated the meeting that the analysis had been read "in presence of one of the most brilliant organs of the government of Great Britain; and who," he said, "has lost nothing in our eyes of his personal value in separating himself from the power and the honours with which he was invested." Lord Brougham merely bowed, looking much gratified at M. Dupin's compliment.

On the 3d December, Lord Brougham addressed a letter from Paris to Mr E. Lytton Bulwer, M.P. in answer to certain strictures upon his political conduct by that gentleman, in a recently published pamphlet, entitled a "Letter to a late Cabinet Minister." In exculpating himself, Lord Brougham took a retrospect of his Parliamentary career since his elevation to the woolsack, and asserted that, "unless that he opposed universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and annual Parliaments," there would be no distinction betwixt himself and the "stoutest and most unsparing reformer." In particular, he took credit to himself as having, almost by his own undivided exertions, brought in and carried

through Parliament the "Scotch Burgh Reform Bill." Mr Bulwer having appended his lordship's letter to a subsequent edition of his pamphlet, an Edinburgh correspondent of the London Courier (whose letter bore strong internal evidence of perfect acquaintance with his subject) not only positively contradicted Lord Brougham's claim to the merit of originating and passing the Scotch burgh reform bill, but asserted that his lordship did all in his power to stop its progress through Parliament; and that it was only by the persevering exertions of Mr Jeffrey, Mr Abercromby, and other Scotch members, it was passed into an act.

TRIAL FOR LIBEL—TAIT'S MAGAZINE.

AN action for damages was (December 20) brought before the Court of Exchequer, by one Richmond, against Messrs Simpkin and Marshall, the London publishers of Tait's Magazine, for an alleged libel in the number for May 1833, representing Mr Richmond as having acted in 1816 as a government spy, and applying to him much opprobrious language. Mr Richmond stated that, being a hand-loom weaver in Lanarkshire, he had taken part in a strike to raise wages, for which he fell under the cognizance of the law-officers in Scotland, and, after trial, suffered one month's imprisonment. Afterwards, in 1817, while in a state of destitution, he was applied to by Mr Kirkman Finlay, a magistrate in Glasgow, to give information respecting a conspiracy against government, which was then understood to be in progress among the weavers, and undertook to obtain information respecting it, as the best means of saving the lives of his infatuated fellow-workmen. He stipulated that, should he fail to persuade the people to abandon their course of proceedings, such of them as might have been taken into custody in consequence of information furnished by himself, should be secure from punishment, let their offence have been as clear as possible. He further also stipulated that the most profound secrecy should be observed, and that he should hold no communication with the government. Unluckily, however, this last condition was not adhered to by all the parties concerned. In consequence of the stipulation in question not being strictly enforced, it led to the premature apprehension of several persons connected with this secret confederacy, and they were brought to trial, but, for the want of proper evidence, were acquitted. He had not been arrested; and if the men had been convicted, he should have had no hesitation in laying the whole of the facts before the public; but, as it was, he was prevented from so doing; and he ultimately suffered the greatest misery, and a very great pecuniary sacrifice. He had been advised by some of his friends to quit the country, and they offered him their assistance to do so. Messrs Cockburn and Jeffrey said, "No; Mr Richmond has been ruined by his exertions to keep the peace of the country, and the government are bound to indemnify him." In consequence of this, a representation was made to government, and a sum of money was given in full of all demands upon government. He declared that the whole of the charges brought against him were false, and added, that if the motives of a man were looked upon as the test of good actions and of good and upright intentions, then was that the most virtuous act of his life for performing which he had been so grossly calumniated and traduced in the libels in question. The plaintiff concluded a speech of nearly four hours' duration, by stating that the spirits and nerves of most men would have given way under the series of attacks which had been heaped upon him, and sat down, after expressing his thanks to the court and to the jury for the patient attention they had extended to him.

Mr Sergeant Telford addressed the court for the defence, and in the first place represented it as strange that the plaintiff should not have brought the charge against the principal party interested in the magazine, and in Scotland, where all the circumstances were best known—also that the charge was brought so late. The article in Tait's Magazine was only a review of a work published a twelvemonth earlier, in which the same facts were stated. Mr Richmond had himself published books in which he admitted nearly the same facts—particularly that he had given money to a person who undertook to be his assistant in breaking up the conspiracy. He would maintain that there was not a single charge against Mr R. but what was made out by that unfortunate admission. Mr Telford also spoke four hours, and his eloquence was cheered by the assemblage.

On Monday, Dec. 22, to which day the case was adjourned, after several weavers of Glasgow had been called, whose evidence went into the disturbances of 1816, and certain portions of the plaintiff's own work had been put in as evidence, and extracts read at the suggestions of either party,

Richmond said that he was at a loss how to proceed. He was taken by surprise by the evidence which had been brought against him, and he was not then prepared to rebut it. But if he could not rebut it, he never would hold up his head in society.

Mr Baron Park thought, that as the plaintiff was not prepared now with evidence to rebut the very strong evidence which had been brought against him, there was only this alternative—he must either let the case go to the jury as it was, or submit to a nonsuit.

Richmond, having consulted with his attorney, said
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that it appeared to be his wisest course to submit to a nonsuit.

Mr Baron Park said—I think that is the wisest course.

The plaintiff was then called in court in the usual form, and as he did not answer, a nonsuit was entered.

BURNING OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

THE following whimsical parody upon the prolix report of the Privy Council relative to the cause of the conflagration of the late Houses of Legislature, appears not the worst of the many "good things" to which that event has given rise:—

Brief summary of a late interesting "report."

This is the house that Josh burnt.

These are the sticks that heated the bricks that set fire to the house that Josh burnt.

This is Mr Milne, who advised a kiln, for burning the sticks, that heated the bricks, that set fire to the house that Josh burnt.

This is Mr Phipps, who allowed the chips, to be burnt in the flues, but never told the news, to Mr Milne, who suggested a kiln, for burning the sticks, that heated the bricks, and set fire to the house that Josh burnt.

This is Mr Weobly, who heard but feebly, what was said by Phipps, who allowed the chips, to be burnt in the flues, and never told the news, to Mr Milne, who suggested a kiln, for burning the sticks, that heated the bricks, that set fire to the house that Josh burnt.

This is Josh Cross, who continued to toss in too many sticks, and was full of his sauce, though cautioned by Weobly, who'd heard very feebly, what was said by Phipps, when he suffered the chips, to be burnt in the flues, yet never told the news, to Mr Milne, who preferred a kiln, for burning the sticks, which heated the bricks, and set fire to the house that Josh burnt.

This is Mrs Wright, who was all in a fright, and sent to Josh Cross, so full of his sauce, though cautioned by Weobly, who heard so feebly, the words of Phipps, who suffered the chips, to be burnt in the flues, and never told the news, to Mr Milne, who had ordered a kiln, for burning the sticks, that heated the bricks, and set fire to the house that Josh burnt.

This is Dick Reynolds, who saw that night, the flues and the furnaces blazing bright, stuff'd full of sticks to three-fourths of their height, when sent by Mrs Wright, who was all in a fright, to scold Josh Cross, so full of his sauce, though rebuked by Weobly, who heard so feebly, the orders of Phipps, who allowed the chips, to be burned in the flues, and never told the news, to Commissioner Milne, who advised a kiln, for burning the sticks, that heated the bricks, and set fire to the house that Josh burnt.

This is John Snell, who found out by the smell, and the smoke and the heat, that came through to his feet, when he sat himself down in the Black Rod's seat, that Dick Reynolds was right, when he said that night, that the flues and the stoves were blazing too bright, when dispatched by Dame Wright, in her hurry and fright, to scold Josh Cross, so full of his sauce, though warned by Weobly, who heard very feebly, what was said by Phipps, who permitted the chips, to be burnt in the flues, and never told the news, to Mr Milne, who had talked of a kiln, for burning the sticks, that heated the bricks, and set fire to the house that Josh burnt.

This is Mr Cooper of Drury Lane, who went down to Dudley and back again, and heard a man say, the very same day, that the house was a-blazing, a fact more amazing, than that of John Snell, who knew very well, by the smoke and the smell, and the very great heat, that came through to his feet, when he sat himself down in the Black Rod's seat, that Reynolds was right, when he said that night, that the stoves and the flues were burning too bright, stuff'd full of sticks to three-fourths of their height, when Mistress Wright sent him off in a fright, to blow up Josh Cross, so full of his sauce, for not minding Weobly, who heard so feebly, the directions of Phipps, respecting the chips, being burnt in the flues, without telling the news, to Commissioner Milne, who ordered a kiln, for burning the sticks, that heated the bricks, and set fire to the house that Josh burnt.

This is John Riddle, who only cried "Fiddle!" when asked if Cooper of Drury Lane, had been down to Dudley and back again, and had heard a man say, at the Bush that day, that the house was a-blazing, a thing more amazing, than the fact of John Snell, finding out by the smell, and the smoke and the heat, coming through to his feet, when he sat with his boots on in Black Rod's seat, that Dick Reynolds was right, when he said that night, that the fire in the stoves was a great deal too bright, stuff'd up with sticks to three-fourths of their height, when sent in her fright, by poor Mistress Wright, to admonish Josh Cross, so full of his sauce, though rebuked by Weobly, who heard so feebly, the words of Phipps, who allowed the chips, to be burnt in the flues, but never told the news, to Mr Milne, who had said that a kiln, was the place for the sticks, that heated the bricks, and set fire to the house that Josh burnt.

This is Whitbread the waiter, who added his *negatur*, to that of John Riddle, who only cried "Fiddle!" when they told him that Cooper of Drury Lane, had been down to Dudley and back again, and had

heard that day some travellers say, that the house was a-blazing, a thing most amazing, to even John Snell, who had found by the smell, and the smoke and the heat, that was scorching his feet, as he sat in his boots in the Black Rod's seat, that Dick Reynolds was right, when he said that night, that the fire in the stoves were alarmingly bright, stuff'd up with sticks to three-fourths of their height, when Mistress Wright, being really in a fright, sent off to Josh Cross, so full of his sauce, to Surveyor Weobly, who'd heard so feebly, the orders of Phipps, who permitted the chips, to be burnt in the flues, without carrying the news, to Commissioner Milne, who had told him a kiln, was the place for the sticks, that heated the bricks, and set fire to the house that Josh burnt.

This is the Peer, who in town being resident, signed the report for the absent Lord President, and said that the history, was cleared of its mystery, by Whitbread the waiter, adding his *negatur*, to that of John Riddle, who laugh'd and said "Fiddle!" when told Mr Cooper of Drury Lane, had been down to Dudley and back again, and had heard the same day, a bagman say, that the house was a-blazing, a thing quite amazing, even to John Snell, who knew very well, by the smoke and the heat, that was broiling his feet, through his great thick boots in the Black Rod's seat, that Dick Reynolds was right, that the fires were too bright, heaped up to such an unconscionable height, in spite of the fright they gave poor Mistress Wright, when she sent to Josh Cross, so full of his sauce, both to her and to Weobly, who'd heard so feebly, the directions of Phipps, when he told him the chips, might be burnt in the flues, yet never sent the news, as he ought to Milne, who'd have burn'd in a kiln, these confounded old sticks, and not heated the bricks, nor set fire to the house that Josh burnt.

Nov. 30. The Duke of Gloucester died this evening at Bagshot, at twenty minutes to seven o'clock. His royal highness succeeded his father, who was brother of George III., in 1805. He married, in 1816, his first cousin, the Princess Mary, a sister of his Majesty. By his death, Cambridge loses its Chancellor, and the Scots Fusilier Guards their Colonel. A Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order, and a Field Marshal's baton, return into the hands of the King. The funeral took place on Thursday night, December 4. The deep regret exhibited by all classes, but the poorer more especially, was highly honourable to the memory of the duke. He seems to have been universally beloved by his tenants and neighbours; and the hearse moved off from the Park towards Windsor amidst the tears and sobs of many of the poor. The children of a charity school supported by the duke sang a hymn as the procession went along. There are many discrepant reports as to the wealth left by his royal highness, and its disposal. It need only be mentioned, for his own credit as well as the satisfaction of the country, that he left no debt behind him. Sir James Scarlett is said to be the sole executor.

Dec. 10. A true bill was found by the Grand Jury of Surrey, against the Bishop of Winchester and nine others, among whom are three clergymen and two magistrates, on indictment, for an assault committed upon the Rev. Cornelius Griffin, at a public meeting, recently held at Epsom, on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

—18. Parliament was formally prorogued on Thursday, to Thursday the 15th of January. The Lord Chancellor (Lyndhurst) and the Earls of Rosslyn and Jersey acted as commissioners. A laughable electioneering *faux pas* took place at Newcastle. Mr Aytoun, advocate, Edinburgh, having accepted of a numerous signed requisition to stand as candidate in that town, in the Radical interest, was expected to arrive this day. Great multitudes were accordingly on the outlook, and when a carriage was seen rapidly advancing, the signal was given, the bells were set a-ringing, and amid the acclamations of exulting thousands, the carriage drove into town, containing—Sir George Clerk, the Conservative candidate for Mid-Lothian, and member of the Conservative government!

The *Sun* newspaper says, "Opposed as our political opinions may be to those of the Duke of Wellington, we are happy to relate a most disinterested act which has just come to our knowledge. A young man (whose father is a clergyman with a very limited income, and eight children to provide for) lately canvassed for a public situation, but was unsuccessful. He was complaining to a friend of the disappointment, and stated his intention of burning all the testimonials of moral conduct, &c. with which he had been honoured. 'You had much better enclose them to his Grace of Wellington, and solicit his patronage,' said his friend in a jocular manner, little dreaming his advice would ever be acted upon. Nevertheless, the hint was taken; the certificates, testimonials, &c. were enclosed, together with a plain statement of facts. Inquiries were made, and being found satisfactory, the young man was presented with a clerkship. Such a deed requires no comment."

By the late elevation of Sir E. Sugden and Sir C. Pepps, a practice of upwards of £20,000 per annum, it is said, will devolve on the Equity bar.

The Madras Gazette of June 14 announces the arrival of the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, member of the Supreme Council of India.

Talleyrand is not to return to England, but is appointed ambassador to Vienna.

A successful resistance has been made at Birmingham against another imposition of church-rates. The total majority against the rate amounted to nearly 5000.

Ardassee Dunjeeshah Bahadar of Surat has transmitted to England £25 towards erecting the intended monument to the memory of Sir John Malcolm.

A bet of a thousand pounds was laid by a nobleman well known in the political and sporting world, that the Whigs would not hold office four years. He has been singularly enough lost; the division upon the civil list took place on Monday night, or, as the umpires say, on Tuesday morning, the 16th of November 1830; on Wednesday, a few hours later, the duke resigned. Lord Melbourne's ministry was, to all intents and purposes, at an end to before twelve on the 14th November 1830; but the King being at Brighton, the ministers had no opportunity of giving up the seals until Monday the 18th. This is close running; and if the spirit of the wager, rather than the letter, had been consulted, the "back-out" would have been the winner. We mention the circumstance merely to exhibit the coincidence of date.—*Morning Post*.

The quantity of silk imported into Great Britain for home consumption in 1833 amounted to 4,758,455 lbs., being an increase of three and a quarter per cent. on the year preceding. The value of the exports gives an increase of not less than forty per cent. According to the Rev. Mr Westwood, who submitted a paper on this subject at the last meeting of the Entomological Society, there are probably at present about 700,000 persons employed in the silk trade.

The Salopian Journal says—We give the following anecdote from a private source of undoubted authority. Her Majesty, a few days ago, remarked to one of her ladies in attendance, that if a thunderbolt had fallen at her feet she could not have been more astonished than she was when the King announced to her a change of ministers. His Majesty said that he hoped she would be well enough to come down to dine with them, as the Duke of Wellington would be of the party that day. "The Duke of Wellington!" answered the Queen with surprise. "Yes," replied his Majesty, "I have changed my ministers."

A Sheffield manufacturer has just produced a very useful appendage to a lady's work-box. It is a net-threader—so simple in its design, and so delicately made, that an elderly lady, with its assistance, may thread the smallest needle without glasses.

One day lately, the attention of the persons residing opposite St Mary's Church, Oxford, was attracted by the extraordinary appearance of a lad, who, as he was crossing the road, suddenly burst out into flames. Several members of the university ran to his assistance, and succeeded in extinguishing him. The origin of the conflagration was found to be phosphorus in his breeches-pocket.

A traveller lately played off a singular trick upon the landlord of an inn near Rochdale. Having taken a dinner and a bottle of wine, he fell into conversation with the landlord, and said he could teach him how to win threepenny and the best ale out of the same cask. Confidence was of course desirous to learn so profitable art; and the parties descended into the cellar, tang with them a large gimlet. The traveller bored a hole in one end of an eighteen gallon cask of beer, and requested the landlord to place his finger upon the hole; he then bored a hole in the other end of the cask, and requested the landlord to place his finger upon that. He then thrust the cellar under pretence of fetching his apparatus, and decamped, leaving the landlord with his fingers fully employed in taking care of his beer, and minus dinner and a bottle of wine. When the landlord's patience was exhausted in waiting, he called for assistance, got the less in the cask stopped, and in future will be satisfied to draw one sort of beer out of one cask.

The new regulations by which British subjects may visit and reside in India, are as follow:—Any natural born subject of his Majesty may proceed by sea to any place possessing a custom-house establishment within the Company's territories, as they were on the 1st of January 1830, or in any part of the Carnatic ceded by the British in Cuttack, Singapore, and Malacca, to reside therein without any licence, provided all not natives shall on arrival, make known their names, destination, and object of pursuit in India, to the chief officer of the customs. None except the servants of the Company, and those legally authorised, can enter these territories by land, or proceed to any place not named, without the licence of the Board of Commissioners, the Court of Directors, the Governor-General, or the Governor of one of the presidencies. The Governor-General is empowered, with the consent of the directors, to declare any place within the territories open to all his Majesty's natural-born subjects, to proceed to, reside in, or pass through. The Governor-General is directed to make such laws as may be deemed necessary to punish illicit entrance, &c., and to guard against any mischiefs from the removal of restrictions on European intercourse, by making such laws and regulations as will protect the persons, religion, and opinions of the natives from insult. Any natural-born subject may, for any term of years, if authorised to reside in the territories, possess lands in any part of the territory he is authorised to reside in. No native natural-born subject of his Majesty, residing within the territories, shall, by reason of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of these, be disabled from holding any place of office or employ under the said Company.

SCOTLAND.

VOLUNTARY CHURCH MEETING.

On the 17th December, the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Voluntary Church Society was held in Broughton Place chapel; the chair being occupied first by Mr Douglas of Cavers, and then by the Rev. Dr Brown. The large crowd assembled conducted themselves with remarkable propriety. Mr Douglas, in opening his proceedings, remarked, "that he would desire no better defence of the Voluntary principle than was to be found in the writings of those who defended the establishment, particularly those of Bishop Warburton and Paley. The church and state, as Bishop Warburton had observed, were different in their nature and in their end. The state consisted merely in power

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persons and property—religion had for its object the salvation of souls. The means of the state were diverse; the only means religion could use were the means of truth. The text of the state in all instances was expediency; religion had nothing to do with expediency, except that expediency which is founded on the word of God, and consequently infallible truth. An establishment, he contended, could only assist the strong, and must in its very nature oppress the weak—and that, indeed, it was called not only to oppress the weak, but to weaken the strong. Where, he asked, was Popery thriving more than in any other part?—why, but where it was necessary—and where was it weakest but in the totality of establishments on the Continent. After the report of the committee had been read, Dr Wardlaw, in moving its approval, said that he found the voluntary principle in his Bible, and his desertion of the thought, must be synonymous with his relinquishment of that volume of eternal truth. He added to the attempts which had been made to throw upon the Voluntary Church Associations, by saying that they were in connection with infidels. He surely not over-generous in those whose principles had given rise to the unseemly and unholy alliance, which, from its twofold aspect, necessarily enfeebled politicians and Christians (he begged pardon for distinguishing them) in pursuing one object on their respective grounds, to taunt them bitterly, and add them up to vulgar execration as the associates of infidels, when it was their own anti-scriptural system that had thrown them into the dilemma of either exposing themselves to the false charge of being an union, or of relinquishing their own conscientious convictions on the religious view of the connection, and failing in their incumbent duty to the church of God. (Cheers.) But there were, he added, infidel politicians on both sides. There were infidel politicians who pled for the continuance of the connection, as well as infidel politicians who pleaded for its dissolution. The cause of establishments was defended by infidel abettors as well as infidel opponents. Then, were the dissenters to be branded and rebuked on account of a coalition which existed on one side as well as on the other? Lord Stanley. The two parties, he affirmed, were therefore on a very same ground. There was a perfect parallelism. "We," said the Rev. Doctor, "aim at the separation of church and state on religious principles; and cannot help it if irreligious infidel men pursue the same end on political grounds. (Cheers.) They do not defend themselves on religious principles for the support of the chartered church; but they cannot hinder irreligious politicians from prosecuting the same end on secular and Tory principles, without any consideration whatever about religion. And if a general peace were going to Parliament in behalf of the unbroken connection of church and state, who would interpose to examine the creed or the no-creed of those who offered themselves to sign it?" (Great applause.) Referring to the fears of the church party for the support of the church, if endowments were taken away, the Doctor said, "I beg leave to retain my opinion of the church of Scotland, in spite of the warmest admirers can say against her. She is maligned by her own supporters; she is wounded in the house of her friends. I will not believe it till I see it, that one truly evangelical and able pastor will either be thrown destitute of bread, or destitute of employment and usefulness, were the dissolution to pass to-morrow. I believe there will be a rousing up of the dormant energies of religious zeal, and an opening of the coffers of Christianity, and an union and animation of the efforts of Christian activity, and a mutual excitement of each other to love and to good works, such as we have before had the blessedness to witness. (Great applause.) Dissenters, those I mean who are now dissenting, but who should then happily lose their distinctive designation, would catch the spirit of it, and would give their gifts and their doings—would, with heart and one soul, set themselves in earnest and meritorious work of supporting all that was worthy of support, all that was pure, evangelical, and true, and adding to it all that was necessary for the complete evangelisation of every village and every valley of our happy country. (Loud cheers.) I conceive there is nothing more unfair than to deny the capabilities of the Voluntary principle, in order to the supply of religious instruction to the people, by what dissenters now actually do, and by what they could do alone were the establishment withdrawn, and all left waste that is now under its cultivation, because we cannot fancy that our brethren of the establishment mean to say, that if this were to pass, they would leave us to provide for the cultivation of the whole as we best could, and would not themselves put their hand to the work. We think so ill of them as this—we cannot think of pure spite they would leave the field to us, for no other end than to make them feel inferiority. (Laughter and cheers.) We think we could rather be brought into co-operation with them in zeal an *esprit du corps* that would invite the more abundant and ardent effort. Dissenters do not pretend that they are, single-handed, to do the whole of what would require to be

done; but combining their own wealth and their own efforts with the wealth and the efforts of the multitudes of genuine Christians to be found within the precincts of the establishment, they have no fear, that, giving and working under the blessing of their Common Master, we should see such days as would remind us of those primitive times, when 'the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul,' when 'the word of the Lord had free course, and was glorified,' and when 'the Lord added to the church daily of those that were saved.' (Great applause.) With reference to the authority of the King in the church, the Rev. Doctor said, "I know, Sir, it is the command of God that we honour the King, and I will yield to no man in loyal and respectful regard. But it is also his command, that while we 'render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's,' we must not honour kings by giving them a place which does not belong to them. As kings, they have no place in the church of God. And unless there be grace along with greatness—unless they who wear the diadem of earthly rule, be by the power of the regenerating spirit, 'kings and priests unto God,' they can have no legitimate status in that kingdom which is not of this world—no, not even that of the meanest subjects, far less that of authority, as heads of government and appeal." (Great cheers.) After some further speeches, the meeting broke up.

Nov. 28. The Kelso Border Association, for the promotion of the agricultural interest, held its anniversary meeting and dinner at Kelso. The Duke of Buccleuch took the chair, supported by the Earl of Home, Sir David Milne, General Elliot, William Ogilvie, Esq. of Chesham, H. F. Scott, Esq. younger of Harden, Sir J. Pringle, J. Spottiswoode, Esq. of Spottiswoode, and A. Pringle, Esq. of Whybank; Lord Douglas officiated as a croupier, supported by Sir H. P. H. Campbell, George Baillie, Esq. younger of Jarviswood. Nearly two hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner.

Dec. 5. About eleven o'clock this night, a carter, named John Strachan, walked over the north-west corner of Earl Grey's Dock, Dundee. The watchmen hearing the splash, ran to his assistance, and finding the bonnet first, said to each other, that they feared the man was gone. "I'm no gane yet," cried a voice from the water; and seeing them in a bustle to get him saved, he very coolly said, "Tak time, tak time, I'm a fine swimmer."

—17. The installation of Lord Stanley, as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, took place. His lordship, besides the Dean of the Faculty (Sir Archibald Campbell) and the Principal and Professors, was accompanied by his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Hamilton, Sir James Graham, the Hon. Mr. Stanley, Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, Mr. Ewing, Mr. P. M. Stewart, &c. After the ceremonial of the installation had been gone through, Lord Stanley addressed the students in a long and eloquent speech. He professed the high gratification, but extreme diffidence, with which he had received the honour paid him. When he looked back on the long list of his illustrious predecessors—the learning, assiduity, and genius of a Campbell (cheers)—the eloquence of a Brougham (great cheering)—the critical acumen of a Jeffrey—the philosophical research of a Mackintosh—and, in the more early history of the University, by the mighty, the all-grasping mind of a Smith and a Burke (cheers)—he felt how immeasurably short he must fall of this splendid series of great names. When he looked also to the station which the University has attained in science and literature throughout Europe, and to the last four centuries, during which so many eminent professors have adorned its halls—when he found the chairs filled by such men as Smith, and Reid, and Jardine—when the divinity chair was occupied by a Gilbert Burnet, the medical chair by a Black, the mathematical chair by a Simpson, and also, among her other sons, a Hunter, a Bailey, and a Watt, he felt the distinction to be one of such eminence, that he could not lay claim to it. He felt that it was bestowed because they concurred in the great political principles to which he adhered. (Great cheering.) In him they would ever find one ready to assist in removing all blemishes and deformities from the best and holiest institutions of the country, with the most uncompromising zeal—while at the same time he would oppose, with all his might and energy, those whose measures, whose objects, and whose intentions, are not to reform, but to destroy. (Vehement and long-continued cheering.) It was on these grounds that he felt the highest gratification to see, more especially when the period of life of those around him was taken into consideration, and when the error of a hasty judgment might be expected, that temper of moderation—and while they pressed forward to remedy existing abuses, extending a fostering care and rallying around the institutions of the country, which, in a moment of peril, might be destroyed, under the pretext of reform. (Loud cheering.) His lordship then went on to impress upon the younger students the advantages of classical study. He next spoke of the necessity of Scriptural study, remarking, that amid the disappointments they would be sure to meet with, by the thwarting of the ignorant, or the selfish; the impatience and embarrassments arising from misrepresentation and misconception of every word and every action, it will require a more soothing principle—a more exalted object than mere human ambition or human honour. (Loud cheering.) They would then have to look up to one with whom there was no misconception—no change. (Applause.) It ought to be the first duty of government to extend religious knowledge, and to see that the people, by means of establishments, had the power of obtaining instruction and religious comfort. (Cheering.) But while he said this, he was not blind to the defects which existed, and which ought to be removed, as the only means of disarming enemies, conciliating opponents, and increasing friends. But it was not our sacred institutions alone I wish to see reformed: it is the whole range of civic institutions which I desire to see amended, but not altered for the purpose of destruction. On these principles it was that I acted with the government of Earl Grey, in favour of a reform which gave, to the loyalty, the intelligence, and the wealth of Scotland, a power and an influence which they did not before possess. (Cheers.) These powers and privileges were entrusted to the people themselves, because it was known they loved the institutions of their country, and would prove their best defenders. Would to God that that great man, whose name I can never mention but with the profoundest respect and reverence, had been enabled to remain in office, to guide the helm of government by his steady and skillful hand, unmoved by the praise of his friends or the imputations of his opponents; that man was the true patriot, the strenuous defender of the privileges of the crown, the rights of the people, and the aristocracy. But no man can check the spirit of improvement, of inquiry, and investigation, that must now go on, and his would be a glorious destiny who knows how to direct and turn into the proper channel the energies of the people, and to conduct with propriety the government of this great nation. But if he should imagine himself capable of stemming and abruptly resisting its force onwards, he would be swept along with the torrent.—Lord Stanley and his friends, with a number of gentlemen from the town and the country, afterwards dined with the Principal and Professors in the Forehall of the College, and on Thursday the 18th, his lordship, with a select party, dined with Sir D. Sandford. Lord Stanley had previously refused the honour of a public dinner upon the occasion of his installation, in consequence of the present agitated state of the political world.—At a meeting of the Glasgow Town Council on the previous Monday, December 15, a motion to confer the Freedom of the city on Lord Stanley was rejected by a majority of 16 to 6. The motion was opposed by Messrs Johnston and Douglas, on account of Lord Stanley's principles regarding the Irish church; and by Mr M'Lellan, because Lord Stanley had supported negro emancipation and the reform bill.

—19. Forty-five packages, containing upwards of 2000lbs. of tea from Glasgow, were shipped at Leith, per the Royal William, steam-ship, for London. This is the first shipment of teas to the metropolis from Leith, or perhaps from Scotland.

—20. Court of Session adjourned to January 13, being the Christmas holidays.

It was recently decided by the Sheriff of Fifehire that no man has a right to kill the dogs of another found on his grounds, although illegally employed.

Captain Ross has been elevated to the dignity of Knight Commander of the Bath of the third class.

The committee of the Grey Festival in Edinburgh have distributed the sum of £1,280, the proceeds of the concert held in the pavilion, of admission to strangers to see the interior, amongst the various charitable institutions of the city.

A weekly newspaper has been started at Elgin, upon independent principles, and bearing a literary and agricultural character, under the title of the "Elgin Courant."

We learn with very great pleasure, says the Scotsman—and every friend of genius, modesty, and worth, must respond to the sentiment—that Mr Tennant has been appointed Professor of Oriental Languages at St Andrew's, in room of the late Dr Scott. The office is worth about £200 per annum, and it is said there were nearly a hundred candidates for it. If the appointment proceeded from the Whigs, we believe the credit of it belongs chiefly to Lord Brougham, whose warm sympathy and genius, in all its forms, is well known. Those who have heard of Mr Tennant merely as the author of Anster Fair, only know a fraction of his merits. He has been studying the Eastern languages for twenty years from pure love of the pursuit, and his talent being equal to his industry, he is beyond comparison the first Orientalist in Scotland. To Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldean, the stock of ordinary professors, he adds a knowledge of Arabic, Ethiopic, Persian, Hindostanee, Sanscrit, and Coptic. We say nothing of such common acquisitions as the Greek, Latin, French, and Italian; but it is important to mention, that Mr Tennant has mastered the German, and studied to a less or greater extent the Mosco-Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and Icelandic, dialects by no means usual by their *aprilis* Oriental scholar. The clergy, guided as usual by their *aprilis* *du corps*, insisted that the situation should be given to one of their order, as if no one but a clergyman could teach the elements of the Hebrew language, and though there were two precedents of laymen holding the office! Mr Tennant has passed his life as a recluse and enthusiastic scholar. He had no influence political or personal, and owes the appointment entirely to his merit. The government which gave him the situation in preference to so many candidates, some of whom must have had considerable interest, has done itself great honour.

It is a singular fact, as illustrative of the progress of the cotton manufacture in Scotland, that the person who wrought the first cotton harness in this quarter of the country is still alive and in good health. His name is William Buchanan; he resides at Gockstone, near Paisley; and although now upwards of eighty years of age, he was enabled, the other day, to pay a visit, on foot, to his ingenious relative, Mr Alexander Buchanan, manufacturer, Glasgow.

The University of Nashville, United States of America, on the 1st of October last, conferred the degree of LL.D. on Thomas Murray, A.M. of Edinburgh, author of "The Literary History of Galloway," and Lecturer on Political Economy.

The committee appointed by the public meeting in Glasgow in August 1834, for the purpose of deciding on the best mode of laying out the sums subscribed as a testimonial of public gratitude to Dr Cleland, late superintendent of public works in that city, have decided to expend the amount subscribed (upwards of £1,400) on a productive building, to be called the "Cleland Testimonial."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FOX-HUNTER A JUMBLE OF PARADOXES.

He sets forth clean, though he comes out of a kennel, and returns home dirty. He cares not for cards, yet he strives to be always with the pack. He loves fencing, but without *carte or tierce*; and delights in a steeple chase, though he does not follow the church. He is any thing but litigious, yet he is fond of a certain suit, and retains Scarlet. He keeps a running account with Horse, Dog, Fox, and Co., but objects to a check. As to cards, in choosing a pack he prefers Hunt's. In theatricals, he favours Miss Somerville, because her namesake wrote the Chase, though he never read it. He is no great dancer, though he is fond of casting off twenty couple; and no great painter, though he draws covers, and seeks for a brush. He is no musician, and yet he is fond of five bars. He despises doctors, yet follows a course of bark. He professes to love his country, but is perpetually crossing it. He is fond of strong ale and beer, but dislikes any purl. He is good tempered, yet so far a Tartar as to prefer a saddle of a horse to a saddle of mutton. He is somewhat tough and bearish himself, but insists on good breeding in horses and dogs. He professes the Christian Catechism, and countenances heathen dogmas, by naming his hounds after Jupiter, Juno, Mars, and Diana. He cares not for violets, but he doats on a good scent. He says his wife is a shrew, but he objects to destroying vermin. In politics, he inclines to Pitt, and runs after Fox. He protects poultry, and preserves foxes. He follows but one business, and yet has many pursuits. He pretends to be knowing, but a dog leads him by the nose. He is as honest a man as needs be, yet his neck is oftener in danger than a thief's. He swears he can clear any thing, but is beaten by a fox. He esteems himself prosperous, and is always going to the dogs. He delights in the Hunter's Stakes, but takes care not to stake his hunter. He praises discretion, but would rather let the cat out of the bag than a fox. To conclude, he runs as long as he can, and then goes to earth, and his heir is in at the death. But his heir does not stand in his shoes, for he never wore any thing but boots.—*Old newspaper.*

PREVALENCE OF THE NAME ALEXANDER IN SCOTLAND.

It appears almost certain that the prevalence of the name Alexander in Scotland is to be traced remotely to a Pope; namely, to Alexander II., who sat on the pontifical throne from the year 1061 to 1073. This was the time when the church of Rome first obtained a footing in Scotland, which it mainly did through the influence of Queen Margaret (an Anglo-Saxon princess) with her husband, Malcolm III. The royal pair are very allowably conjectured by Lord Hailes to have called their fifth son Alexander, after the Pope just mentioned, though there is reason to conclude that the child was not born till two or three years after his holiness's death. This prince in time succeeded to the

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LIVERPOOL PROVIDENT VISITING SOCIETY.

Among the least agreeable features of the great recent change of manners, is the sequestration of the rich from the poor. While the number of the comfortable and refined has been vastly increased, and great improvement has taken place in the moral and intellectual character of those classes, it remains to be regretted that these very circumstances have produced a condition, manifesting itself in a clustering together of the rich in particular districts of large cities, a general neglect and ignorance of the humbler members of the community. To compensate in some measure for this result of what must still be styled improvement, the unsleeping humanity of modern times has suggested various institutions, of greater efficacy, for the systematic succour of the distressed, or sending throughout the habitations of the lower classes in general, that moral light which formerly shone, by example and precept, from the members of the middle and superior ranks to his poor neighbour.

Notwithstanding all exertions of this kind, there exist, in most of our cities, vast numbers, who, though in most cases earning something by their industry, endure much misery, either through the occasional failure of such resources, or the imprudent manner in which they are accustomed to lay out their means. Means are still wanted for producing a general elevation of the moral sense of the poor, so as to protect them from improvident marriages, from improvident expenditure, and from the consequent degradation of occasional or habitual pauperism; evils which, by depressing their physical condition, react upon the moral; for, as a writer in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* has remarked, "nature herself forbids that we should make a wise and virtuous people out of a starving one."

All the plans which have been devised within our knowledge for improving the condition of the poor in our cities, it appears to us that one of the best is suggested by the society whose designation we have placed at the head of the present paper. This society was put into operation about five years ago, and it has far been attended with very great success. It is founded on the invaluable principle, that the poor are capable of being much benefited by personal intercourse with the wealthier and better educated classes. The leading object was to induce the working classes, when in tolerable circumstances, to make a weekly deposit in the hands of a friendly gentleman, to be laid up at interest, and subject to an advance from the bounty of the society; this to form a fund upon which the depositor might have recourse in the day of trouble. A secondary object was to afford relief to distressed persons, whether they had deposits or not, and thus to suppress mendicancy. The society was composed of respectable persons, of whom pays at least half a guinea annually towards the funds. A central office was appointed for the daily sitting of a board, who were qualified to afford relief, and to transact the general business of the society. The town being divided into twenty-two divisions, and seven members appointed to each, each division took charge of a subdivision, as near as possible to the place of his own residence, and containing about twenty-five families, of the kind which it was thought necessary to visit. The first business of the visitors was to ascertain, by civil inquiry, if the poor were disposed to allow a weekly visit for the purpose explained in a schedule of the society's obligations, where consent was obtained, to take down the names and circumstances of the

family. The visitors then commenced a practice of calling at a particular hour every week, generally in the forenoon of Monday, to converse respecting the circumstances and prospects of the family, and, in all possible cases, to obtain a deposit from the earnings of the past week. It may easily be conceived that many a little sum was thus laid aside, which must have otherwise gone to the gin-shop, or at least been spent upon objects less needful than those which it obtained in the future hour of distress. The personal demand of the deposit, and the regularity with which it was made, were soon found to have a powerful influence with the individuals visited; and it was also quickly observed, that they had no sooner begun to save, than an elevation took place in their self-respect, and, consequently, in their moral condition. In the year 1833-4, the number of depositors was 5481, and the sum deposited £10,396, being an increase of two-fifths upon the preceding year. In the same space of time, 2978 families were relieved by the expenditure of £794, while in the previous year 5987 required relief, and caused an expenditure of £1959; a diminution partly attributable to the improved health of the town, and partly to the operation of the society.

The business of visiting is much easier than might be supposed, seldom occupying more than two hours every Monday morning. A clergyman, who has abundance of other duties, collects £7 from 150 scattered depositors in two hours and a half; and several ladies, who serve in this department of the society, profess to find the labour not only easy, but extremely pleasant. In Liverpool there are in all 438 visitors.

One of the most valuable practical results of the association is the doing away with all excuse for begging. There cannot now occur any case of real distress which the society does not instantly ascertain through the means of its universal ramifications, and as instantly relieve, or recommend to some other source of relief. The greatest care is taken to prevent applications being made through a desire of escaping work. When able-bodied persons apply, they receive a loaf of bread, and a ticket specifying a certain amount of labour to be performed under the eye of the parish superintendent, and which, when countersigned by him, as certifying that the work is performed, obtains the appropriate remuneration at the office of the society. The inhabitants of the town, aware of these facts, can without compunction withhold alms from beggars, and none now encourage mendicancy except through a very culpable weakness.

We have thought it proper to give this account of the Liverpool District Provident Visiting Society, with the view of suggesting the following of so good an example in other large towns. For those who may desire to obtain further information on the subject, we may mention that two small pamphlets detailing the scheme, and its operations up to May 1834, are published by E. Shaw, Liverpool. From these we shall extract the *Directions for Visitors* :—

"Your first duty will be to visit such families in your division as you may think likely to require your attention, and shortly to explain to them the following objects of the Society :

1st, To assist the industrious in establishing habits of frugality and carefulness.

2d, To advise with them under circumstances of difficulty or misfortune, and to befriend them in times of sickness, by securing to them the benefit of charitable institutions in the town, and by affording them temporary relief in cases of extreme necessity.

3d, To receive any small deposits which they may be enabled to make when in employment, for the pro-

vision of winter stores, clothing, or fuel; the said deposits to be returned for those purposes, with an addition of 6d. on every 10s.

4th, To assist them in providing education for their children.

Having given them this information, you will then request to know whether they are willing to receive your visits in furtherance of these objects. If they agree to this, you will proceed to fill up the form No. 2, which gives a detailed account of the state of the family. You will then inform them that you will visit them weekly, and that you hope they will communicate to you any circumstances under which you may be able to assist them.

The information which you will thus obtain, will form the basis of your further operations, and you will endeavour gradually, as you become better known to them, to acquaint yourself with their characters, to gain an insight into their habits, to encourage industry, to discountenance carelessness and vice, to improve their moral and religious condition to the utmost of your power, and to show them that your great desire is to promote their comfort and happiness: your further intercourse with them must be guided by your own discretion, in strict conformity with the principles laid down in the general rules of the society, and you must remember that it will be as much your province to detect imposition as to relieve distress.

You will keep an account of the deposits, and make monthly returns to the district committee, on the second Tuesday in every month.

You will at the same time pay over the deposits which you have received during the month to the secretary of the district committee, and communicate with him upon any subjects on which you may require the directions or assistance of the district committee. You will give no relief out of the funds of the society, but through the office."

To these may be added two paragraphs from the account of the society :—

"In order to impress upon the labouring poor the benefits of early economy, it might be well for the visitors to inform them that, from Mr Becher's tables, it is clear that 'a weekly payment of 6d., or one penny saved every working day, would assure to the labourer, from a benefit society, a weekly allowance in sickness, of 10s. *bed-dying*, and 5s. *walking* pay: an annuity of 5s. weekly, after 65, and a payment of £10 to his relations after his death.'

In order also to show what a quantity of money is wasted, and God knows worse than wasted, principally by the labouring classes, in spirits, it should be known that, from Parliamentary returns, it appears that the English and Welch alone consumed in 1830, 7,732,101 gallons of home spirits, 1,267,397 gallons of foreign, and 3,503,141 galls. of colonial spirits, in all, 12,502,639 gallons of spirits; which would probably cost to the consumer nearly 20s. a gallon; so that the people of England and Wales, amounting to 13,889,675 souls, probably spend nearly twelve millions of money a-year in spirits."

Foreign History.

UNITED STATES.

THE termination of the elections exhibited the addition of a considerable majority to the supporters of President Jackson.

Congress was opened on the 1st December, when the President delivered his usual message. This document was on various accounts looked for with no little anxiety by the Americans; but its interest is

not confined to them alone. The President first of all proceeds with his threatened proposals for the destruction of the national bank. He recapitulates various weighty charges against that establishment; one of the most serious of which was its conduct in reference to the indemnity-money claimed from the French government for depredations committed by Frenchmen in their commerce between 1803 and 1817, but principally during the operation of the Berlin and Milan decrees. The secretary of the treasury had drawn a bill on the French government for the first instalment of the indemnity-money; but as the Chambers refused to fulfil the treaty by the terms of which the payment was due, the bill was protested and returned. The bank was the agent of the government in this transaction; and, notwithstanding it held a considerable amount of the public money in deposit, claimed damages and interest on the bill, which the authorities at Washington refused to pay. The bank upon this seized upon dividends, in its own hands, of the public stock, to the amount of 170,041 dollars, as amount of damages, interest, and costs; which the President contends to be a perfectly unconstitutional proceeding. He concludes by recommending that a law be passed, authorising the sale of the public stock; that the provision of the charter requiring the receipt of notes of the bank in payment of public dues, shall, in accordance with the power reserved to Congress in the 14th section of the charter, be suspended until the bank pays to the treasury the dividend withheld; and that all laws connecting the government or its officers with the bank, directly or indirectly, be repealed; and that the institution be left hereafter to its own resources and means. He wishes to make the state banks available for the conduct of the public business, and entertains no doubt that those institutions will be able to transact it as promptly and cheaply as the United States Bank.

The President next proceeds to animadvert upon the conduct of France in refusing to pay the indemnity-money already mentioned. By a treaty signed at Paris, in 1831, it was stipulated that "the French government, in order to liberate itself from the reclamations preferred against it by the citizens of the United States, for unlawful seizures, captures, sequestrations, confiscations, or destruction of their vessels, cargoes, or other property, engages to pay a sum of 25,000,000 francs to the United States, who shall distribute it among those entitled, in the manner and according to the rules it shall determine; and it was also stipulated on the part of the French government, that this 25,000,000 francs should "be paid at Paris in six annual instalments of 4,166,666 francs and 66 centimes each, into the hands of such person or persons as shall be authorised by the government of the United States to receive it." It was moreover agreed that French wines should be admitted at a reduced duty; that the French duty on all kinds of American cottons should be equalised; and that certain claims which referred to the treaty by which Louisiana was ceded, should be abandoned by France. The Americans performed their part of the treaty; but, as is well known, the French government was unable to pay the first instalment of the indemnity-money, because the Chamber of Deputies refused to vote it. General Jackson, therefore, recommends, "that a law be passed, authorising reprisals upon French property, in case provision shall not be made for the payment of the debt at the approaching session of the French Chambers." He then argues, somewhat inconsistently, that it is not intended by such a law to threaten France. "Her pride and power are too well known to expect any thing from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration that *nothing partaking of the character of intimidation* is intended by us. She ought to look upon it as the evidence only of an inflexible determination on the part of the United States to insist on their rights. That government, by doing only what it has itself acknowledged to be just, will be able to spare the United States the necessity of taking redress into their own hands, and save the property of French citizens from that seizure and sequestration which American citizens so long endured without retaliation or redress. If she should continue to refuse that act of acknowledged justice, and in violation of the law of nations make reprisals on our part the occasion of hostilities against the United States, she would but add violence to injustice, and could not fail to expose herself to the just censure of civilised nations, and the retributive justice of heaven."

On the question of appropriating public money to internal improvements, the President is quite decided. He considers such an appropriation unconstitutional, and declares that he never will sanction any law that Congress may pass, which has for its object the expenditure of the resources of all for the benefit of any one state.

The other subjects of the message are comparatively unimportant. The North-Western or Canadian boundary is not determined; but with Great Britain, as with every other power excepting France, the most friendly relations are maintained. The President recommends the removal of the Indians to the Western regions. He recommends the election of President and Vice-President directly by the people, not as now through their representatives; intimating also, that the President should not be allowed to retain office for more than one term of four or six years. The finances of the country are stated to be in a

thriving state, and the public debt was to be extinguished on the 1st of last month.

FRANCE.

THE proceedings of the French Chambers since our last have possessed nothing of general interest, with one exception. This exception is the passing of a law by the Deputies, for erecting a special court of justice, or star-chamber for the peers, in which to try, not by their equals, or by juries, but by peers named for life by Louis Philip, those republicans who in Paris, Lyons, and other places, nearly a year since, rose against the government. This motion was only carried, in a house of nearly 400 out of 459 members, by a majority of 28, of whom six were ministers. It is thought probable, from the smallness of the majority, that the measure will not be carried to the House of Peers. Twenty-nine of the political offenders have lately been released from the prison of Mont St Michael.

In consequence of the menacing terms of the American President's message, the French ministry have recalled their ambassador, M. Serrurier, from Washington, and offered Mr Livingston, the American ambassador at Paris, his passports. What the issue of this collision betwixt the French and American governments may be, is quite uncertain; but it is thought the former will ultimately succumb, and pay the money. In fact, there does not appear to be any well-grounded plea whatever for withholding it. The differences amongst the ministers do not appear to be yet settled; and it is stated that the new president, Mortier, is much disliked by the majority. There seems to be a general desire for recalling Soult to the ministry, thus opposing in political tactics to the Duke of Wellington, his former formidable rival tactician in warfare. Talleyrand still continues seriously ill, and has published, in a letter to the *Moniteur*, his final retirement from public life.

The budget for the year exhibits a considerable deficiency in the finances; the expenditure being estimated at L.40,076,197, and the receipts at L.39,799,436. The army is to consist of 309,000 men; the cost of maintaining which is estimated at L.9,200,000.

The subscription entered into to pay the fine imposed on the National (10,000 francs) considerably exceeded 12,000 francs in a few days.

A Paris paper mentions the arrival of Dr Lardner in the capital, by invitation of the government, on business relative to a railroad betwixt Paris and Calais, by which it is calculated a traveller may breakfast at the former, and dine in London, on the same day.

SPAIN.

THE accounts from the seat of war continue almost as obscure as ever; upon the whole, however, they are becoming more flattering to the queen's cause. By intelligence from Bayonne to the 17th December, an action was fought on the 12th, between the queen's troops commanded by General Lorenzo, and the Carlists commanded by Eraso, which ended in the total defeat and routing of the latter. This action took place at Carascal. On the following day an action was fought by another body of the queen's troops, commanded by Generals Lopez and Oraa, and the Carlist forces headed by Zumalacarre, which likewise terminated in the total defeat of the rebel forces. The reports of these two actions have been transmitted from different quarters, and, if true, are important in this particular season. Later accounts, however, represent Zumalacarre as being as active and sanguine as ever. On January 4, he published a report, in which he claims a victory, gained on the 3d, over the queen's forces, amounting to 6000, and commanded by General Carratala. On the other hand, letters from Bayonne announce advantages gained by Mina on the 6th, though it is believed that the general result is not much in favour of either side. One melancholy fact seems to be well authenticated, namely, that on each side all prisoners are put to death without mercy.

A considerable number of the Deputies at Madrid have united to procure a recognition of the independence of the South American states; and Martinez de la Rosa has announced "that negotiations have already been commenced with a view to that object." The civil list has been voted without any material reduction. Some apprehensions appear to be entertained as to the probability of the passing of that part of the proposed law for the sale and appropriation of one-seventh part of the church property, the proceeds of which are to be applied to other than religious purposes. It is said that in the Cortes, notwithstanding the general liberal character of the members of the lower house, there is an indisposition to proceed with measures of this sort, and that in the Proceres this feeling is entertained with a much greater degree of strength.

BELGIUM.

THE war-budget was adopted by the Deputies on the 27th December. The amount voted is L.1,594,000, by which 65,000 infantry, 6000 horse, and an artillery force of 136 field-pieces, are to be maintained. The whole army is said to be in first-rate order. Much jealousy seems to prevail respecting the assiduity with which the Dutch king is augmenting and disciplining his troops, suspicions being entertained of a meditated attempt by the latter to repossess himself of the Duchy

of Luxembourg; but King Leopold, in reply to some congratulatory addresses at the advent of the new year, explicitly declares his confidence in a continuance of the present peaceful relations with all temporary powers.

Duelling is said to prevail to such a disgraceful extent in Belgium, especially among the officers of the army, that fatal encounters in this way are regarded with the utmost indifference by all classes; not the slightest notice being taken of them even by the government!

PORTUGAL.

THE only news from Portugal worth mentioning is an account of the prorogation of the Cortes on the 18th December, to January 2; which ceremony was performed by the young queen in person, "with great propriety," as is said. There is a rumour of a large body of Portuguese troops being about to proceed to the assistance of Mina.

WEST INDIES.

No improvement has yet taken place in the internal condition of most of our West Indian colonies. The apprentices are still resolute in their determination not to work, and the efforts of the new magistracy and police are found totally ineffectual either to compel them to their duty, or prevent continual acts of violence. In Jamaica, matters have been rendered much worse than elsewhere, by a dissension betwixt the government and the House of Assembly; the governor complaining that the planters have not co-operated heartily in carrying the new act into effect, and the latter retorting by imputing to the governor the consequences of all the disorders that may take place in the island. We stated in our last, that, in consequence of several memorials having been presented to the Colonial Assembly, representing in strong terms the condition to which the planters have been reduced by the operation of the new law, and stating the possibility of carrying on the culture of sugar, coffee, or rum, under the new system, a committee had been appointed to inquire into the state of the colony, and the result of the new law as far as it had proceeded. The committee had examined some of the most respectable managers in the island, and who had under their management between 40,000 and 50,000 negroes. The committee had presented their report to the House of Assembly. It concludes:—

"Your committee recommend as the only means of saving the colony from destruction, and giving some reasonable chance of success to the great experiment of emancipation:

"First, That a more numerous and competent magistracy, possessing local experience and knowledge, be immediately appointed to preserve order, repress crime and enforce industry.

"Secondly, That such amendments be made in the law as shall remove all ambiguity in it, by defining minutely the relative duties and rights of apprentices and masters.

"Thirdly, That regulations be provided by law to secure upon fair and equitable terms, between master and apprentices, such reasonable time of labour for the working of the sugar factories, as shall answer the safe gathering in of that great staple upon which the prosper of the colony, and the welfare of all classes, are in a great measure dependent.

"This regulation your committee deem to be of paramount necessity, in order to guide an ignorant, idle and thoughtless people, hitherto accustomed to labour by coercion, into the way for working for their own benefit, and thus prevent the danger of their sinking into a state of indolence from which it might be impossible hereafter to raise them."

The evidence upon which the report was founded was voluminous, and among other things it states, that it would be impossible to carry on the manufacture of sugar unless the negroes were compelled to work longer than provided by the abolition act, requiring eighteen hours' work for five days in the week to clear the crops of sugar. It establishes that the managers in the colony had manifested every desire to carry the new plan into operation. It is given on the evidence of one witness that the negroes had been desired by the Baptist missionaries to work over-time—for if they did so, they would never be free. It was the opinion of all the witnesses that the crop of sugar could not be manufactured in the time allowed, by the new plan; and if the laws were not changed, many of the plantations would be left for cultivation, and all injured. The negroes held some cases refused wages at the rate of 3s. 4d. per day, and to work on their own time!

The bill passed by the council for empowering magistrates to act as special commissioners in certain cases, to uphold order, had occasioned great disappointment throughout the colony. A conference had been demanded in the House of Assembly upon the following reasons:—

"That the present alarming state of the island requires that an immediate remedy should be applied to preserve the public safety.

"That by the abolition bill, all power of keeping the labouring classes of the country in due subordination having been withdrawn from their masters, and local magistracy, the authority substituted in lieu of it has been found, upon trial, to be totally inadequate.

"That since the 1st of August last, the apprentices have been gradually relaxing in their labour; and that some immediate remedy is adopted, the cultivation of

not be totally abandoned, and the lives of his subjects placed in imminent danger."

The improvement of the abolition act, a bill was introduced into the Assembly, and read a second time. It appears that the Marquis of Sligo had expressed himself dissatisfied equally with the evidence and the proceedings of the Assembly; and in this state of mind it is perhaps lucky for all parties that his office has been cut short by the recent change of ministry. It has not yet transpired who is to be his successor. By a recent English paper, we observe upwards of a hundred labourers, with their families have been sent out to Jamaica in the employment of Mr. Barret, speaker of the House of Assembly. It is found that these men are able to stand labour, under the burning sun (which has already been found impossible in previous experiments), and that an effectual mode will have been discovered for bringing the negroes to a sense of their duty.

A complete insurrection of the Sisters of Charity, an order of religious who in France devote themselves to nursing the sick, took place at the great hospital of the Hotel Dieu, at Lyons, on the 31st Dec. The following details are given by the Censeur de Lyons of the 1st of January:—"It is now some time since a sister of the Hotel Dieu, found guilty of having disobeyed the orders of the directors of this establishment, was ordered to quit the house. The other sisters declared that punishment was unjust, and that they would oppose execution by every means in their power, even armed resistance. They kept their word. Yesterday, in the evening, a commissary of police, named M. Barret, appeared at the Hotel Dieu to take the refractory sister into custody, as she had refused voluntarily to leave the house. He had scarcely stated the object of his mission when he was surrounded by the sisterhood, and even assaulted by them. The warlike sisters did not stop here, but sounded the tocsin of the Hotel Dieu and called loudly for assistance. For two hours order was at its height, and the unhappy patients well have imagined that the last day was come. At length M. Barret was enabled to effect his escape, but having secured the criminal sister, and the field of battle remained in possession of the insurgents." The Censeur de Lyons contains long details concerning this insurrection. It states that although the tocsin of the sisters of charity was only sounded for a matter of two, in a very short space of time a crowd of five hundred to six hundred persons assembled on the quay of the Rhone and in the hospital square, in the midst of a fire had broken out in the building. "Happily," adds the Courier, "the doors were closed, and the fire did not spread; the voice of the porter, who assured that it was a false alarm. The disturbance which occasioned a crowd of people by night in such a scene of confusion would have occasioned, may be readily imagined."

While one part of the rebels made head against the commissary of police and his agents, and while others were dashing the tocsin, a sister named Troillona rushed into the courtyard, and occupied by the female fever patients, and cried out to all of you; your sisters are being taken; your sisters are being massacred! What must be the effect of these words on the minds of persons who were already shaken by pain and sickness! The consequence was fatal to many. Finally, the commissary was obliged to accomplish his object, and the sister sought for in her clutches, being concealed in a cupboard." The Censeur de Lyons, a legitimate journal, publishes an account of the affair, and concludes it thus:—"The sisters, proud of their success, barricaded themselves in the courtyard, lit a fire, and bivouacked till daybreak in the field of battle, ready to repel any new aggression." It is reported that two prisoners were made of the belligerent sisters, but it does not appear to be the case. It has been decided at the prefecture that the affair shall remain for the present in *statu quo*, until the return of the prefect.

On the 23d December, ten enormous masses of the high overhangs the village of Felsberg, in the Canton of the Grisons, fell with alarming force upon the valley, and strewn the meadows with fragments. No other injury was done, though from the many of the women and children fled almost from their beds to the bridge over the Rhine.

IRELAND.

Lord Haddington has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His lordship embarked at Liverpool on Monday, January 5, and arrived at London on next morning. On the same day he made his public entry into Dublin, when he appears to have been received with much respect by the inhabitants, and turned out in immense crowds on the occasion.

Blackburne has been appointed Attorney-General, and Mr. Pennefather, Solicitor-General. On January 2, a most barbarous and unprovoked murder was committed on an old and much respected man in the county of Wexford. As Mr. Lundy was walking on his own grounds at Rossbercon, near Ross, in the county of Wexford, he was murdered by a gang of miscreants, who have escaped. The Lords Justices, on receipt of the intelligence, immediately summoned a Privy Council, and they have offered a reward of five hundred pounds to any person who shall, within six months, give such information as shall lead to the conviction and conviction of all or any of the murderers. Mr. Foote was a barrister, and was upwards of sixty years of age, and was son or brother of an old Lundy Foote, whose snuff is so celebrated in the arts of the world. A desperate attempt was

made to assassinate him about eighteen months ago, when he was wounded by several balls, and lost one of his eyes. He was a mild, inoffensive gentleman, and never took a leading part in politics; and the only cause which can be assigned for the savage deed is his having instituted legal proceedings about two years ago, for recovery of part of his rents! Nine men are in custody on suspicion, one of whom was found near the scene of murder with his hands covered with blood.

The coroner's inquest on the frightful transaction at Rathcormack has been brought to a close, and a verdict of "wilful murder" returned on the part of thirteen of the jury, which consisted of twenty-three. Two were for the mitigated finding of "manslaughter," and eight for "justifiable homicide." The result was received by the people with great calmness. The coroners took charge of the inquisitions, expressing their intention to act promptly upon them, notwithstanding the intimation by counsel for the accused, that it was their intention to take the sense of the Court of King's Bench on the verdict. The two magistrates who conducted the tithe exaction process, claimed to be admitted to bail, which was granted, apparently because the jury were not unanimous. They declared their determination to stand their trial, which is expected to come on at the next assizes. The testimony of the poor woman, Widow Ryan, whose son was shot, has excited universal sympathy. As a very exaggerated account of it, however, is going the round of the papers, we will abridge it from the report of the evidence. She said she had been about thirty-two years in possession of her farm, during all which time she had paid her tithes regularly; that the reason of her refusing to pay them now, was because she saw every one else doing so. Had they paid them, she would willingly have done the same. When the soldiers came, she was in the orchardfield, where she remained until about a dozen shots were fired, during which time she saw the peasantry fighting with the soldiers. As she was running away, she met her son Daniel (the other son, who was killed, was called Dick), who advised her to return to the house and pay Mr. Ryder (the clergyman) the tithes. She returned, and on getting into the yard, which was full of soldiers, and cars, and horses, the soldiers surrounded her, and said, "By G—d, they would have her body, and her daughter's body, as well as the rest of the bodies," and presented their guns at her. Witness then saw two men dead in the corner of the yard, but did not at that time see her son's body. She then clapped her hands, and screamed, and called for Mr. Ryder; she was crying for him to save her life; he was the only person to save her. He (Mr. Ryder) then rode into the yard, and asked her for his tithe; "give me my tithe, give me my tithe," said he; "when will you pay me?" witness replied, "to-day, to-morrow, or the next day;" he said, "pay me instantly; I won't leave the place till you do;" witness said, "I thought, Mr. Ryder, you would take my word for more than the tithe;" he then searched all his pockets, before and behind (she knew not for what), and went away, saying he could do nothing till he saw the captain (he meant Captain Collis); the amount of the tithe was £4, 16s., £2, 8s. to each, Captain Collis and Mr. Ryder. When Mr. Ryder was riding into the yard, he passed about eight feet from the two dead bodies, and her own son's body was in view, a rope's length away; at that time she did not see her son's body, but after Mr. Ryder left her she saw her son's body near her own door; the body was moved into her kitchen about two hours after Mr. Ryder left her; she had to spread him out and to close his eyes in the yard; Mr. Ryder nor Captain Collis never sent or asked for the tithes.

The latter statement, if it be correct, will throw a large responsibility on all concerned in this dreadful affair. At a meeting of the Anti-Tory Association in the Corn Exchange, Dublin, on Dec. 19, Mr. O'Connell referred to it as "a postscript to Sir Robert Peel's speech" at the Mansion-House, London, which he had previously been commenting on. He read a plain and simple narrative of the facts, which affected the audience most powerfully, and he himself, as stated by a correspondent of the Times, seemed not less moved; he then proceeded, in a slow, whispering voice, to describe the dreadful scenes of bloodshed, desolation, and misery, caused by the maintenance of the tithe-system; and while doing so (says the reporter), "his voice trembled with deep emotion, and often failed him altogether, while attempting to give utterance to some simple image characteristic of rustic feeling, whose force his popular auditory were so well prepared to appreciate. His countenance became convulsed as he proceeded; his whole frame was agitated; and it was evident that he commanded deep and sincere sympathy in the silent assembly that stood around, enchained by the force of a strong mind pouring forth its feelings in the natural imagery so influential on the hearts of his and their fellow-countrymen, and in conclusion, begging their pardon for having indulged in thinking aloud amongst them. I saw some of the reporters lay down their pens unconsciously, to listen to his affecting description of domestic sorrows, and beheld tears glisten in the eyes of aged men. Suddenly pausing in his portrait of the scenes of outrage and suffering he had delineated so touchingly, he exclaimed, in a voice of indignation, 'Shall these dreadful doings be repeated through the country? Must we have no respite from horrors

like these? Sir Robert Peel says they shall continue for ever! For ever! Does there exist amongst the natives of this land a wretch so heartless, so lost to all sense of humanity and of shame, as to raise his voice in favour of the government who would abandon his country to the curse of tithes and of bloodshed to enforce the accursed impost for ever?' Loud cheers proclaimed the triumph of his appeal; and he now responded by fierce denunciations of 'the tithe-traitors.'" Mr. O'Connell has since made most powerful use of the sympathy excited for the unfortunate victims, in influencing the electors throughout Ireland against the supporters of the present administration, in some cases counselling such proceedings as have subjected him to the charge of directly advising assassination. On the other hand, a Dublin newspaper (the *Ward*), retorts upon Mr. O'Connell in the following terms, which we leave to our readers to interpret for themselves:—"How long, merciful God! are we to endure this man? And if thy thunder sleep, is there no other agency of thy justice? Is the blood which he daily and hourly causes to be shed, to cry in vain to heaven? One of his infamous scribes counsels the impalement of Protestants who shall dare to exercise their rights as citizens at a public meeting! yet he urges to wholesale assassination and murder with personal impunity: he walks the streets in safety, while his signals of blood go forth in every corner of the land, answered in the dying agonies of unoffending Protestants. The monster—the Polyphemus of Popish agitation—walks in the security with which a Christian morality invests him! But how long is this to be endured? When Brutus's dagger pierced Cæsar in the senate, Brutus became the god of Rome, for Rome had not the gospel. When Charlotte Corday struck down the monster Marat, she became the victim of the power which fell not with him: all France admired her heroism and deified her name, because France was unchristian, and acknowledged the polytheism of the passions. Brissot represented Marat 'as a man whose soul was kneaded up in blood and dirt.' Have we no parallel for this in our day and in this afflicted land? Do not the most malignant calumnies, the foulest scurrilities of language, and the most hellish incitements to continued and multiplied murders, form a rival moral compound of 'blood and dirt;' and can we be at a loss to whom we shall say, 'Thou art the man!' Yet, O'Connell, who has demoralised all of his countrymen that have yielded to his influence—this Irish Marat, could pass through the assembled thousands of Cavan, Down, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and a hair of his accursed and recreant head would not be touched; while the Protestant pastor and the Protestant landlord, all whose relations in life have been marked by Christian charity and benevolence, cannot move within the precincts of their own grounds, without the assassin of agitation lying in wait for their lives. Merciful heaven! how long is this to be endured? 'O Lord God, to whom vengeance belongeth—thou God, to whom vengeance belongeth, show thyself.'"

All this presents a dreadful picture of the excited state of public feeling in Ireland, and such as has scarcely been surpassed even in her darkest days of social disorganisation.

Another murder has ensued from the affray at Rathcormack. A party of the discomfited peasantry having accidentally met a soldier of the 43d regiment, on December 2, attacked him with desperate ferocity, knocked out his right eye, broke four of his ribs, and otherwise mangled him so dreadfully, that he is since dead.

It is now stated that Sir Robert Peel has sent positive instructions that the military in Ireland are not upon any account to interfere, directly, in the collection of tithes.

ENGLAND.

THE MINISTRY.

As the new ministry was only partially formed at the time of our last publication, we shall now give a list of the members composing the Cabinet, which we believe will be found correct:—Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor; Duke of Wellington, Foreign Secretary; Lord Aberdeen, Colonial Secretary; Mr. Goulburn, Home Secretary; Lord Rosslyn, President of the Council; Lord Wharfedale, Privy Seal; Lord de Grey, Admiralty; Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control; Sir George Murray, Master of the Ordnance; Sir Edward Knatchbull, Paymaster of the Forces; Mr. Baring, President of the Board of Trade, and Master of the Mint; Mr. Wynn, Duchy of Lancaster; Mr. Herries, Secretary at War. The Earl of Haddington is Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Sir Henry Hardinge, Secretary for ditto.

The names of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury are, Sir Robert Peel, First Lord; Right Hon. William Yates Peel, Earl of Lincoln, Viscount Stormont, Charles Ross, Esq., M.P., and William E. Gladstone, Esq., M.P., Junior Lords. It would be endless and useless to enumerate all the changes and appointments that have taken or are likely to take place in the royal household, public offices, &c.

Respecting the future conduct of the ministry, and the chances of their being able to carry on the government in the face of so strong an opposition as is certain to be brought against them in the new House of

Commons, the most intense interest prevails amongst all classes of politicians, and speculation on these points is well-nigh exhausted. There seems a probability of a resolution being proposed in the House of Commons, immediately on the opening of the session, declaring a want of confidence in the ministry, so as to induce them at once to resign. How such a motion might be received by the house, it is of course impossible to calculate, at least until all the returns are made; but, judging from the understood principles, known character, and published professions, of those already elected to Parliament, we would be inclined to doubt if a majority could be obtained to support it; and in this view it is not likely that the motion would be made at all. Again, it has been rumoured, that, should ministers persist in retaining office, the house will resort to a privilege only employed in extreme cases, and refuse to vote the supplies.

What course the ministry may pursue in either of the cases supposed, it is of course equally impossible to guess. It has been generally rumoured that the King was determined, in the event of the House of Commons displaying a factious opposition to ministers, immediately to dissolve it, and appeal to the nation again—and again. But it is almost impossible to believe that such a resolution can have been adopted. Another, and a much more probable report, is, that ministers have fully made up their minds not to be deterred from following out their course of policy by a partial defeat on any one question; and that they have resolved upon this, from a conviction that the altered constitution of Parliament must in future change the position of every ministry in that respect. Besides, they have the conduct of their predecessors as a precedent for such a line of action. It is likewise affirmed that the King completely concurs in this mode of proceeding.

Assuming, however, that the House of Commons is willing to allow that "fair trial" to the new government for which Sir Robert Peel asks, the next subject of anxious conjecture is the nature of the measures he means to propose for the settlement of those great questions with which the public mind is at present so much agitated. The indefinite nature of Sir Robert Peel's declarations respecting most of them, leaves as much room for suspicion and vituperation to his declared opponents, as they furnish matter for hopeful anticipation to those who express a willingness to support him in a course of liberal policy. It is at all events easy to foresee that it is only by pursuing the latter course that any ministry can long expect to survive; and this the more especially, seeing that some of the members of the last cabinet have taken the opportunity of the elections (see that head) to state the nature of the measures intended to have been brought forward by them. The *Times* and *Standard* persist in affirming that a measure of Irish church reform, on a plan much more extensive, as well as equitable, than could have been expected from the last ministry, will be submitted to Parliament. It is likewise confidently asserted that a committee of bishops has been appointed to consider of a plan of English church reform, including a commutation of tithes, which ministers intend to propose to Parliament. Against these indications of a liberal policy, however, the argument is still adduced, How can extensive measures of reform such as are now called for, be expected from men who have all their lives been opposed to such a course? This is a question not very easy to be answered, unless upon the supposition that the altered circumstances of the nation may justify in the eyes of these individuals a departure from the principles upon which they have hitherto acted. At the same time, it would appear that it is less to Sir Robert Peel himself than the known principles of many of his colleagues, that the doubt is generally applied. One of the last rumours, indeed, is, that there are already differences in the cabinet, owing to one portion of it being much too liberal for the other. It is even alleged that the Duke of Wellington insists upon more extensive reforms than at all meet the approbation of Sir Robert Peel!

Since the preceding remarks were written, we observe the following announcement in the *London Record*, the high church journal of the kingdom, and a credible authority in all church matters:—"We learn that a measure of large, and we trust of enlightened church reform, is to be immediately brought forward by Sir Robert Peel on the opening of Parliament. We are also informed that the Rev. Dr Pye Smith and the Rev. John Clayton have had an interview with the Premier, by his desire, with the view of making some arrangements as to what are called dissenters' grievances. We believe Sir R. Peel is disposed to go as far as any reasonable non-conformist ought to desire, in removing the remaining civil disabilities of the dissenters."

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

In the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, December 30, appeared two proclamations, one of them dissolving the Parliament, and directing the issue of writs for a new one, returnable on Thursday the 19th of February inst.; and the other, charging the Peers of Scotland to meet in Holyrood House on Tuesday the 10th of February, in order to elect the sixteen Peers to serve for Scotland in the said Parliament.

The propriety of dissolving Parliament at this crisis of public affairs has been much canvassed, and has

met, of course, the approbation and reprobation of the respective political parties. The opponents of ministers denounce it as a measure involving the country, unnecessarily, in much trouble and expense, seeing that there is no chance of the new house allowing a Tory government to retain power; while their supporters hold it out as a proof of the determination of ministers, by thus appealing to the nation, to stand or fall by its decision. It would appear that there was much doubt even among ministers themselves, whether or not such a step should be adopted. We noticed in our last, however, that preparations were every where making throughout the kingdom for such an event. In fact, canvassing commenced in almost every constituency simultaneously with the appointment of the new ministry, and we may safely say that at no former period of our history did a more energetic struggle take place. Parties were now much more equally balanced than at the last general election; the public excitement which then prevailed was much cooled down, and freer scope was thus given to the expression of contending opinions. Many of those who had most ardently supported the reform bill, satisfied with the power given them by their franchise, and fearing that the Melbourne administration were inclined to adopt measures which might endanger the institutions of the country, were now inclined to support a government more decidedly conservative. Others, again, apprehending that a Tory government would labour to frustrate the intentions of the reform act, if they did not procure its repeal altogether, preferred joining with those of more extreme reforming principles than themselves. Every where the most strenuous endeavours were made by the Whigs to effect a reunion with the Radical party (with whom they had been for some time at variance), under the common name of "reformers," as opposed to the Tories or Conservatives—and in most instances succeeded.

With our limited space it is impossible for us to attempt even the most abridged outline of the proceedings at the various elections; and in addition to the list of returns given elsewhere (with as much correctness as our materials would allow), we are restricted to a notice of only a few of the more remarkable and important contests.

The metropolis was of course the great centre of observation. The polling commenced on Tuesday, January 6, and as all parties had made the most energetic preparations for the contest, the bustle and interest excited was extreme. There were seven candidates in all; four in the Liberal or Reform, and three in the Conservative interest. The hopes of the latter were at first very high, but the superior strength of their opponents was soon manifested. They took the lead from the first; and when the books were closed, the poll stood thus:—

Wood . . .	4977	Lyll . . .	3734
Pattison . .	4709	Ward . . .	3734
Crawford . .	4663	Wilson . . .	3655
Grote . . .	4654		

Clear majority for the Reformers, 920.

The polling of the second day was started and continued in the same spirit, and its results stated to be, at the final close, as follow:—

Wood . . .	6418	Ward . . .	4559
Pattison . .	6050	Lyll . . .	4599
Crawford . .	5961	Wilson . . .	4414
Grote . . .	5955		

On Thursday the poll was officially declared by the sheriffs, amounting to a majority for the Reformers, taking the highest candidates, of 1819. Alderman Wood, in returning thanks, made loud complaints of bribery and intimidation on the part of his opponents.

On Thursday, January 8, the election for Westminster took place, the candidates being the former members, Colonel Evans and Sir Francis Burdett; Sir Thomas Cochrane (a relative of Lord Dundonald) appearing in the Tory interest. The latter gentleman, at his appearance on the hustings on the day of nomination, was assailed with an unceasing shower of cabbage-stalks, mud, and dirt, and was forced to retire. At the final close of the poll on Friday, January 9, the returns stood thus—Burdett, 2630; Evans, 2709; Cochrane, 1614. In Marylebone, Sir Samuel Whalley and Mr H. L. Bulwer were returned by great majorities over their Conservative opponents, Sir W. Horne and Mr Young, on Thursday, January 8; the poll at the close standing thus—Whalley, 2963; Bulwer, 2812; Horne, 1851; Young, 379. In Southwark, the two reform candidates were returned without any opposition. In the Tower Hamlets, a Conservative, Captain Burton, R.N., who opposed Mr Clay and Dr Lushington, was obliged to retire on the first day's poll. In short, in all the other districts the Liberal party carried every thing before them; and including Messrs Byng and Hume, who were elected for the county of Middlesex, the metropolis at once gave twenty members to the opponents of ministers. Great doubts, however, were at one time entertained of Mr Hume's success, and it is alleged to have taken place solely from mismanagement on the part of his opponents. The candidates were Mr Byng, Mr Hume, and Mr Wood, the latter a Conservative. The supporters of the latter, it is said, being too secure of success, and anxious to exclude Mr Hume altogether, 1300 of them split their votes between Mr Wood and Mr Byng. The numbers at the close of the poll, on Friday, Jan. 16, were—for Mr Byng, 3461; Mr Hume, 3115; Mr Wood, 2677; majority for Mr Hume, 438.

On January 12, Lord Stanley and Mr Patten (a moderate Tory) were re-elected for the north division of Lancashire, without opposition. Lord Stanley took an opportunity of explaining and defending his Parliamentary conduct, and his refusal to join Sir Robert Peel's administration. He did not explain the terms of the offer made to him, but said, "it was like every thing he had ever seen in Sir Robert Peel's public conduct—frank, open, and manly." He did not, however, coalesce in no scheme for overthrowing the present government. "I will not admit of those who class themselves under the general name of Reformers, that their principles or that their objects are the same with mine or the same with the administration of Lord Grey; and I will join in no effort for the overthrow of any government, unless I see a fair and legitimate prospect of the construction of another government which will more readily carry into effect the principles to which I am attached. From me, therefore, gentlemen, at least, the present ministry will meet no contentious opposition, though I cannot promise to vote them any pledge of support. I cannot say, then, looking at the composition of the present government—looking at the individuals of whom it is composed—I see reasonable ground of confidence in them on the part of those who entertain the liberal opinions which I profess. But if I see those liberal opinions fairly and honestly carried into effect, it will be my duty as an honest man, even if I oppose the measure, or even if I could not place confidence in the men to support the measures which are brought forward." In alluding to the absolute necessity of ecclesiastical reform, he said he would never consent to abstract one farthing from the revenues of the clergy (English).

Sir James Graham and Mr Blamire were re-elected without opposition on Monday, January 12, to the seats for Cumberland. Sir James took occasion to refer to his seceding from his late colleagues, and said that only on one subject, a fatal one, they differed—the Irish church. Mr Ward proposed certain resolutions, which embodied the sort of reform which was contemplated for the abuses of the Irish church. The first was, that the state—the House of Commons—had the right to settle the distribution of ecclesiastical property. To this, as an abstract proposition, he could have no objection. The second went farther—that the revenues of the Irish church were less than required by her spiritual wants. To this he could not assent, that such surplus should be applied to secular purposes. Upon this point he differed from his colleagues. He complained of the commission of inquiry which had been instituted by Lord Grey. The object of that commission was to ascertain the number of Catholics and Protestants in particular places. He protested against this. The existence of the established church should never, by his consent, be tested by the rule of three. With regard to his refusal to join Sir R. Peel's ministry, he said that he had drawn up and placed in the hands of a friend a written statement of reasons why he would not accept any offer of the kind, if made to him, on the 6th of December. Sir Robert Peel's offer did not reach him till December 11. He said the present ministry did not command his confidence: it was impossible to be composed of worse materials. The whole lives of the persons who compose that ministry had been devoted to oppose good government, and to uphold bad. He believed, however, that no government ever did maintain itself in defiance of public opinion. If those measures should, contrary to all expectation, be proposed by the new ministers, he was not prepared to refuse them.

At Bristol, the Reformers brought forward Sir John Hobhouse and a Mr Baillie, but were signally defeated; two Conservatives being returned triumphantly. The Liberal candidates retired after the day's poll. Sir John Hobhouse afterwards stooped to Nottingham, where he met with a better reception. On the day of nomination (the return has not yet reached us) he made a long speech, in which he detailed the various measures intended to have been brought forward by the late ministry. His statement has therefore excited no little interest. He said he had intended to bring in a bill for an entire reformation of the Irish church. The next bill was one to amend the Irish coercion bill—the nature of which, however, he did not state. It was only, however, upon this understanding that he (Sir John) and Mr Duncannon joined Lord Melbourne's ministry. My first question," said Sir John, "was, 'Is the coercion bill to be passed?' Lord Melbourne answered 'No.' My next question was as to the Irish church establishment, and the appropriation of its revenues; as I never could consent to the amendment proposed, that the means designed for the maintenance of a national establishment, in places where the functions were not exercised, should not be appropriated to the service of the people. It is true that some influential gentlemen differed from me, but in the late administration; they were all agreed that this should be the principle and basis on which our government was to be formed—that we should not come to the determination, that, where the revenues were not wanted, they should not be retained. I was also intended by the late cabinet to give notice of a bill for adjusting the English church establishment, and for a commutation of tithes. We also intended to bring in measures of redress for all practical grievances under which the dissenters are labouring, and that the causes of real complaint might be completely removed."

ved. We, however, did not rest here: we went
er; we proposed to do for England what had
dy been done for Scotland, by introducing into
country great and salutary municipal reforms." John
denied that there was the slightest dis-
in the last cabinet, and predicted that the next
ld be much more liberal and decided than what the
was.
r John Tyrell and Mr A. Baring (both Conserva-
s, and the last President of the Board of Trade)
elected without opposition for the northern di-
n of Essex. Mr Baring, in his speech, denied
the bench of bishops had objected to the commu-
n of tithes, and that the farmers, and not the
had objected to the proposed measure. He said
church rate must be done away with. "But who
ted to its settlement? Was it the Conservative?
gentlemen, it was the dissenters themselves, who
d to the government, distinctly and unequivocally,
they disapproved of the settlement which was
osed."

Monday, January 12, Lord Norreys, Mr Har-
et, and Mr Weyland, were re-elected for the
ty of Oxford without opposition. The first has
been a professed Conservative. The two latter
emen voted for the reform bill, and on the pre-
casion professed their adherence to Sir Robert
's manifesto.

Cobbett and Mr Fielden were both re-elected
ldham without opposition. The account of this
ion by the former honourable gentleman is very
teristic. It is dated January 7. "The election
(half-past eleven o'clock) in an hour and three-
rters in the whole! And, any thing so well, so
bly, so every way nicely conducted, I never saw
e." The returning officer, James Lees, Esq. just
lite and amiable-looking a young man as can be
ined. Mr Fielden was proposed by Mr Joshua
e, and seconded by Mr John Travers. I was
sed by Mr Alexander Taylor, and seconded by
ague. Here was sense. We had no placards;
ad no address; we asked no man for a vote, and
ot ask the collective body. We had nothing of
se of any sort, even for our own personal enter-
ment. Here was no nonsense; no flattery; no
ng; no bombast; nor was there any nonsense
stopping the supplies (alluding to Sir John
abbell's speech at Edinburgh, noticed in a later
of this article). We told our constituents that
s their duty to feel grateful to the King for what
ad done, and that it would be our duty to take
to avoid any thing tending to thwart his servants,
ey appeared to be disposed to act in conformity
e good of his people; and that nothing, we were
ed, should induce us to give our countenance to
ctious proceedings, having for their object to les-
e constitutional weight or authority of the King
the Lords. In all which, we had the hearty
rrance of our constituents."

I Finsbury, Mr Wakley (editor of the *Lancet*)
r Duncombe (one of the former members) were
ed in opposition to Sergeant Spankie (the other
member, who has lately made himself conspi-
by his denunciations against the conduct of the
ministry, whom he formerly supported), and
obhouse (brother of Sir John Hobhouse), for-

merly a moderate Whig, but who on this occasion
professed the most extreme Radical doctrines. Mr
Hobhouse retired after the first day's poll, and the fi-
nal returns were—Duncombe, 4447; Wakley, 3339;
Spankie, 2310.

In East Surrey, the Conservatives obtained a vic-
tory which was not generally expected, by the return
of Messrs Alsager and Beauchamp.

At Liverpool, a very severe contest has been ter-
minated by the election of the old members, Lord
Sandon and Mr Ewart. The Tory candidates, San-
don and Sir Howard Douglas, were far ahead up to
the middle of the first day. Ewart and Morris then
steadily gained upon them, but at the close of the poll
they were announced as follows:—Sandon, 4361;
Ewart, 4052; Douglas, 3831; Morris, 3633.

Respecting the Scottish elections, we need only al-
lude to a very few. Those for the counties of Edin-
burgh and Perth naturally attracted great attention
and interest, on account of two of the candidates being
members of the new administration, and one of them
(Sir George Murray) M. P. for his native county in
the last Parliament. The nomination of candidates
for the county of Edinburgh took place on Tuesday,
January 13, when Sir George Clerk was nominated
by Sir John Hope (convener of the county), and se-
conded by Mr George Combe, farmer, Redheughs.
Mr W. Gibson-Craig, advocate (son of Sir James Gib-
son-Craig of Riccarton), was nominated by the late
county member, Sir John Dalrymple, and seconded
by Mr Finnie, farmer, Swanston. As nearly 500 out
of about 1400 of the constituency had signed and pub-
lished a requisition to Sir George Clerk to come forward
as candidate, his election was reckoned secure by his
friends; but it soon appeared, from the exertions
made by Mr G. Craig's friends, that the issue was
likely to be doubtful. There has scarcely, perhaps,
been an instance in the three kingdoms, where greater
exertions were made by both parties, and more inter-
est excited in the result. At the final close of the
poll on Friday, January 16, Sir George Clerk was de-
clared the successful candidate by a majority of 31.

The Perthshire election took a most unexpected
turn. It was at first understood that Sir Geo. Mur-
ray was not to be opposed, and Mr Fox Maule (son of
Lord Panmure) declined opposing him, professedly
from his inability to pay the expenses of the election.
A subscription was, however, entered into by Mr
Maule's friends to defray his expenses, and, to the
astonishment of all, he was returned by a majority
of 82! In Haddingtonshire, a very keen contest took
place betwixt the friends of Mr Fergusson of Raith
and Mr Hope, which terminated in favour of the
former gentleman by a majority of 37. In Roxburgh-
shire, Lord John Scott beat his opponent, Captain
Elliot, by a majority of 76; the gross number polled
being 1438. In Leith, Mr J. A. Murray, late Lord
Advocate, was returned without opposition.

In the city of Edinburgh, Mr Abercromby and Sir
John Campbell were re-elected. It was at first sup-
posed that there was to be no opposition, but upon
Monday, December 29, a meeting was held in the
Hopetoun Rooms by the Conservative party, when
Lord Ramsay (son of Lord Dalhousie) and Mr Lear-
month, the former candidate for the city, were se-
lected to come forward in that interest. Lord Ram-

say's speech on this occasion, and his subsequent
appearances, tended to raise him very high in the
esteem both of his supporters and opponents. In one
of his electioneering speeches, Sir John Campbell dis-
tinctly avowed, that, if the new ministry should at-
tempt to retain office against the votes of the House
of Commons, he conceived it would be proper to stop
the supplies; a declaration which excited much inter-
est in the metropolis, and gave rise to some keen re-
marks from both parties. The result of the two days'
polling showed—

For the Right Hon. James Abercromby	2963
Sir John Campbell	2858
Lord Ramsay	1716
Mr Learmonth	1608

For Glasgow, the candidates were the former mem-
bers, Mr Ewing, a moderate Tory, Mr Oswald, an
ultra-reformer, with Mr Dunlop, whose politics were
of the same complexion with those of Mr Oswald.
The result was—

For Mr Oswald	3832
Mr Dunlop	3267
Mr Ewing	2297

In England, the elections have generally been con-
ducted without much disturbance; but in Scotland
and Ireland, where the popular party is less accus-
tomed to the exercise of the franchise, and greater
political enthusiasm prevails amongst all parties, the
proceedings have in some instances been less orderly.
Complaints respecting the means taken by the Tories
to create fictitious votes, and to intimidate and coerce
farmers and shopkeepers in the exercise of their pri-
vilege of voting, have been very general in Scotland,
and the feeling thus engendered has broken out in
some places in acts of frightful violence. A Conser-
vative voter at Crieff had his carriage destroyed; an-
other was encountered on his return to Glasgow from
the Stirlingshire election, and severely maltreated.
Great disturbances also took place at the elections for
Roxburghshire and Forfarshire, in the former of which
instances the soldiery were called in. It is needless
to point out that all undue expedients taken to sway
the consciences of voters, and all violences manifested
by the populace at and after elections, are equally re-
prehensible.

At the time when this part of our monthly intelli-
gence is composed, the elections are near a conclusion,
and show, upon the whole, a large gain to the Conser-
vative party—the *Standard* says (Jan. 21) no less than
93 members. The utmost strength of this party in the
last House of Commons is stated to have been from
140 to 150, whereas it is already above 230. Much
difficulty, however, has been experienced in reckoning
up the strength of the various parties, as many who
are tried advocates of reform, and were attached to
the last ministry, are expected to support the present
in liberal measures. It seems fair in the meantime
to state the numbers of those who will oppose and
use every endeavour to overthrow the ministry as not
greater than those who will as unscrupulously support
it, while an almost equally large party remain unde-
cided as to either course, and may to a certain extent
be calculated upon by the ministry, in the event of
their measures giving satisfaction, or by the Opposi-
tion, in the contrary event.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

Green	A. Bannerman	Calne	Earl of Kerry	Derry county	Bateson, Jones	Gateshead	C. Rippon
Leenshire	Gordon	Cambridge	Rice, Pryme	Devonport	Codrington, Grey	Glocestersh. E	Moreton, Codrington
London	Duffield	Cambridgeshire	Yorke, Eaton, Townley	Devizes	Locke, Durham	Glocestersh. W	Marquis of Worcester
Man's	Ward, Grimston	Cambridge Un.	Sutton, Goulburn	Devonshire S.	Russell, Buller		Berkeley
Mer	Etwall, Pollen	Canterbury	Conyngham, Villiers	Devonshire N.	Ld Ebrington, Newton	Glocester	Berkeley, Hope
Mersea	Bulkeley	Cardigan	Pryse		Fellowes	Grantham	Welby, Talmash
Mer-shire	Campbell of Islay	Cardiff	Nicholl	Dorsetshire	Ashly, Sturt, Ponsonby	Greenwich	Angerstein, Barnard
Mer-el	Lord D. Stuart	Cardigan Boro.	Pryse	Dorchester	Cooper, Williams	Greenock	Wallace
Mer-ton	C. Lushington	Cardiganshire	Powell	Dover	Fector, Reid	Grimsby	Heneage
Mer-tha	Hindley	Carlow county	Bruen, Kavanagh	Downpatrick	Kerr	Guildford	Wall, Mangles
Mer-be	Captain Mathew	Carrickfergus	Kirk	Droitwich	Barneby	Haddington	Burghs
Mer-bury	Rickford, Hanmer	Carlisle	Howard, Marshall	Drogheda	A. C. O'Dwyer	Haddingtonsh.	Fergusson of Raith
Mer-try	Tancred	Carlmarthen	Lewis	Dublin city	O'Connell, Ruthven	Halifax	Wood, Wortley
Mer-traple	Chichester, Fancourt	Carnarvon	Parry	Dublin county	Fitzsimon, Evans	Hampshire	Fleming, Compton
Mer-naris	Palmer, Roebuck	Carnarvonshire	T. A. Smith	Dublin Univer.	Lefroy, Shaw	Hampshire N.	Lefevre, Scott
Mer-d	Paget	Cashel	Perrin	Dudley	Hawkes	Harwich	Herries, Bonham
Mer-dshire	Polhill, Crawley	Chatham	Beresford	Dunbartonsh.	Dennistoun	Hastings	Elphinstone, North
Mer-t	Ld C. Russell, Ld Alford	Cheltenham	Berkeley	Dumfries Bur.	Sharpe	Haverfordwest	Stourfield
Mer-re	Tennant, J. M'Cance	Cheshire S.	Stanley, Egerton	Dumfriesshire	Hope Johnstone	Helston	Lord J. Townshend
Mer-rk	Palmer, Walter, Pusey	Cheshire	Ld Grosvenor, Jervis	Dundalk	Sharman, Crawford	Hereford	Clive, Biddulph
Mer-shire	Bradshaw, Donkin	Chichester	Lennox, Smith	Dundee	Sir H. Parnell	Hertford	Mahon, Cowper
Mer-vey	P. H. Campbell, Bart.	Chippenham	Neeld, Boldero	Dungannon	Knox	Hertfordshire	Grimston, Abel Smith,
Mer-ey	Burton, Hogg	Christchurch	Tapps	Dungarvon	O'Loughlen		Alston
Mer-gham	Winnington	Cirencester	Cripps, Ld E. Somerset	Durham	Trevor, Harland	Honiton	Baillie, Chichester
Mer-corn	Attwood, Scholefield	Clare	O'Brien, Macnamara	Durham N.	Williamson, Lambton	Horsham	Hurst
Mer-a	Turner, Fielden	Clitheroe	Fort	Durham S.	Pease, Bowes	Huddersfield	Blackburne
Mer-ta	Spry, Major Vivian	Clonmel	Ronayne	East Retford	Vernon, Duncombe	Hull	Carruthers, Hutt
Mer-rd	Bolling, Ainsworth	Colchester	Sanderson, Smith	Edinburgh	Abercromby, Campbell	Huntingdon	Pollock, Peel
Mer-shire	Brownrigg, Wilks	Coventry	Ellice, Williams	Edinburghsh.	Clerk, Bart.	Huntingdonsh.	Mandeville, Roper
Mer-north	Lister, Hardy	Cockermouth	Aglionby, Dykes	Elgin Burghs	Colonel Hay	Hythe	Marjoribanks
Mer-water	Morgan	Cork city	Chatterton, Leycester	Enniskillen	Cole	Inverness Bur.	Major Cumming Bruce
Mer-rt	Wood	Cornwall E.	Molesworth, Trelawney	Essex, North	Tyrrrell, Baring	Ipswich	Dundas, Kelly
Mer-on	Whitmore, Pigott	Cornwall W.	Lemon, Pendarves	Essex, South	Hall Dare, Bramston	Kendal	Barham
Mer-gham	Tynte, Leader	Coleraine	Copeland	Evesham	Cockerell, Borthwick	Kent East	Knatchbull, Plumtre
Mer-ghamsh	Warburton, Twiss	Cricklade	Gordon, Neeld	Exeter	Follett, Divett	Kent West	Geary, Hodges
Mer-t Edm.	Pechell, Wigney	Cumberland E.	Graham, Blamire	Eye	Kerrison	Kidderminster	Phillips
Mer-shire	Miles, Vyvyan	Cupar	Johnstone	Fife	Wemyss	Kilkenny	Sullivan
	Walker	Dartmouth	Seale	Finsbury	Duncombe, Wakley	Kincardinesh.	Gen. Arbuthnot
	Chandos, Young, Praed	Denbigh	Jones	Flint	Sir S. Glynne	King's County	Westenra
	Edm. Earl Jermyn, Fitzroy	Derby	Strutt, Ponsonby	Flintshire	Mostyn	Kinsale	Thomas
	G. Sinclair	Derbyshire N.	Cavendish, Gisborne	Frome	Sheppard	Kirkcudbright	Cutlar Fergusson
		Derry	Sir R. Fergusson	Galway county	Bodkin		

Knaresborough	Lawson, Richards	Montgomery	Edwards	Richmond	Sir R. Dundas, Spiers	Tewkesbury	Dowdeswell, Tracy
Lambeth	Tennyson, Hawes	Montgomerysh.	C. W. W. Wynn	Ripon	D'Albiac, Pemberton	Thetford	Ld Euston, F. Barin
Lanarkshire	Maxwell	Morpeth	Howard	Rochdale	Entwistle	Thirsk	Crompton
Lancashire N.	Stanley, Patten	Newark	Gladstone, Wilde	Rochester	Bernal, Hodges	Tiverton	Heathcote, Kennedy
Lancashire, S.	Egerton, Wilbraham	Newcastle	Peel, Miller	Roscommon	French, O'Connor Don	Totness	Seymour, Parrott
Lancaster	Greene, Stewart	Newcastle-Ty.	Ridley, Ord	Roxburghshire	Lord J. Scott	Trales	Maurice O'Connell
Launceston	Hardinge	Newport	Ord, Hawkins	Rutland	Noel, Heathcote	Truro	J. E. Vivian, Tooke
Leeds	Beckett, Baines	New Ross	Talbot	Rye	E. B. Curteis	Twr. Hamlets	Clay, Lushington
Leicester	Goulburn, Gladstone	Northallerton	Wrightson	Salford	Brotherton	Tynemouth	G. F. Young
Leicestersh. N.	Ld. Manners, Phillips	Northampton	Vernon Smith, Ross	Salisbury	Wyndham, Brodie	Wallingford	Blackstone
Leicestersh. S.	J. H. Aldford, Turner	Northamptonshire S.	Knightsley, Cartwright	Sandwich	Troubridge, Price	Walsall	C. S. Forster
Leith	J. A. Murray	Northamptonshire N.	Lds. Milton & Brudenell	Scarborough	French, Johnstone	Wakefield	Gaskell
Leominster	Lord Hotham, Bish	Northumb. S.	Beaumont, Bell	Selkirkshire	Pringle of Whytbank	Wareham	Calcraft
Lewes	Blunt, Kemp	Northumb. N.	Lds. Howick, Ossulston	Shaffesbury	Poulter	Warrington	Blackburne
Lichfield	Anson, Scott	Nottingham	Fergusson, Hobhouse	Shoreham	Burrell, Goring	Warwick	Greville, King
Limerick	D. Roche, W. Roche	Nottinghamshire N.	Lord Lumley, Houldsworth	Shrewsbury	Hammer, Pelham	Warwicksh. S.	Mordaunt, Sheldon
Lincoln	Sibthorpe, E. L. Bulwer			Shropshire N.	Hill, Gore	Waterford	Barron, Wyse
Lincolnshire	Ingleby, Pelham			Shropshire S.	Ld Darlington, R. Clive	Wells	Lee, Colborne
Lincolnshire, Kesteven	Handley Heathcote			Sligo	Martin	Wenlock	Forester, Gaskell
Linlithgowsh.	Hope	Nottinghamshire S.	Lincoln, Denison	Somerset E.	Miles, Langton	Westbury	Lopez
Lisburn	Meynell	Norwich	Stormont, Scarlett	South Shields	Ingham	Westminster	Burdett, Evans
Liskeard	Buller	Oldham	Cobbett, Fielden	Southampton	Hoy, Duttin	Westmoreland	Lord Lowther, Col. Lowther
Liverpool	Sandon, Ewart	Oxford	Hughes, Maclean	Southwark	Humphery, Harvey	Wexford	Walker
London	Wood, Pattison, Crawford, Grote	Oxfordshire	Harcourt, Weyland, Norreys	Stafford	Goodricke, Chetwynd	Weymouth	Buxton, Burdon
Longford	Lord Forbes, Lefroy	Oxford Univer.	Inglis, Estcourt	Staffordsh. N.	Mosley, Euller	Wigan	Kearsley, Potter
Ludlow	Clive, Charlton	Peeblesshire	Hay	Staffordsh. S.	Littleton, Wrottesley	Whitby	Chapman
Lyme	Pinney	Pembrokeshire	Owen	Stirlingshire	Forbes	Whitehaven	Attwood
Lyme Regis	Bentinck, Canning	Pembroke	Owen	St Ives	Halse	Wigton burghs	M'Taggart
Macclesfield	Ryle, Brocklehurst	Penryn & Fal.	Freshfield, Rolfe	Stockport	T. Marsland, H. Marsland	Wigtonshire	Agnew, Bart.
Maidstone	Lewis, Roberts	Perth	Oliphant	Stoke-upon-Tr.	Heathcote, Davenport	Wilton	Penruddocke
Maldon	Dick, Lennard	Perthshire	Maule	Stroud	Scrope, Colonel Fox	Wiltshire N.	Methuen, Long
Mallow	Jephson	Peterborough	Heron, Fazakerley	Sudbury	Bagshaw, Smith	Wiltshire S.	Benett, Herbert
Malmesbury	Lord Andover	Petersfield	Hector	Suffolk E.	Ld Henniker, Vere	Winchester	East, Baring
Malton	Ramsden, Pepys	Plymouth	Collier, Bewes	Suffolk W.	Wilson, Rushbrooke	Windsor	Ramsbottom, De Beauvoir
Manchester	Thomson, Phillips	Pontefract	Gully, Ld. Pollington	Sunderland	Thompson, Barclay	Wolverham.	Thornely, Villiers
Marlborough	Ld. E. Bruce, H. Baring	Poole	Byng, Fulke	Surrey E.	Alsager Beauclerk	Woodstock	Lord S. Churchill
Marlow	Williams, Clayton	Portarlington	Damer	Sutherlandsh.	Macloed, yr. of Cadboll	Worcester	Robinson, Bailey
Marylebone	Whalley, H. Bulwer	Portsmouth	Carter, Baring	Sussex E.	Curteis, Cavendish	Worcester E.	Holland, Cookes
Merionethshire	Vaughan	Preston	Fleetwood, Stanley	Sussex W.	Ld G. Lennox, Earl of Surrey	Wycombe	R. J. Smith, Col. Gy
Merthyr Tydv.	Guest	Radnor	Price			Yarmouth	Baring, Praed
Middlesex	Hume, Byng	Radnorshire	Wilkins	Swansea	Vivian	York	Lowther, Dundas
Midhurst	Poyntz	Reading	Talfourd, Russell	Tamworth	Sir R. Peel, W. Peel	Yorkshire	East Riding Thompson, Bethell
Monmouth	Hall	Reigate	Lord Eastnor	Taunton	Bainbridge, Labouchere	Yorkshire W.	Ld. Morpeth, Stickland
Monmouthsh.	Ld. G. Somerset, Williams	Renfrewshire	Stewart, Bart.	Tavistock	Ld Russell, Rundle	Youghall	John O'Connell

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE BISHOPS.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL having stated at a meeting with his constituents at Totness (since the dissolution of the Melbourne administration), that the bishops had opposed a plan of English church reform proposed to them by Earl Grey, the statement was flatly contradicted, by letter, by the Bishop of Exeter. A correspondence ensued betwixt the reverend prelate and his lordship, from which it appears that the latter was in error, in so far as the proposed reform (whatever it was) had only been submitted to the opinion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who expressed his disapprobation of it—and the measure was thereupon abandoned by Earl Grey.

SIR ROBERT PEELE AND THE DISSENTERS.

At a meeting of a committee of dissenting clergymen and others, calling themselves the "Dissenting Deputies," held at Birmingham on the 26th December, to consider the manifesto put forth by Sir Robert Peel, various resolutions were passed, strongly condemnatory of his assumption of power, and which were transmitted to him by the chairman of the meeting, the Rev. Timothy East. These, with Sir Robert Peel's reply, have since been published, and the spirit of both may be learned from the following extracts:—

"Resolved—That this meeting views the manifesto as a crafty manoeuvre to conciliate the good opinions of the dissenters, by holding out promises of relief, but in a form so vague and Jesuitical, that we feel the demand for, 'a fair trial' ought to be refused to this wily politician, because he has been tried already, and found in opposition to our just and reasonable claims, and because he avows that he 'has not accepted power on the condition of declaring himself an apostate to the principles on which he has heretofore acted.'"

Sir Robert Peel replies—

"I cannot believe that either the sentiments embodied in the resolutions of that meeting, or the language in which those sentiments are conveyed, will meet with the concurrence and approbation of the general body of the dissenters of this country. Neither those sentiments nor those expressions will affect the course which it is my intention to pursue, nor abate in the slightest degree my desire to consider, in a spirit of conciliation and peace, the redress of any real grievance of which the dissenters may have just ground to complain."

Dec. 18. A most extraordinary accident and escape from death occurred at Pontefract. A workman, and a boy about fourteen years of age, an apprentice to Mr Bevvitt, ironfounder, were engaged in making some alterations in a pump, in a well newly made, about twenty-three yards deep. The boy was holding a candle, and looking up to the mouth of the well at the moment that a pair of smith's tongs fell from the top. The tongs were as usual of iron, and one of the handles perforated the leather peak of the boy's cap, and entered just above the eyebrows, passing through the socket and the palate bone into the mouth, opposite the second molar tooth, slightly wounding the tongue through the muscles and skin; the iron appearing three inches below the under jaw, having just reached the sternum. In this situation

was the poor boy (with the tongs standing two feet above his head), until the arrival of two medical men, several attempts having been made, in the interim, by the workmen to withdraw the tongs, but without effect. In the presence of the medical men, and by an immense force, they were extracted, and the lad appeared quite relieved. He afterwards walked nimbly up stairs to bed, and the proper dressings were applied, and since that time no untoward symptom has appeared. The eye seems to have sustained little injury.

—30. The signatures to the Conservative address, agreed on at the public meeting in London on December 23 (noticed in our last), amounted to nearly 6000, and occupied yesterday twenty-four columns of the Times newspaper. The Times this day stated the price of insertion to have been two hundred and forty guineas!

Jan. 7. As some persons were amusing themselves by throwing stones down a coal-pit, in the neighbourhood of Sneyd Green, they were startled by the voice of a man issuing from a pit, exclaiming, "Oh! don't, I have suffered enough!" They immediately gave the alarm, and means were resorted to to release him from his miserable condition. On his being drawn up from the pit, he presented a shocking spectacle, his head being out in a most severe manner. He is at present in a very dangerous state. It seems that the unhappy sufferer, whose name is William Harrison, had been drinking at the Bull's Head, in Sneyd Green, the preceding night, and being intoxicated on leaving the house, stumbled into the pit, twenty-five yards deep, only partially covered over, and remained there the whole of the night; and had it not been for the circumstance of the boys throwing stones into the pit, would probably have perished in that dreadful situation. —North Staffordshire Mercury.

—14. An incident, at once ludicrous and alarming, occurred at the village of Thorndon Heath, between Croydon and Streatham, which caused great alarm, and was nearly attended with fatal consequences. A postilion, who was returning from the nomination of the candidates for East Surrey at Croydon, with two post-horses, rode them into the large pond in the centre of the village, opposite the Plough Inn, and had not proceeded far before the horses stuck fast in the soft mud at the bottom of the pond. The animals in endeavouring to extricate themselves, only sunk deeper; and all the efforts of the postilion to release them by using the whip and spur were in vain. In this dilemma, a rope was thrown to the man, which he made fast to the horse he was riding; but owing to the awkwardness of the villagers, they pulled the animal over into the pond, and both horse and rider were nearly drowned. The people, however, still continued pulling as hard as they were able, and dragged both horse and man through the water to the shore. The postilion was in a state of complete insensibility, and it was some time before he showed any signs of animation. The other horse, which had been left sticking in the mud, was after some delay dragged out in the same manner.

The following elevations to the peerage have taken place since the accession of the present ministry:—Lord Fitzgerald, by the title of Baron Fitzgerald of Desmond; Sir James Scarlett, as Baron Abinger, of Abinger in the county of Surrey, and of the city of Norwich; Sir Philip Sydney, as Baron De L'Isle and Dudley, of Penshurst; and the Earl of Brecknock, otherwise Mr George Pratt, as Lord Camden.

The Times newspaper lately published the following

epistle, which is certainly curious, as illustrative of the sense which modern functionaries of the highest station entertain respecting the importance of the newspaper press. The date shows the note to have been written shortly after the Times commenced its fulminations against the ex-Chancellor. The verity of the document has never been officially contradicted. It is thus faced:—"From the subjoined document, it will be seen that the question of peace or war with the Times is other words a vindictive attempt to damage proper, and to strike a blow at the independence of the press, was proposed by the leader of the House of Commons, commonly called 'honest Lord Althorp,' to the first judicial authority of the realm, the Lord Chancellor of England! Having submitted the fact, we shall leave the public to ponder on it. The intimation of the subjoined note is short, but it signifies a world of malpractice:—"My dear Brougham, the subject I want to talk to you about is the state of the press, and whether it should declare open war with the Times, or attempt to make peace. Yours most truly, ALTHORP.—Dowling Street, June 11."

A ludicrous instance of bad grammatical construction occurs in a recent number of a daily London paper, which notices the appointment to office of "Mr Fek Sheridan, grandson of the late R. B. Sheridan, Esq., and brother of the accomplished Mrs Norton, who accompanied Lord Mulgrave to Jamaica in the capacity of private secretary."

The expense of registering in 1832 and 1833 for Great Britain and Ireland, was £83,364. The amount of the returning officers' charges for England and Wales at the last election was £51,808, and there were two hundred and fifty contested elections.

The abstract of the revenue from 5th January 1834 to 5th January 1835, shows an increase on the year of £1,07,031, but a decrease on the last quarter, as compared with that of 1834, of £297,964. The latter circumstance is said to have arisen from the abolition of the house-tax having just come into operation.

In the course of the last four years, no fewer than sixty-three admirals and seventy-eight generals have paid the debt of nature.

On the dissolution of Parliament, the power of petitioning frank letters ceases until a member is returned at a general election to the House of Commons, who, having the power to frank, the privilege is resumed by the lords.

It is worthy of notice that the estate of Theobald, which was granted by Charles II. to General Monk for his services at the Restoration, has descended by intermarriages to the representative of the Cromwells, viz. Cromwell Russell, Cheshunt Park, the great-granddaughter of Oliver.—Burke's Commoners.

There has recently been erected at the extensive soap and chemical works of Messrs J. and T. Johnson of Rye, a circular brick chimney, of immense magnitude, surmounted by a capital of hewn stonework, the whole forming a column of surpassing height and beauty, probably exceeding in height any structure in the world upon the same base. Its dimensions are as follow: the diameter at the base 30 feet, height 272 feet. It contains upwards of half a million of bricks, and is estimated to weigh about 2000 tons. This beautiful column, erected under the superintendence of Mr Livingstone, of Newcastle, is nine feet higher than the celebrated chimney of Mr Clapham of that town; forty-five feet higher than

far-famed chimney of Mr Muspratt, at Liverpool; seventy feet higher than the Monument in London. An occurrence has recently transpired in the vicinity of Liverpool, which is the topic of very general conversation in that neighbourhood, and has caused much astonishment and many painful feelings in a respectable circle of society at Dalton. A few months ago, an aged gentleman named Pemberton, who had neither wife nor child, died, and left behind a considerable property. Shortly afterwards, the Rev. Mr Stainton, clergyman of the parish, produced a will, under which he claimed as sole legatee. Before he could take possession of the property, it was necessary to produce a deed of surrender; and Mr Stainton brought forward a document at one of the Manorial courts, which had the appearance of a regular deed. On inspection, however, it was found that, in fact, the writing purported to have been executed previous to the manufacture of the stamp. The consequence was an investigation before the magistrates, and Mr Stainton was committed to Lancaster gaol, to take his trial.—*Herald.*

One hundred and fifty chests of tea have been imported into the United States in the packet-ship *England*, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday.—*Liverpool Courier.*

The death of Mr Malthus, there is a vacancy in the chair of History and Political Economy at the East India College, Hertford.

It is supposed that the Mediterranean mail may be conveyed in steamers on the new construction, in fine weather, in from forty-two to forty-four days, all stops included; being at nearly as great a speed as the mail is conveyed over the roads in England.

According to a decision of the council of the Russian Empire, the administration of the department of the publications has authorised the Imperial Academy of the Arts to educate, at the expense of the government, young men, who, after having finished their studies, are obliged to serve in the first administration in quality of architect for a certain number of years.

The population of Munich, which has now 95,000 inhabitants, has been greatly increased by the number of illegitimate children born during the last year, as appears from the returns, in which of course the public institutions, hospitals, infirmaries, &c. are included. The number of legitimate children has far exceeded in that year (by one-third) by that of the illegitimate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CEREMONIAL OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

One of the many ridiculous usages and pompous ceremonies, of which such a number have arisen in Europe, is the subject of this article; which has given rise to much war and confusion, and thrown many obstacles in the way of peace. No independent state can really have precedence of another; but as the weaker seek the protection and friendship of the more powerful, there arises a priority of rank. This has occasioned the gradual establishment of dignities, ranks, and orders of respect, to states, their rulers, and representatives, by which means (in contradistinction to the actual etiquette of a state) an international ceremonial has been formed, to the observance of which far more consideration is often paid than to the fulfilment of the most sacred contracts. Louis XIV. carried this further, perhaps, than any one before or after him. To this international ceremonial belong the titles of rulers. Accident made the imperial titles the highest, and thus conferred advantage apart from the power of the princes. After the empire, the Roman emperors were considered the sovereigns of Christendom, maintained the highest rank, and even asserted the dependence of the kings on themselves. For this reason, several kings, in the middle ages, to demonstrate their independence, gave their crowns the title of *imperial*. England, for example, in all its public acts, is styled the *imperial crown*. The kings of France received from the Turks and Africans the title *empereur de France*. As time passed, the kings were less willing to condescend to the imperial title, of itself, superiority to the

Acknowledgment of the titles and rank of rulers. Formerly, the popes and emperors arrogated the right of granting these dignities; but the principle was afterwards established, that every people could grant titles to its rulers, at pleasure, a title, the recognition of which rests on the pleasure of other powers, and on which some states were therefore never recognised, or not till after the lapse of considerable time. This was the case with the royal title of Prussia, the imperial title of Russia, the new titles of German kings, &c.

Marks of respect conformable to the rank and dignity of sovereigns. To the royal prerogatives, so far as (which, however, were conceded to various states which were neither kingdoms nor empires, such as the Netherlands, Switzerland, the electorates, pertained the right of sending ambassadors of the first class, &c. In connection with this, there is a much contested point, viz. that of precedence or priority of rank, i. e. of the right of assuming the honourable station on any occasion, either personally, at meetings of the princes themselves, or of ambassadors, at formal assemblies, &c., or by signature, as in the form and signature of state papers. There is never a want of grounds for supporting a claim to precedence. As the councils, in the middle ages, afforded the most frequent occasion of such controversies, the popes often interfered. Of the several elements of the rank of the European powers, the principal emanated from the popes, the principal is the promulgated in 1504, by Julius II., through his

master of ceremonies, Paris de Crassis, in which the European nations followed in this order:—1. the Roman emperor (emperor of Germany); 2. the king of Rome; 3. the king of France; 4. the king of Spain; 5. of Arragon; 6. of Portugal; 7. of England; 8. of Sicily; 9. of Scotland; 10. of Hungary; 11. of Navarre; 12. of Cyprus; 13. of Bohemia; 14. of Poland; 15. of Denmark; 16. republic of Venice; 17. duke of Bretagne; 18. duke of Burgundy; 19. elector of Bavaria; 20. of Saxony; 21. of Brandenburg; 22. archduke of Austria; 23. duke of Savoy; 24. grand-duke of Florence; 25. duke of Milan; 26. duke of Bavaria; 27. of Lorraine. This order of rank was not indeed universally received; but it contained a fruitful germ of future quarrels; some states, which were benefited by the arrangement, insisting upon its adoption, and others, from opposite reasons, refusing to acknowledge it. To support their claims for precedence, the candidates sometimes relied on the length of time which had elapsed since their families became independent, or since the introduction of Christianity into their dominions; sometimes on the form of government, the number of crowns, the titles, achievements, extent of possessions, &c., pertaining to each. But no definite rules have been established, by which states are designated as being of the first, second, third, fourth, &c. rank. At the congress of Vienna, a discussion took place respecting the settling of the rank of the European powers, and its inseparable consequences; and the commission appointed for the purpose by the eight powers who signed the peace of Paris, made in their scheme a division of the powers into three classes. But as opinions were by no means unanimous on the subject, most of the plenipotentiaries voting for three classes, Portugal and Spain for two, and Lord Castlereagh entirely rejecting the principle of classification, as the source of constant difficulties, the question respecting the rank of the powers was suffered to rest, and the ambassadors of the crowned heads were merely divided into three classes. Rulers of equal dignity, when they make visits, concede to each other the precedence at home; in other cases where the precedence is not settled, they or their ambassadors take turns, till a compromise is effected in some way.

Many states claim not a precedence, but merely an equality. But if neither can be obtained, there are several means of avoiding the scandalous scenes that formerly so often occurred. The ruler either comes incognito, or sends an ambassador of different rank from his with whom he contests the precedence; or the rulers or their ambassadors do not appear on public occasions; or if they do, it is with a reservation respecting their dignity. In treaties between two powers, two copies are made, and each is signed by only one party; or if both sign, each party receives the copy in which it holds the place of honour. According to the above-mentioned resolution respecting the relative rank of ambassadors, which forms the seventeenth article to the final act of the congress of Vienna, the order to be observed by the ambassadors in signing public treaties between powers, in respect to which the rule of alternate precedence exists, shall be decided by lot. In Britain and France, far less ceremonial is observed in the official style than in Germany, where forms and titles are carried to an absurd extent, and the ceremonial words, which extend even to the pronouns by which the princes are designated, it is not possible to translate. Emperors and kings mutually style each other *brother*, while they call princes of less degree *cousin*. The German emperors formerly used the term *thou* in addressing other princes. The *we*, by which monarchs style themselves, is used either from an assumption of state, or from a feeling of modesty, on the supposition that *I* would sound despotical, while *we* seems to include the whole administration, &c.; but the first reason is the more probable.—*Conversations-Lexicon.*

WHIG AND TORY ADMINISTRATIONS.

The power which the House of Commons possesses of granting or withholding subsidies or grants to the crown or executive power, and the indispensable assent of each branch of the British legislature in the enactment of laws which govern the courts of law, and bind the people, confer an influence on that body which obliges the crown to compromise with majorities, by conferring on them the ministerial direction of the government. Hence, as these parties vacillate, changes of administration take place. Again, as the restoration in 1660 was the act of the people or their leaders, and as the revolution in 1688 was also the act of the people or their leaders, so the crown, by policy and habit, yields to this influence, and changes of administration are evidences of the fluctuating ascendancy of parties. Since those periods, therefore, the changes have been numerous. The two parties in the aristocracy are the Whig and Tory—those who would foster or curb the power of the people. The first administration of Charles II. was a conciliating mixture of respectable republicans and his personal adherents while abroad, under Clarendon; it lasted till 1663. The second was formed under the influence of the Duke of York, a zealous Catholic, and lasted till 1670. The third was called the "Cabal," from the initials of their names, Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale. Public crime and unprincipled policy was now at its height, and no man's life or honour was secure. King James, in 1685, continued, with some additions, the administration of his brother. King William, in 1689, established the

first decided Whig administration; in 1690 he admitted Tories; and in 1693 the Whigs were restored. Queen Anne, in 1702, chose a Whig administration till 1710, consisting of Lord Godolphin, Lord Somers, the Duke of Marlborough, &c. The Tories succeeded, under Harley, Bolingbroke, and the Clarendons. George I., in 1714, chose a Whig administration, and the Tories were prosecuted. George II. continued the Whigs in power; but a reforming party, led by Windham, Shippen, Hungerford, and Pitt, now appeared in Parliament. At this time Whigs and Tories were considered as alienated from the interests of the people. In 1739, the Walpole administration yielded to a more popular Whig party; and in 1744, other Whigs came into power. In 1745, a mixed administration was formed under the Duke of Newcastle; but in 1756, a change took place in favour of the Whigs, and the first Pitt became minister.—George III. in 1760, ejected the Whigs and formed a Tory administration under Bute and Jenkinson. In 1763, Grenville succeeded Bute; and his prosecutions of Wilkes, and plans of taxing America, changed the fortunes of the empire. In 1765, the Whigs came into power under the Marquis of Rockingham; and in 1766, a change of men took place, and Mr Pitt returned to office. In 1771, the Tory administration of Lord North was formed, and continued through the American war, till 1782, when the Whigs, under the Marquis of Rockingham, came into power. The marquis occasioned a division of the Whigs, and a coalition of Mr Fox, at the head of one division of the Whigs, with Lord North at the head of the Tories, in 1783. Late in that year the administration of the second Pitt was formed, and it continued on Tory principles till the French war in 1801. In 1801, another Tory administration was formed under Addington. In the year 1804, the Pitt administration was restored. Early in 1806, Pitt died, and a Whig administration succeeded, under Mr Fox; but he dying in September, a Tory administration, under Mr Perceval and Lord Eldon, succeeded, in the February following. Perceval was shot in 1812; but the same administration was continued by George IV. under Liverpool, till Liverpool's death in 1827. A mixed administration succeeded of Whigs and Tories, under Canning, who died in the same year; he was succeeded by Lord Goderich and a Tory party, and replaced in 1823 by the Duke of Wellington, who, in 1830, was succeeded by Earl Grey and the Whig party, and by Lord Melbourne in 1834; and since by a Tory administration under Sir Robert Peel.

IMPORTANCE OF BRITISH AMERICA.

Whether I regard our North American colonies as enabling us to preserve the balance of power against the United States in the Old World as well as in the New—as affording vast fields of fertile land for the employment of a numerous starving population, which, with an insanity never perhaps before equalled, are driven, by low wages and unremitting labour, to hopeless wretchedness—as rendering us independent of the jealous European states of those supplies of timber, &c. on which our maritime power is built—as offering to us a granary for an inexhaustible supply of food in exchange for British manufactures—as tendering for our military and commercial navy a constant supply of hardy seamen, trained in the dangerous northern voyages, and as fishers on the shores of the St Lawrence and the banks of Newfoundland; whether, I repeat, I view our North American colonies in these, or in any other of the numerous important aspects in which they instantly present themselves, I am at a loss whether to admire most the bounteous blessings providence has conferred on this small island, or to regret more the apathy of the public, and the almost traitorous language held by public men as to the worthlessness of those invaluable sections of the empire. Artful and selfish individuals, professing to instruct their fellow-subjects in the mysteries of political economy, have declared our colonies to be a burthen on the Home Exchequer. I deny that assertion; every colony in North America has a revenue adequate to all its wants, and, under a system now in progress, provides a permanent civil list for the chief officers of the government. It is therefore high time that the destinies of England ceased to be confided to theorists, false economists, and political mountebanks, who have made every possible effort within the last few years to destroy our colonial commerce; at one moment threatening to annihilate the Canada timber trade, at another the Cape of Good Hope wine trade, and passively looking on, or pretending to consult crown lawyers, when the French vessels of war were expelling by force peaceful British fishermen from the coast of their own island of Newfoundland. If the empire of Britain be destined to crumble into fragments, it will not be by fraud or force from without, but by treachery and cowardice from within. The finest portion of the North American continent is still an integral part of that empire; its people affectionately attached to the parent state, and daily strengthening and consolidating our national resources and power. If we act justly towards those colonists, we have nothing to apprehend from the increasing maritime power of the United States, or the augmenting territorial acquisitions of our Gallic neighbour; on the contrary, by a wise course we may place our northern colonists in a position to become the invaders, and not, as before, the invaded, should the United States continue threatening, as

they now do, hostilities—while we may have a good prospect of getting back some of the fertile territory which the ignorance of English diplomatists allowed our crafty neighbours to seize.—*M. Martin's Hist. British Colonies.*

RAILROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

The project for this very desirable undertaking has been lately revived by the government of New Grenada, to which state the Isthmus of Panama belongs. We understand that an agent has recently arrived in England for the purpose of obtaining contractors for the work, according to the terms of the decree of that republic of the 27th May 1834. From a perusal of this decree, we find that the passage in question is to consist either of a common road for carriages and waggons, or an iron railroad, as contractors may be found. The principal inducement held out to speculators consists in a grant of 20,000 fanegadas, or about 24,000 acres, of waste land upon the isthmus, with a free possession of the products from the road for a term of years which shall not be less than ten, nor exceed fifty years. The state toll-dues, a list of which is appended to the decree, are, however, to commence with the opening of the road. Upon the waste land to be granted, colonies of foreigners may be settled, and these are to be exempted, for twenty years, from taxation, military service, and the like. Failing in contractors from abroad, it is said that Santander, the President of New Grenada, is himself sanguine enough to commence the undertaking, with the resources of the state, believing that a sum of L.350,000 would be sufficient for the completion of the work. If this has reference to an iron railway, our readers will perceive that such a sum is totally, and even absurdly, insufficient for the completion of an undertaking in a country where labour is so scarce, and for which the whole of the machinery, iron work, and mechanical ability, must be brought from Great Britain or some other of the European states. The distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific is certainly very short, from Panama to Porto Bello being only a distance of thirty-seven miles; but then this narrow isthmus is covered with an almost uninterrupted range of mountains, of a height so stupendous as to have always been considered an insuperable bar to the junction, by a canal, of the waters of the two seas. Hitherto the projects for a canal have all been laid down as passing by the very circuitous route of the lake of Nicaragua. No particular route is specified, however, in the decree of the 27th of May last. If properly executed and protected, there can exist no doubt of the very extraordinary consequences which would arise to the world from thus cutting off a navigation of two thousand miles round Cape Horn, to all the countries on the great Southern Ocean. Much as we should rejoice in seeing so truly noble an undertaking brought into a practicable shape, we fear, however, that, in the present condition of the states of South America, the time for its proper and profitable accomplishment is really not yet come. Still we have thought it interesting to the public to be informed of the present state and probabilities of a project, which at a future day will become of such extensive importance to the world.—*Athenæum.*

SCOTLAND.

Dec. 26. As Mr Hume, farmer, Comiston, near Edinburgh, was proceeding homewards on horseback from his farm at Colinton, in taking the sharp turn of the road leading to Redford, his horse fell, in consequence of the road being slippery by an intense frost, and threw Mr Hume with great violence on the ground, by which he received a severe contusion on the head and chest. He expired on Sunday 29, greatly regretted by a very numerous circle of friends.

31. As the Kilmun, steamer, was passing Dunglass, on her way to the Broomielaw, she was approached by the ferry-boat with sixteen passengers on board. On getting alongside, the captain of the steamer, finding her driving on the dyke, hastily cried to the boat to put off, at the same moment ordering the steam to be let on. Ere the boat could get far enough away, the surge of the paddles caused her to swamp, when no less than twelve of the passengers were drowned.

Jan. 1. The St Patrick Roman Catholic Chapel, Bristo Street, Edinburgh, was opened with great pomp and solemnity, and the music performed on the occasion was unusually grand and imposing. The organ, built by Messrs Small, Bruce, and Company, for the chapel, is on a very splendid scale.—A child nearly five years of age was sent by its father, who resides in Keith, to a shop at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from his house. As the child did not return, he commenced a search, assisted by his neighbours, but without success. The search was renewed upon Friday, but the child was not discovered till Saturday at noon, when it was found with its stockings and shoes under its arm, lying upon its face between two hillocks of heather, about four miles from home. Wonderful to say, it was still living, after having been exposed during two days and nights to intense frost, without nourishment of any description. It is now recovering, and its only complaint was of pain in the ears and feet.—The Dalry Mills, near Coltbridge, Edinburgh, were accidentally burnt.

4. The first baptism, after a lapse of 132 years, took place at Chapelhall Kirk, Logiealmond. The last register of baptism is dated 1702.

5. A public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Kirkcaldy, when resolutions were passed unanimously in favour of establishing an association in this district similar to that which was instituted for about four years in Edinburgh, for the purpose of procuring lectures on natural science.

13. A most alarming and destructive fire occurred at Dundee, in a warehouse belonging to Mr James Watt jun., which happened to be chock-full of hemp and codilla, with upwards of two hundred barrels of tar in the cellars underneath. The swelling of the hemp burst the walls and the gables, the latter of which, falling suddenly, buried seven persons in the ruins, only two of whom were rescued alive. The unfortunate men who perished were labourers. Luckily the fire was prevented communicating with the tar.

19. A terrific hurricane of wind and snow was experienced in and around Edinburgh, which lasted from noon till midnight. Many distressing accounts of disasters at sea along the east coast of Scotland have been received, accompanied by loss of life.—Mr Peat, bookseller, Ranelagh Street, Edinburgh, and Mr Ramsay, a working jeweller in Edinburgh, were unfortunately drowned in Duddingston Loch, while skating, by the ice giving way.

Temperance.—A letter from Philadelphia to a gentleman in Edinburgh, states that spirituous liquor is entirely excluded there from the tables at hotels, steam-boats, and all respectable families. The consumption of wine is greatly lessened, and many of the citizens drink nothing but water, of which there is an abundant supply of excellent quality. According to the American Almanac, the number of temperance societies in the United States now exceeds 7000, with more than 1,250,000 members; and more than 1000 American vessels are now sailing on the ocean in which ardent spirits are not used.

The Right Hon. the Lord Advocate has appointed the following gentlemen his deputies, viz. Patrick Robertson, Robert Wigham, Adam Urquhart, and David Milne, Esquires, advocates. The Solicitor-Generalship has been conferred on Duncan McNeill, Esq. advocate, sheriff of Perthshire. Adam Anderson, Esq. advocate, succeeds Mr McNeill as sheriff of Perthshire.

Postscript.

January 27.

By the latest accounts in the London Conservative newspapers, the gain of that party in the general election amounts to 103; according to the Liberal journals, there are 271 "Tories" against 372 "Reformers." This brings the returns to within fifteen of the whole number.

A report of a speech delivered by Sir Robert Peel, on the 16th January, to his constituents at Tamworth, has been published, and contains some interesting information. Sir Robert mentioned that, so far from any arrangement having been made by him or his friends for obtaining office on the present occasion, he had left the country for Italy without one word of communication with the Duke of Wellington, respecting either the place of his destination or the period of his absence. He had accepted office in obedience to the command of the King, and if in doing so he had incurred any responsibility, he was willing to abide by it. He denied that the men who had taken office with him were odious to the people; many of them were the representatives of large constituencies. He also denied the right assumed by every particular class of politicians to call themselves "the people." The nobility, gentry, clergy, and magistracy of England, had as good a right to be considered as a part of the people, as any other part of the community; and these, he was convinced, were willing to allow a fair trial to the King's government. He then endeavoured to prove, by reference to his past conduct, that he was at least a variety of the species of Reformers, and might therefore, without incurring a charge of apostasy, bring forward such measures of improvement as might enable him to carry along with him a majority in the House of Commons. He particularly alluded to a reform of the church, and the redress of the grievances of the dissenters. Finally, the Right Hon. Baronet expressed a confident hope that he would succeed in maintaining the government which the King had been pleased to appoint.

The Standard and Times have given a brief outline of a plan of church reform which is said to be at present under the serious consideration of government, and which they mean to offer in greater detail to the deliberation of Parliament. Its leading features are to abolish pluralism; to enforce residence; to reduce the higher Episcopal revenues; to augment the poorer livings, and pay the working clergy better; to endow additional churches, where they may be found necessary, out of funds that may be realised partly from the surplus of the bishops' reduced incomes, partly from the surplus revenues of deans and chapters, and partly from the reversion that may arise from the general equalised redistribution of church funds. The Morning Chronicle professes to be satisfied with this measure, which, it says, goes far beyond what it could have expected from a Tory ministry. The plan is to have the full concurrence of the Episcopal bench.

It is now generally expected that the attack upon the ministers in Parliament will commence with an opposition to the re-appointment of Sir C. Manners Sutton as Speaker.

Recent Scottish returns are—Mr C. Grant for Inverness-shire, by a majority of 7 (260-253), against the Tory candidate, Macleod, who has protested; Lord James Stuart for the Ayr burghs, by a majority of 16 (334-318), against Mr Johnston; Captain Wemyss for Fifeshire, by a majority of 467 (1051-584), against the Tory candidate, Colonel Lindsay, who has protested, on the allegation that the rioting at Kirkcaldy prevented some of his friends from polling.

Jan. 21. A printer named Dallas was sentenced by the Justices of Peace at Glasgow (in absence) to a fine of L.200, for printing an unstamped newspaper.

23. Early this morning, a large building, situate in a quadrangle off Montrose Street, Glasgow, and containing cotton warehouses, was burnt down.

24. Early this morning, a large building in North Bridge Street (contiguous to Prince's Street), Edinburgh, was burnt down, involving damage, it is said, to the value of L.40,000, and the loss of one life.

Consols, London, January 21, 91½; for account, 91½.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 21. At Madras, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel George Cadell; a daughter.

Nov. 6. At Malta, the lady of Captain R. D. Macdonald, 42d Royal Highlanders; a son.

Dec. 18. The wife of Robert Sangster, Esq. Commander R.N.; a daughter.

23. At Ramsgate, the Countess of Kinnoul; a daughter.

30. At 5, Melville Street, Edinburgh, the lady of Horatio Ross, Esq. of Rossie, M.P.; a son and heir.

Jan. 3. At Coates' Crescent, Edinburgh, the lady of Patrick Boyle, Esq.; a daughter.—At Jedburgh, Mrs Doctor Hilson; a son.

8. At Lucker House, Northumberland, the lady of Captain Mitford, R.N.; a daughter.

10. At London, the Countess De La Warr; a daughter.

14. At 32, Queen Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Hog of Newliston; a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 22. At London, Sir A. Malet, Bart. to Miss Spalding, daughter of Lady Brougham and Vaux.

23. At Elvingston, Robert Riddell, Esq. advocate, to Susan, daughter of the late James Law, Esq. of Elvingston.

Jan. 1. At York, Mr Joseph Cundell, Links, Leith, to Margaret, second daughter of the late Joseph Munby, Esq. York.

6. At Leslie House, in the county of Fife, Henry Hugh Colenay, Esq. second son of William Courtenay, Esq. to Lady Maria Leslie, sister of the Earl of Rothes.—At Renfrew, the Rev. Robert S. Candlish, of St George's Church, Edinburgh, to J. W. youngest daughter of the late Walter Brock, Esq.

13. At Seton, Mr Thomas Ferme, Braidwood, to Janet, daughter of the late Mr Charles Burnet, Seton.

15. At St Oswald's Church, Chester, Wilson Dobie Wilson, Esq. Glenarbach, Dumfriesshire, to Georgina Sumner, fourth daughter of the Lord Bishop of Chester.

20. At 8, Bernard's Crescent, James John Cadell, Esq. of Grange, to Agnes, second daughter of the late John Hamilton Duns, Esq. of Duddingston.

At Glasgow, Robert Drybrough Menzies, Esq. shipbuilder, Leith, to Ann, daughter of the late Andrew Liddell, Esq. merchant in Glasgow, and widow of William Crafer, merchant in Leith.

DEATHS.

Dec. 3. At Pesaro, the celebrated Cardinal Albani, apostolic legate of Urbino and Pesaro.

16. At Glasgow, Mrs Agnes Colquhoun, wife of Dr Thomas, Professor of Chemistry.

19. At Baden-Baden, Margaret Pringle, second daughter of Robert Keith Dick of Prestonfield, Bart.

21. At Perth, James Stewart, Esq. of Crossmount, late captain in his Majesty's 82d regt.

22. At Raeburn Place, Miss Margaret Wishart, daughter of the late William Thomas Wishart, Esq. of Foxhall.—At Bigh, James Murray, Esq. of Regent Square, London—a man distinguished by his eminent talents and attainments, and by his able and upright conduct.

24. At Aberdeen, in his 73d year, the Rev. James Kidd, D., Professor of Oriental Languages in Marischal College, Aberdeen.

26. At Pilrig Street, William Henry, son of Mr William Ver, merchant, Leith.

28. Mr Alexander Hume, farmer, Comiston.

29. At Moffat, suddenly, Mr George Tait, merchant.—At B, the Rev. Thomas Robert Malthus, the eminent political economist.

30. Mrs Katharine Ritchie, wife of the late Andrew Hunter, Newtown, Roxburghshire.

Jan. 2. At Stenhousemuir, near Falkirk, Janet Honey, spouse of John MacLeary, farmer there, in her 55th year.

3. At 5, Roxburgh Place, Dr James Home, in his 37th year, much regretted.—At 10, South Hanover Street, Mr James V. dell, confectioner, aged 63 years.

4. At Dunmore House, near Collyumpton, Devon, the Hon. Leveson Granville Keith Murray, third son of the late and 11th of the present Earl of Dunmore.

5. At the manse of Monivaird, the Rev. Colin Baxter.—At Gardner's Crescent, Lieut.-Colonel Ludovic Colquhoun.

6. At Southampton, Anne, Countess of Mountnorris, daughter of the late Viscount Courtenay, and sister of the present Earl of Devon.

10. At Ayr, William Fullerton, Esq. of Skeldon, provost of burgh.

11. At 35, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, George Mylne, Esq.

12. At Glasgow, Lieutenant Alexander Hope, of the 77th regt. son of the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope of Waughton.

We have this week the melancholy office of recording the death of Mr Charles Lamb, the author of *John Woodvil*, of the *Elia*, and of other works both in verse and prose, the most truly delightful which the age has produced. It is the sad duty of the kind we have ever been called on to perform; and it is with difficulty we can force on ourselves the persuasion that event which compels us to it is real. Mr Lamb's genius, pure and delicate as it was, so intimately associated itself with household thoughts, so closely intermingled with the customary enjoyments of daily life, making what was already dear, yet dearer, touch the secret springs of social pleasure with a quickening art, bringing out so delightfully the latent affinities of familiar life, that our obstinate regard insists on the impossibility of its being taken from us. But it is so! Mr Lamb died on Saturday, 27th of December, at Edmonton, in the sixty-first year of his life, after an illness of a few days, during which we have the consolation to believe that he suffered but little, and to know that his untimely departure was the result of a disposition never, for an instant, faltering.—*Examiner.*

PRICES OF SCOTTISH STOCKS—JAN. 27, 1835.

No. of Shares.	1000	500	250	100	50	25	10	5	2	1	1/2	3/4	1/4	1/8	1/16	1/32	1/64	1/128	1/256	1/512	1/1024	1/2048	1/4096	1/8192	1/16384	1/32768	1/65536	1/131072	1/262144	1/524288	1/1048576	1/2097152	1/4194304	1/8388608	1/16777216	1/33554432	1/67108864	1/134217728	1/268435456	1/536870912	1/1073741824	1/2147483648	1/4294967296	1/8589934592	1/17179869184	1/34359738368	1/68719476736	1/137438953472	1/274877906944	1/549755813888	1/1099511627776	1/2199023255552	1/4398046511104	1/8796093022208	1/17592186044416	1/35184372088832	1/70368744177664	1/140737488355328	1/281474976710656	1/562949953421312	1/1125899906842624	1/2251799813685248	1/4503599627370496	1/9007199254740992	1/18014398509481984	1/36028797018963968	1/72057594037927936	1/144115188075855872	1/288230376151711744	1/576460752303423488	1/1152921504606846976	1/2305843009213693952	1/4611686018427387904	1/9223372036854775808	1/18446744073709551616	1/36893488147419103232	1/73786976294838206464	1/147573952589676412928	1/295147905179352825856	1/590295810358705651712	1/1180591620717411303424	1/2361183241434822606848	1/4722366482869645213696	1/9444732965739290427392	1/18889465931478580854784	1/37778931862957161709568	1/75557863725914323419136	1/151115727451828646838272	1/302231454903657293676544	1/604462909807314587353088	1/1208925819614629174706176	1/2417851639229258349412352	1/4835703278458516698824704	1/9671406556917033397649408	1/19342813113834066795298816	1/38685626227668133590597632	1/77371252455336267181195264	1/154742504910672534362390528	1/309485009821345068724781056	1/618970019642690137449562112	1/1237940039285380274899124224	1/2475880078570760549798248448	1/4951760157141521099596496896	1/9903520314283042199192993792	1/19807040628566084398385987584	1/39614081257132168796771975168	1/79228162514264337593543950336	1/158456325028528675187087900672	1/316912650057057350374175801344	1/633825300114114700748351602688	1/1267650600228229401496703205376	1/2535301200456458802993406410752	1/5070602400912917605986812821504	1/10141204801825835211973625643008	1/20282409603651670423947251286016	1/40564819207303340847894502572032	1/81129638414606681695789005144064	1/162259276829213363391578010288128	1/324518553658426726783156020576256	1/649037107316853453566312041152512	1/1298074214633706907132624082305024	1/2596148429267413814265248164610048	1/5192296858534827628530496329220096	1/10384593717069655257060992658440192	1/20769187434139310514121985316880384	1/41538374868278621028243970633760768	1/83076749736557242056487941267521536	1/166153499473114484112975882535043072	1/332306998946228968225951765070086144	1/664613997892457936451903530140172288	1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576	1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152	1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304	1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608	1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216	1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432	1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864	1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728	1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456	1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912	1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824	1/2722258935367507707706996859454145691648	1/5444517870735015415413993718908291383296	1/10889035741470030830827987437816582766592	1/21778071482940061661655974875633165533184	1/43556142965880123323311949751266331066368	1/87112285931760246646623899502532662132736	1/174224571863520493293247799005065324265472	1/348449143727040986586495598010130648530944	1/696898287454081973172991196020261297061888	1/1393796574908163946345982392040522594123776	1/2787593149816327892691964784081045188247552	1/5575186299632655785383929568162090376495104	1/11150372599265311570767859136324180752990208	1/22300745198530623141535718272648361505980416	1/44601490397061246283071436545296723011960832	1/89202980794122492566142873090593446023921664	1/1784059615882449851322857461811868920478432	1/3568119231764899702645714923623737840956864	1/7136238463529799405291429847247475681913728	1/14272476927059598810582859694494951363827456	1/28544953854119197621165719388989902727654912	1/57089907708238395242331438777979805455309824	1/114179815416476790484662877555959610910619648	1/228359630832953580969325755111919221821239296	1/456719261665907161938651510223838443642478592	1/913438523331814323877303020447676887284957184	1/1826877046663628647754606040895353774569914368	1/3653754093327257295509212081790707549139828736	1/7307508186654514591018424163581415098279657472	1/14615016373309029182036848327162830196559314944	1/29230032746618058364073696654325660393118629888	1/58460065493236116728147393308651320786237259776	1/116920130986472233456294786617302641572464519552	1/233840261972944466912589573234605283144829039104	1/467680523945888933825179146469210566289658078208	1/935361047891777867650358292938421132579316156416	1/1870722095783555735300716585876842265158632312832	1/3741444191567111470601433171753684530317264625664	1/7482888383134222941202866343507369060634529251328	1/14965776766268445882405732687014738121269058502656	1/2993155353253689176481146537402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HISTORICAL CHAMBERS'S NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS, EDITORS OF "CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL,"
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FUTURE STATE OF SOCIETY.

The notion that, in consequence of the social changes now in operation, distinctions of ranks will be abolished, and the highly gifted in intellect and moral sentiment reduced to a level with the ignorant and the rude, is not grounded on correct views of human nature. Mental distinctions are as deeply founded in nature, as differences in qualities purely physical; brains and temperaments differ, and minds therefore differ. All differences in social institutions, which rest on the basis of nature, must partake of her immutability. While, however, fine qualities of mind and talent confer on the possessor an inherent superiority, which cannot be destroyed, over beings less happily constituted, all institutions which aim at conferring superiority by means purely artificial, apart from, or in direct opposition to, natural qualities, must be viewed in a different light; and the inquiry presents itself, in what respects do any of the purely artificial distinctions of ranks, now existing, impede the changes which the welfare of the community at large may hereafter demand? The existence of hereditary titles and honours, by conferring consequence, precedence, and political power on individuals who may not possess natural superiority, is at variance with reason, and cannot, therefore, if the world is constituted on sound principles, be ultimately productive of good; but it does not follow that they should be immediately or violently abolished. The chief evil of them consists in this, that the modes of life, opinions, tastes, and feelings of an artificial class, are presented as the highest standards to engage the ambition of all the other orders of society; and just because nature does not bestow gradations of real greatness on individuals, in exact conformity to their artificial rank, this class is prone to invent factitious distinctions, inconsistent with and opposed to nature, and to regard consideration according to them. They cultivate the sentiment of "exclusiveness." The greater deficiency of valuable qualities in themselves, the more prominent and striking do they desire to render their conventional distinctions. A century and a half ago, when nobles and the people were equally ignorant and ill-educated, the man of rank decked himself in richly embroidered clothes and gold spangles, wore a sword, had his hair cut out, and substituted in its place a huge wig. These insignia of greatness struck the imagination of an illiterate vulgar, and maintained them in awe-stricken subjection to beings so vastly superior to themselves in external appearance. In proportion as *mind* has advanced, and society has become capable of appreciating moral and intellectual qualities, the nobles have found it safe and agreeable to lay aside these decorations in ordinary life. The Duke of Wellington, walking or riding in a blue frock-coat, a white silk handkerchief, blue trousers, and boots without lace, gold, or glitter, is recognised by the enlightened ranks of Britain as an object of respect, because he has manifested great military talents, and because he and they would feel himself debased, if he were presented to them habitually in the full-bottomed wig and laced coat which constituted the outward symbols of greatness in the days of Marlborough. A noble who should now resort to that costume to attract respect, would be treated with ridicule and contempt: and yet the day was, when the mere appearance of these vestments on the person, would be called forth profound reverence from thousands of the people.

The late Earl of Morton was destitute of genius and commanding qualities of mind, and was extremely proud of his rank. He instinctively felt that he had no other title to superiority. The late Earl of Hope-

toun, on the contrary, was great and good by natural endowments, and his honours were meekly borne. He had a sympathy with human nature, which made him cordially recognise nobility of mind in whatever station he found it; and he was loved and admired as a man, far beyond any homage that was rendered to his coronet. In losing his artificial rank, the former would have lost all title to consideration, while the latter would have experienced no change. Wherever nature bestows superiority, well-informed men delight to render homage to its possessor, and this sincere and spontaneous reverence is the only distinction which a virtuous and educated mind can enjoy. Ignorance in the votary is as essential to the worship of artificial rank, apart from personal merit, as it is to the adoration of idols destitute of all intelligence and power. When society shall be sufficiently enlightened, we think it probable that titles will be viewed in the same light as the laced coat and full-bottomed wig—as artificial distinctions devised to give an external appearance of greatness which may or may not be actually present. The really great will not desire them, but prefer the sincere respect which their own qualities will command.

The nobles will not be left forlorn when these days shall come, because other changes will have occurred to compensate them for the loss. Dukes of the present day do not regard themselves as unhappy, because the progress of social improvement has deprived them of the power of "pit and gallows," or of torturing and hanging men, which their feudal ancestors enjoyed. The same civilisation which has abolished that privilege has brought with it so many compensating advantages to the nobles themselves, that they would shudder at the proposal to restore to them the possession of all the power, accompanied by all the ferocity, insecurity, and ignorance, of their ancestors. The higher ranks, when fired with the ambition of attaining to the true dignity of rational beings—when enjoying that high health of body, and that pleasing vigour of mind, which will accompany a life spent in accordance with the constitution of nature—will not sigh for their factitious titles, accompanied by the inanities and vexations that now darken their existence. When they shall have learned the elementary principles of physiology, and acted upon them in their marriages, and thereby established a high-born race according to Nature's patent of nobility, boasting of fine forms, fine temperaments, and finely organised minds, and have experienced the substantial and permanent advantages of such an inheritance, they will look back on the high-sounding dignities, the exclusive privileges, the disdainful pride, accompanied by the crooked spines, the diseased brains, the gouty limbs, the ignorant intellects, the paltry ambition, and empty pursuits of preceding ages, not with envy, as on glories passed away, but with pity for their ancestors, and gratitude that they themselves have lived in a more enlightened age, when men distinguished substances from shadows.

There is no danger to the nobles that their titles will be abolished before the compensating advantages of a higher civilisation are attained. While the tradesman's ambition shall be directed not to rational acquirements, but to rising in artificial consequence, the titles of nobles will rest on the same basis as the other institutions of society. There is extremely little probability of the people making irregular advances in civilisation, and destroying one or two institutions that were suited to an age of barbarism, before they have acquired intelligence and morality sufficient to supersede their utility. The power of "pit and gallows" was not taken away from the feu-

dal lords until the administration of civil and criminal law had become so vigorous in the country as to afford them a better safeguard than they enjoyed from the exercise of their own authority. They had laid aside the practical use of their power before the law formally annulled it. In like manner, we see no reason to fear, that, so long as other rude opinions and institutions shall flourish, hereditary titles will be abolished, supposing no political conflict to hasten their dissolution. On the contrary, we think that the nobles will rest secure in possession of their privileges until a higher civilisation shall extinguish them, with their own consent, by rendering them no longer desirable.

Another apprehension entertained by some individuals belonging to the aristocracy is, that the lower orders of the people will rise *en masse*, and make spoil of their property and estates; but this also appears to us to be chimerical. The right to property acquired by a fair title, rests on the sentiment of justice; and it is a striking example of inconsistent and illogical deduction, emanating from fear, to conclude, that, in proportion as knowledge shall be disseminated, and the moral and intellectual faculties of the people shall be cultivated, they will desire to depart from the dictates of reason and the obligations of justice. As well might men prophesy, that, in proportion as the sun shall ascend in the hemisphere, and the clouds clear away, will the blackness of darkness increase.* Organs of moral sentiment exist in the lower as well as in the higher orders of the people, and all social institutions, consistent with justice, rest as securely on these faculties as their basis, as our houses and temples do on the solid earth; and the more highly the superior sentiments and intellect are cultivated, the firmer will become the groundwork of every beneficial institution. Property, therefore, will become more safe, in proportion to the diffusion of knowledge in the nation; and danger of its spoliation will be proportionally diminished.

There is one change, however, in regard to property, which the aristocracy may expect to experience, from an advance in civilisation on the part of the people. At present, an individual possessing an income of L.100 per annum feels himself poor, not so much on account of the want of real comforts, as because he lives in society with a neighbour enjoying L.200 a-year, who keeps a finer house, dresses more fashionably, and employs more servants; all which circumstances create a feeling of inferiority and envy in the poorer citizen. The man of L.200 a-year, again, associates with a neighbour possessing L.400 per annum, and sees himself completely eclipsed, and he also feels envious and discontented. The man of L.400 a-year sees himself overtopped by another possessing L.1000 a-year, who is overshadowed by a neighbour enjoying L.2000 a-year, who again is eclipsed by another boasting of L.10,000 a-year, who is utterly extinguished by a great noble, blazing in all the magnificence of L.100,000 per annum. Unless the contentment which springs from high moral qualities is possessed, every one of these men, except the last, feels himself poor, not on account of the want of essential comforts, but because a standard of consideration has been erected in society, tried by which he is conscious of great inferiority; and he therefore pants and toils after an increase of wealth, so that he may elevate himself to

* It is a fact which never can be too earnestly pressed on public attention, that a general attack by the poor upon the possessions of the rich is a thing unknown in the history of mankind: such an event has never yet taken place, and is now less likely to do so than ever.

a higher point in the scale; after attaining which, however, he is as unhappy as before, because he sees other fortunes still overtopping him, and mortifying his vanity. Each stage of civilisation has its own criterion of consideration. In early times, the standard of individual excellence was muscular strength and manual dexterity. In more advanced conditions, it included courage and combative skill; in our day it is wealth; and the next step will be, to render physical health and beauty, combined with cultivated moral sentiments and enlightened intellect, the tests of individual excellence. As soon as a true philosophy shall become known to the people at large, they will perceive that this is the only real standard acknowledged by nature, and they will aim at rendering it practical. It will then be discovered that excessive inequality of fortune is adverse to the interests of society. A moderate extent of intelligence and morality is sufficient to enable an individual to accumulate wealth; and while property shall continue to form the chief ground of consideration, it will be difficult to induce the generality of men to aim at higher attainments. So long as individuals shall suffer mortification, and be excited to envy by the splendour, power, and consideration enjoyed by men of large estates, however moderate in moral and intellectual attainments, will they be stimulated by these feelings to direct their chief efforts towards augmenting their own fortunes; and so long will they pursue vanities as their chief business, instead of dedicating their powers to the cultivation of the better portions of their own nature. We do not insinuate that all men of aristocratical rank are deficient in natural qualities. On the contrary, we know well that high endowments abound among them; but our proposition is, that these gifted persons care least for their artificial distinctions. The props of the factitious standard are the meagre intellect, in moral sentiment, and in knowledge. If the great body of all ranks in Britain were supplied with the physical comforts of life, freed from immoderate care, blessed with reasonable leisure, and had their mental energies directed by the full impetus of social emulation to the development and enjoyment of their rational powers, we are enthusiastic enough to believe, that they would be greatly happier than in their present condition; and we can discover no insurmountable obstacles on the part of nature to such a social state being realised. In Paris, mental qualities confer higher claims to consideration than in London; because in that city wealth is more limited in proportion to knowledge. If the great body of the English nation were so enlightened as to give precedence to all qualities and possessions, only in proportion to their intrinsic worth, a high stimulus would be afforded to the physical, moral, and intellectual improvement of the people; but the worship of pure wealth obstructs this advancement, by withdrawing from natural qualities the consideration to which they are legitimately entitled.

Persons of large property will probably ask, do we recommend partition of their estates as beneficial for the nation, notwithstanding what we have just written? Certainly not. Great landholders may safely rely on the steady operation of the two principles which we have already stated; 1st, That as long as the mass of society shall continue to worship wealth as the highest enjoyment, they will not permit its spoliation, because such a practice would be at direct variance with their own favourite passion of accumulation; and 2dly, That if men shall ever become so civilised as to prefer the enjoyments springing from the cultivation of their own rational nature, to mere superfluity of physical possessions, they will have no desire to commit spoliation on the sons of Mammon, because they will not covet their wealth.

The changes in regard to property to which we allude, will be these. At present the municipal law is framed with the deliberate purpose of favouring vast accumulations in the hands of individuals, of perpetuating this wealth in their descendants, however deficient in physical, moral, and intellectual qualities, and of promoting, so far as in the power of law, the great differences of fortune, which we have stated to be adverse to the progress of morality and reason. When the people shall have become enlightened, they will insist for the abrogation of the laws which produce these effects—namely, those of entail and primogeniture; but this may be done without touching an acre of the property of those in the legal possession of estates. The effect of this repeal would be, that no individual could continue during life to hold large property without possessing judgment and morality, equal, at least, to the average of these qualities in the active and educated men of his own age. If he were foolish and inconsiderate, he would spend and lose his property, which would naturally fall into the possession of a man of higher mental qualities.

Proprietors would then be compelled to keep in line with the other members of society in the march of moral and intellectual improvement. By the present state of the law, vast territories may, and sometimes do, pass into the hands of vain, ignorant, imbecile, and immoral individuals, and are transmitted unimpaired to their posterity by the mere force of the law itself, in defiance of the greatest mental deficiencies. Individuals thus placed above the laws of their own nature are invested with the power of erecting a standard of consideration fitted to their own meagre attainments, and of obstructing to a great extent the progress of knowledge and civilisation. By repealing these laws, the power of raising a false standard, and of tempting the other members of society to measure attainments by it, would be taken away. If these laws were repealed, there would be a breaking down, in the course of a few generations, of the enormous fortunes now possessed by great families. This would remove the idols, whose existence and influence at present dazzle the imagination and captivate the ambition of the middle classes of society, and render them slaves to the pursuit of wealth, and comparatively indifferent to solid information and rational enjoyment. If the lower orders could be induced to abridge their hours of labour, and to devote the time gained to the cultivation of their mental faculties, in a few generations they would be elevated in the scale of intelligence and morality, and the two extremities of society, which are the strongholds of vice and misery, would both be improved. There would then be fewer obstacles, and more incitements, to the progress of sound principles and solid happiness in the nation at large.

Political economists fear the consequences of breaking down large properties, and prophesy that the ultimate result will be the reduction of the whole population to beggary. These philosophers appear to us to be frequently inattentive to the agency of the moral faculties in human affairs. They reason on effects which cannot be produced except by high morality and intelligence, as if they were capable of co-existing along with barbarism and ignorance. It is like speculating on the deplorable consequences which would ensue to the vegetable world, if the sun were for a whole year to give light, but no heat. While society shall be constituted, as at present, on the principle that increase in wealth is of more importance than improvement in physical, moral, and intellectual qualities, it will be impossible to abolish entails and the rights of primogeniture; because the selfish feelings of the law-makers will cling to these institutions. On the other hand, whenever society at large shall recognise the object of life to be the cultivation and enjoyment of the rational powers of man, and that wealth is given to subserve this end, a degree of self-respect, an efficiency of moral principle, a strength and vivacity of intellectual perception, together with a knowledge of real good, will be spread abroad among all ranks of the people, that will protect the world from extreme degradation, more effectually than it has hitherto been by the titled and untitled aristocracy, aided by their large estates, whether entailed or unentailed. It is absurd to fear that the lower orders, while rude and ignorant, will accomplish a repeal of these laws; because, in the first place, they will not have the power to succeed, and, in the second place, while in that condition of mind, they will be incapable of comprehending the effect of their repeal on society, or of taking an interest in consequences so remote as those to which it would lead.

These views may be shortly recapitulated.

Hereditary rank and titles will be safe as long as society at large shall continue ignorant and selfish: When men in general shall become moral and intelligent, individuals will be esteemed only for their intrinsic good qualities, and then artificial distinctions will be voluntarily laid aside, as at variance with reason and the spirit of the age. Ample compensation will be afforded to the nobles for their loss, in the superior enjoyments which an advanced civilisation will confer.

At all times property will rest safe from spoliation, because selfish men will protect it for their own sakes, and highly cultivated men will hold it sacred on the principles of justice.

Great disproportion in the wealth of individuals is injurious to morality, because it enables the rich to erect a standard of consideration separate from that of physical, moral, and intellectual excellence, whereby the ambition of ordinary minds is directed to the pursuit of wealth, in place of the improvement of their whole nature as rational beings. The proper remedy for this evil is, not to spoil the rich, but to repeal the laws favouring unequal distribution of wealth, and to frame others encouraging the moral and intellectual cultivation of the people; so that, on the one hand, no artificial props shall maintain weak and immoral persons in possession of power and consideration, and, on the other, no false standards shall mislead, and no artificial impediments obstruct, the progress of the lower orders in attaining all the enjoyments suited to their nature as rational beings.

Finally, there is no reason to fear the degradation of society from the subdivision of property, because so long as men shall continue selfish and ignorant, they will not be inclined to repeal the laws that favour unequal distribution; and whenever knowledge and morality shall be so widely diffused as to induce them to

do so, the influence of high principles on enlightened minds will better support the dignity and happiness of man, than the large estates and hereditary titles of the aristocracy. In a state of free competition, there will be a more equal proportion between mental qualities and wealth, than at present.—*Phrenological Journal.*

Foreign History.

FRANCE.

AFTER offering Mr Livingstone his passport, thus displaying an indifference to the threats of an American President, the French ministry convened the Chamber of Deputies, and laid before them a project of law for setting aside the sum of 25,000,000 francs, to be applied in execution of the treaty of indemnity entered into in 1831 with the United States. The bill was in substance the same as the one introduced and rejected last year; but it contained an additional clause, providing that no payment should take place till the intention of the United States government should become known. As a further safeguard to the national honour, the minister said that the French government desired to look upon the President's message to Congress as merely the *inconsiderate act of an isolated power*. After these proceedings had taken place, intelligence arrived of an amendment against the President's message having been carried in the American Senate by Mr Clay.—"That it is inexpedient at present to adopt any legislative measures in regard to the state of affairs between this country and France." "The resolution, as amended," says the *Nation* Intelligence, "was adopted by yeas and nays, by a unanimous vote, only one senator being absent." By this act, and by the French bill for the payment referred to a dilatory committee, the question seems to be in a fair way of falling asleep.

In the meantime, another claim of a similar nature has sprung up against France. The Emperor Nicholas, as King of Poland, claims a large sum from the French nation, in payment of claims arising out of the occupation of Poland by the French armies in 1814, that was concluded by the treaty of Tilsit. On the other hand, the French advance counter-claims. The Opposition in the Chambers aver that all these accounts were balanced in the grand settlement of 1814; but the ministers reply, that a separate treaty expressly reserved for future consideration the settlement of these Polish differences; and they colour the Chamber with the assurance that a balance should be due to France. Nicholas, however, has put forward a large sum, to be received from France, on the Russian ways and means for the year.

The Chamber of Peers has finished its preliminary review of the charges against the persons accused of treason; of whom one hundred and twenty are retained in custody to be tried on specific accusations. Whatever may be the result, it will prove disastrous to the government, who have acted sparingly with little discretion in the matter. Should the prisoners be acquitted, there rests with the ministry the odium of having inflicted much unnecessary suffering; should they be condemned, the trial will be the object almost exclusively of sympathy, and will have little or no effect, therefore, as an example. There are rumours of intended changes in the ministry. It is probable that Marshal Mortier will not resign; but whether this will occasion further changes, or who will be his successor, are matters mere conjecture.

SPAIN.

GREAT dissatisfaction has lately been felt in Spain with the conduct of General Llauder, minister of the individual whose resistance to Zea Bermudez, while in command of Catalonia, was of such importance in bringing about the downfall of that minister. Llauder, who is a favourite with the Queen Regent, has become unpopular, in consequence of his hostility to Mina, his desire of introducing the French troops, and a general suspicion of inclination to an anti-liberal policy. A military insurrection on his account, and which was attended by striking characteristic circumstances, took place on the 9th of January. In the middle of the night, a body of five hundred men, headed by a subaltern officer of the name of Cardero, attacked the post-office, of which they took possession, after having overpowered and disarmed the guard, without noise or disturbance. In the morning, General Canterac, the captain-general of the province, appeared in front of the building, and attempted to remonstrate with the insurgents. Cardero advanced; an expostulation, or rather altercation, ensued between them, when the captain-general called one of the grenadiers, and desired him to go to the different barracks, and to give orders in his name. Cardero said that he should not go. General Canterac, a spirited officer, then exclaimed, "What do you obey the captain-general?" He then drew his sword and raised his arm as if to seize the other by the brist, when Cardero retreated a few steps, and cried out to a company which was near, "Soldiers, fire!" He struck General Canterac, and, as he fell, he exclaimed "Long live Isabel II., and the liberties of our country." Two shots more were fired from the ranks, a fourth from one of the windows of the post-office, and Canterac ceased to live. The news now spread through the city. At ten o'clock, General Llauder

self galloped up at the head of a column of troops, endeavoured ineffectually to treat with the insurgents. A regular engagement took place, which lasted four, but happily was attended with less bloodshed than might have been expected; the number killed was said to amount to five or six insurgents, as many officers, and about as many spectators. At length the fighting ceased, and a fresh attempt at an accommodation was made. Pardon was offered to the insurgents, accepting the actual murderers of Canterac; the battalion replied, "To all or none; for when the captain-general was shot, it could not be known who fired, there had been persons of the national guard and others present." After some delay the promise was given, and the revolutionaries marched out of the post-office, bugles blowing and drums beating, with their ranks in order, and their lieutenant-colonel placed him at their head, and led them out of the city to Almadras, a village three leagues distant. They join an army in the north, "going joyfully," as Martinez de la Rosa afterwards said in the chamber, "to Nature, to wash out the stain of yesterday with their blood."

His insurrection produced great excitement, as might be supposed, among the Procuradores. On the 19th, they declared their sittings permanent until the minister of war should attend and answer the questions which the Chamber might think proper to put to him. The minister soon after made his appearance, and a long and angry discussion followed. The opposition members bore very heavily upon Llauder, adduced against him several charges of an antipathetic tendency, to which, they said, the recent discussion was alone to be traced. Any notion of sympathy on the queen's cause they scouted. The traitors, they more than insinuated, were those whose abuse of the confidence of the regent tended to prove suspicious derogatory from her character as the representative of the liberal principles of the nation. The pressure was so great that the queen was obliged to dismiss Llauder from her counsels, leaving, however, to resume the governorship of Catalonia.

These dissensions have of course had the effect of weakening the Spanish government; yet it is now confidently asserted that means are available, fully sufficient to put down the Carlists. The Austrian government is stated to be reducing troops through confidence in the peace-preserving influence of the Duke of Wellington. It is at the same time employing very imperious language with Switzerland, in which the French government is to join—for procuring the expulsion of political refugees from that country.

PERSIA.

War was lately threatened in Persia. The son of Abbas Mirza, the eldest son of the late king, been recognised by England and Russia; but one of his brothers of his deceased father usurped the regency at Teheran, and put out the eyes of two of his nephews. The subsequent submission of this barbarian has terminated the contest.

WEST INDIES.

There are coming to a crisis in Jamaica. The different branches of the colonial government are now in open rupture. The committee of the house of assembly, a body, it is to be observed, who should be checked with much jealousy, have presented a report the most glowing sort respecting the condition of "apprentices," and recommends "a more numerous and competent magistracy, possessing local experience and knowledge, to preserve order, repress crime, and enforce industry." The assembly has in consequence requested the Marquis of Sligo to invest special commissions such a number of the local magistrates in each parish as may be sufficient to enforce order and subordination. The marquis has declined acceding to this, and strong resolutions have been passed in the house against him. In Demerara, up to the 17th December, the negroes remained in a state of idleness; every kind of produce was advancing in price, and the colony was in a very distressed state. The conduct of the lieutenant-governor was the subject of much animadversion, and a memorial on the subject had been presented and signed by upwards of eleven hundred of the colonists. The memorialists state their firm conviction that the colony can never know peace, nor enjoy benevolent intentions of his Majesty's government, until it remains under the course of policy adopted by his excellency Sir James Carmichael Smyth; they therefore solicit attention to the document accompanying the memorial, and pray that their grievances may be redressed ere the system of misgovernment shall be involved all in ruin.

EAST INDIES.

Lord Heytesbury, formerly Sir W. D'Acourt, a Tory, has been appointed Governor-General of India.

"Supplement to the London Gazette" was published Feb. 3, containing a dispatch from Lord W. P. Russell, governor-general of India; to the chair of the Court of Directors, enclosing a copy of his excellency's general order to the army on the close of the war between the government of India and the Marquis of Coorg. It is, as usual, highly complimentary to Brigadier Lindsey and the troops under his

command, expressive of his entire approbation of the manner in which the military operations were conducted and brought to a speedy and successful termination, and particularly requesting that the distinguished and gallant manner in which Colonel Foulis conducted the operations of the column under his command may be brought to the particular notice of his Majesty's government.

A private letter from India states as follows:—Many officers have been refused leave to come home in consequence of war having been declared against one of the most powerful states now in India, the Rattore Rajah, by name Mann Singh, who has given offence to the British government. The place we are going against is Joudpoor, the stronghold of the above Rajah. It is not supposed there will be much fighting, as there will be so strong a force sent against him—about 10,000 men, a force fully equal to 60,000 undisciplined natives.

CHINESE TRADE.

LORD NAPIER, who lately left England as superintendent under the new system, has at the very commencement fallen out with the Chinese government. His lordship, instead of waiting, as usual, at Macao, went on the 25th of July to Canton, without the permission of the governor, who had previously, soon after the arrival of Lord Napier, issued an order to the Hong merchants, to "go in person to Macao, and ascertain clearly from the barbarian eye [by this strange name his lordship's character as a super-visor seems to be implied: it must be generally known that the Chinese look upon the British and other nations as barbarians] for what he had come to Canton province." When, in spite of this order, Lord Napier went to Canton, the governor issued another proclamation—

"On this occasion the barbarian eye, Lord Napier, has come to Canton, without having at all resided at Macao to wait for orders. Nor has he requested or received a permit from the superintendent of the customs, but has hastily come up to Canton—a great infringement of the established laws. The customhouse writers and others who presumed to admit him to enter, are sent with a communication requiring their trial. But, in tender consideration for the said barbarian eye being a new comer, and unacquainted with the laws of the Celestial Empire, I will not strictly investigate. But it is not expedient that the said barbarian eye should remain long at Canton: it must be required that when the commercial business, regarding which he has to inquire and hold jurisdiction, is finished, he immediately return to Macao; and hereafter, without having requested and obtained a permit, he cannot be allowed to come to Canton."

Still the obstinate barbarian, Lord Napier, would not move. A third order was therefore promulgated, the wording of which proves that the Chinese official had some reasoning powers.

"To sum up—the nation has its laws; it is so every where. Even England has its laws. How much more the Celestial Empire! How flaming bright are its great laws and ordinances, more terrible than the awful thunderbolt! Under this whole bright heaven none dares to disobey them. Under its shelter are the four seas. Subject to its soothing care are the ten thousand kingdoms. The said barbarian eye, having come over a sea of several myriads of miles in extent, to examine and have superintendence of affairs, must be a man thoroughly acquainted with the principles of high dignity; and in his person he sustains the duties of an officer—an 'eye.' He must necessarily in every affair act in accordance with reason. Then only can he control and restrain the barbarian merchants."

"I the governor, looking up, will embody the extreme wish of the great emperor, to cherish with tenderness the men from a distance; and assuredly I will not treat slightly the outside barbarians. But the national laws are extremely strict and close-drawn; we dare not in the least transgress. Let the said barbarian eye be very careful not to listen to the artful instigations of evil men, enticing him, until he falls of the object of the said nation's king in sending him so far."

The result of the matter was, that trade was suspended; and that Lord Napier was waiting to see what effect the arrival of two British frigates, the *Andromache* and the *Ariadne*, would have upon the Chinese functionaries.

The Queen of Portugal's marriage with the Duke of Leuchtenberg, now styled Prince Augustus of Portugal, was celebrated on the 30th of January with great rejoicings. The prince is said to be doing his best to render himself popular.

Don Miguel suddenly left Rome on the 31st of January, and it was conjectured that the return of his friends the Tories to power had emboldened him to try a descent on Spain or Portugal. He has since re-appeared at Genoa, on his way to Vienna.

After a trial which lasted eight successive days, at Brussels, the Count Duval de Beaulieu has finally obtained a sentence in his favour, with all costs and expenses, against the commune of Moortzel, on account of his lady the Countess de Toit. This extraordinary lawsuit commenced two hundred years ago, and related to the avenue of a country-seat belonging to him at Moortzel, in the arrondissement of Antwerp, which the commune claimed as a public road.

Prince Talleyrand is now no longer able to move about on his legs; his only means of locomotion are effected by the assistance of two valets, who lift him into his carriage and out of it. When M. de Talleyrand attends the king, his two servants, who constantly accompany him, are obliged to take him in their arms, and carry him into the royal cabinet. M. de Talleyrand will complete his 81st year on the 2d of February next.

The *Moniteur* publishes officially a list of the savings banks in the kingdom of France, which amount to seventy-nine already established. There are also fifty-two more under consideration, making a total of 131.

We are happy in being able to announce to the friends of the Earl of Dalhousie, the completion of the monument erected to Wolfe and Montcalm at Quebec, under the patronage of his lordship, and aided by his liberality to so large an amount. The inscription on the subbase has been affixed for some weeks, and on Thursday last the inscription, written by Dr Fisher, for which the prize medal was adjudged by the committee, was placed upon the sarcophagus, fronting to the basin. It is cut in what

are termed block letters, on a very hard slab of marble. The scaffolding has been removed, and this beautiful monument is now seen to the best advantage, the white marble slabs bearing the inscriptions, giving an air of lightness to the whole obelisk. The names "Wolfe" and "Montcalm" have also been placed on the sides of the sarcophagus in bold relief.—*Quebec Mercury*.

Mr Grundy, one of the most experienced of American senators, states, that from a legal experience of upwards of thirty years, he is convinced that four-fifths of all the crimes committed in the United States may be traced to drunkenness.

The foreign ambassadors, who had been gradually withdrawn from our semi-liberalised court, are fast returning to Britain. The brother of "Lord Castlereagh" is sent on a special mission to the autocrat of Russia; Sir William A'Court (Lord Heytesbury), the Holy Alliance favourite, goes to India to suppress liberalism; while it is but the other day that the Duke of Wellington, at a Ramsgate dinner, openly proclaimed his sympathy with the despotic King of Holland and his quarrel against emancipated Belgium. These are tolerably plain proofs of what the foreign policy of the new ministry will be, and of what sort will be the relations maintained between England and the despotic powers.—*Kent Herald*.—[In opposition to the spirit of this paragraph, it is stated from Rome, that the ministry have declared, in a note addressed to their ambassador at Florence, that England will do her utmost to uphold the government of Donna Maria, and never suffer Miguel to return to Portugal.]

ENGLAND.

DOMESTIC POLITICS.

THE conclusion of the elections towards the end of January was followed by what may be called a "lull" in the political atmosphere. The subject which chiefly occupied attention during this interval was the canvass for the Speaker's chair. The ministry having resolved to put forward their adherent Sir C. M. Sutton, application was made by the leading Whigs to Mr Abercromby, M.P. for Edinburgh, to allow himself to be put in nomination; to which Mr Abercromby at first expressed great reluctance, but concluded, in a letter of 29th January, to Lord John Russell, by stating—"However painful it would have been to me to maintain my own opinion in opposition to that of so many of my friends, I should have adhered to it, if the approaching contest had involved only a question of personal preference. As I am now aware that the governing motive of those who wish me to alter my decision is a desire to vindicate a public principle, which they think it is their duty as members of the House of Commons to maintain, I feel that the indulgence of my own wishes would subject me to the charge of obstinacy, or of selfishness; and therefore, if the choice should fall on me, I shall be ready to perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability."

An active canvass had been for some time commenced by Sir C. M. Sutton and his friends; and the friends of Mr Abercromby (himself resolving not to ask a single vote) now commenced one equally vigorous. The journals, which in the dearth of news had no other resource, lent their aid to the respective parties, and the discussion was perhaps one of the keenest which has taken place during the late violent political contests. The ministerialists in general dwelt largely on the accomplished and courteous character of their nominee, his acquaintance with the rules of the house, the factiousness of an opposition to him, and the unmerited pension and the inexperience of his opponent. The liberal party, on the other hand, insisted upon the propriety of having a Speaker who was disposed, with heart and good-will, to give utterance to the feeling of the majority of the house—pointed warmly to the high character of Mr Abercromby—and charged the Tory candidate with gross partiality in his past conduct. Upon the last point the following allegations, presented by Mr E. L. Bulwer at his former election, have been cited:—"Of his impartiality, truth obliges us to say one word. We have noted instances in which it seemed to us more than doubtful. The leaders of a party cannot be so much aware of this error in a Speaker as the ordinary herd of members—the former are sure to be fairly balanced against each other, and to catch the Speaker's eye when it seems to them the fitting opportunity to rise; but among members in general it is otherwise. We have often and often, after an effective speech by some of the lesser of the Tory luminaries, when some six or seven of the reformers, of equal or less calibre, sprung up to reply, observed the Speaker carefully give the preference to the one least able to do it with correspondent efficiency. To the abler of the young Tory members he was invariably indulgent; to those of the Liberals pertinaciously blind. This was especially remarkable among those who belonged not to one of the great dominant parties, and who were, therefore, not so loudly called for by the house, but that they might be condemned with impunity to silence. But this partiality was still more evident in the case of Hunt, whom, as a constant thorn in the side of the poor reform bill, the Speaker invariably managed to see the instant he arose. No man, surely, ever less deserved to be heard, no man ever obtained from the Speaker's peculiar selection such prompt opportunities of delivering his sentiments."

It has been further stated that Speaker Sutton sometimes boasted to his friends of having "humbly" the reforming party, that his power of pre-

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serving order was deficient, and that he left every debatable point in greater obscurity than he found it, in consequence of the verbosity and indirectness of his expressions. The ministerialists, again, point out with much bitterness, that, when it was convenient for the liberals two years ago to re-elect this gentleman, very few presented any such objections against him.

The appointment of the Marquis of Londonderry to be ambassador to Russia was another of the events which attracted attention between the election and assembling of the new Parliament. The ultra-Tory politics of this peer, the peculiarities which mark his department, and the recollection of an unfortunate application which he made to the Earl of Liverpool, had marked him out, apparently, in the eyes of the moderate friends of the ministry, as unfit to be entrusted with this important duty; and when the project was first rumoured, it was spoken of by the *Times* as a sorry hoax—"in other words," they now say, "as a step so ill-judged and reprehensible on the part of the King's ministers, that it could not be seriously meditated by any man to whom the history and political character of the noble marquis was familiar." We stand," continues this paper, "by our first declaration. It is an appointment which the whole country will condemn. Nothing can reconcile the people of England to the employment of a functionary whose unfitness to represent the dignity and the civilisation of England has been already demonstrated. If, moreover, the choice of a plenipotentiary were to be determined by the congeniality of his political principles to those of the court where he is to reside, instead of to those of the government which sends him, the favour designed for the ex-ambassador to Vienna might be more easily understood. As the case is, we cannot and will not defend or palliate this unbecoming mission." "Nothing," adds the *Spectator*, "but the secret consciousness that he must rely on the High Church and King party alone for earnest and regular support, could have induced the Duke of Wellington to commit this egregious blunder."

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

In the *Gazette* of February 3, appeared the following announcement:—"The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Right Hon. Lord Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor; his Grace the Archbishop of York; the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester; the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.; the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn; the Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn; the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse; and the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner, Knt., his Majesty's Commissioners for considering the state of the several dioceses in England and Wales, with reference to the amount of their revenues, to the more equal distribution of Episcopal duties, and to the prevention of the necessity of attaching, by commendam, to bishoprics, benefices with cure of souls; also for considering the state of the several cathedral and collegiate churches within the same, with a view to the suggestion of such measures as may render them most conducive to the efficiency of the established church; and for devising the best mode of providing for the cure of souls, with special reference to the residence of the clergy on their respective benefices."

Such being the first step taken by the ministry for convincing the country of their disposition to reform, the newspapers friendly to their interests have endeavoured to give such commentaries upon it as might show its propriety. They give a scale of the incomes of nine-tenths of the livings in England and Wales, from which it appears that there are of

Livings under L.50 a-year,	294
From L.50 to L.100,	1621
From L.100 to L.150,	1591
From L.150 to L.200,	1355
From L.200 to L.300,	1964
From L.300 to L.400,	1317
From L.400 to L.500,	830
From L.500 to L.600,	504

"Suppose," says the *Albion*, "it were determined to raise the smaller benefices so that every parish in the kingdom should have a resident clergyman with an income of which the minimum should be about L.200 a-year. Suppose this were resolved upon, it is possible, that, by a judicious modification of the economy of cathedral and collegiate churches (the total available income of which is now L.273,000), and perhaps a per centage levied on the parochial incomes which exceed L.500 a-year, and if possible on the inappropriate as well as the ecclesiastical, the required revenue might ultimately be raised, from the revenues now or heretofore appropriated to the uses of the church. And, in the meanwhile, for a purpose so excellent as the promotion of moral and religious knowledge among the people, the state might very well step in to supply the deficiency, when once a method was devised by which the burden would be every year becoming less and less, until it ultimately vanished."

"The end to be proposed," says the *Standard*, "in any plan of church reform, must be the extension of the means of religious instruction and consolation to the whole people. The only means by which this

end can be accomplished, humanly speaking, is the providing an efficient minister for every parish in the kingdom. The providing of a resident, accessible, and efficient religious teacher for every family in England and Wales, whether these families are congregated in manufacturing towns, or dispersed through agricultural districts, must be the cardinal object of every really useful church reform; and we can safely say that it is the cardinal object of the plan now under consideration with ministers."

"It is a great mistake to suppose that dissent has extended in consequence of any growing dislike to the doctrines of the establishment, or even of its discipline or order. It is the inadequacy of the present constitution of the church to afford religious instruction and consolation to all, which has swollen the number of dissenters to its present amount. In the manufacturing districts, more particularly, the population has long outgrown, in an enormous degree, the available means of church instruction. In such a town as Manchester, a generation grows up almost without the power of once during their lives setting foot within a church door! Unfortunately, persons so reared are not likely to originate of themselves a plan of religious instruction; for it is ever the case that the men who most need such teaching are most indifferent about it. Happily, however, and a happy circumstance it is, in such a case, with whatever inconveniences it may be attended—happily, the principle of dissent interposes to save this manufacturing population from being left without any religious knowledge."

"The multitudes in our manufacturing districts who receive their first religious impressions from dissenters necessarily retain them, with all their peculiarities of creed, and of notions of discipline through after-life, whithersoever they may remove; the manufacturing districts, consequently, supply a perennial fountain of dissent for the whole island. One of the leading provisions of the plan under contemplation will be directed, we have reason to believe, to affording an ample supply of religious instruction in the church, to all the manufacturing districts."

This journal concludes by repeating the hint of the *Albion*, that a liberal allowance from the state will be necessary to enable the church to provide for a population of fifteen millions.

The *Spectator* meets this doctrine respecting the causes of dissent, and the necessity of enabling the established church to hold forth accommodation for the whole population, by pointing out, that, in rural as well as in manufacturing districts, where the numbers of the people have also increased, or at least remained steady, dissent has advanced with great rapidity.

"Men who reside in the same parishes that their forefathers inhabited, do not now attend the parish-church, but the Methodist or Independent meeting-house. The church is empty and the chapel crowded. How is this? It is not because the clergyman is ignorant, inattentive, austere, or profligate. He may be, and assuredly is, in a vast majority of cases, the reverse of all this; but nevertheless, the Methodist or Independent minister carries off the mass of the villagers. One main cause of the superior popularity of the latter, originates in the absence of that education, and refinement of manner and feeling, which are generally possessed by the clergy of the church of England; who, on their part, want that sympathy for the poor which the Methodist in England, the Catholic in Ireland, and the Presbyterian minister in Scotland, find the principal tie between them and their flocks. It is plain that no increase in the number or size of churches will put the church of England clergymen on a par with their competitors in this respect."

"If these remarks are well founded in respect of the rustic population, they hold good in towns also. And the facts we believe to be corroborative of their truth in almost every populous district. It may be that in some manufacturing districts there is not sufficient church-room. Where the clergyman belongs to the class usually denominated Evangelical, it often happens that the church is crowded. Suppose, however, that his successor is a high churchman, the congregation will drop off. They will perhaps attend prayers in church, and adjourn to a Calvinistic chapel to hear the sermon. We have more than one congregation in our eye in making this observation. Here the dissenters have the advantage of churchmen: they will not choose a preacher whose services they dislike, but in the church there are thousands of Arminians who attend Calvinistic congregations."

"In manufacturing towns, as well as in the country, the middle and lower classes will attend the preachers whose ministrations in the pulpit, and in their families, they prefer. The splendid churches that were built by the million grant are in many places half empty. It is not long since one in Birmingham, wherein free seats for 1500 were provided, besides rented pews, held a congregation that a moderate-sized room would have accommodated. It may perhaps be better filled now; but we doubt."

"The fact is, that a different class of ministers is wanted to fill the churches. The highly-educated collegians are not the men to preach the gospel to the poor, and to live among them, as the Catholic priests and dissenting ministers dwell among their flocks. A powerful and wealthy establishment will not gain proselytes below a certain rank in society."

"It seems therefore a hopeless attempt to multiply churchmen by building more churches. Yet this, we are given to understand, is the aim of those who are now busy, or pretending to be busy, in measures of church reform. The dissenters are to be called upon once more to vote their money for the support of an establishment whose doctrines and discipline they quarrel with, and which is already by far the richest church in the world. This is a scheme worthy of the men who propound it. Under pretence of spreading the doctrines of the church,

more livings are to be created for the favourites, shops, who of course will have the appointment of the clergymen. This is a sly way of providing for the tocracy."

"If any one should deem this imputation uncharitable, let him reflect for a moment on the characters of the men from whom the projected reform of the church proceeds, and ask if it is credible that they will act honestly by the public in this matter? Has the Ethiopian changed his skin? Were Tory ministers and bishops miraculously converted into sincere ecclesiastical reformers on the 1st of November last? Up to that day they opposed every thing in the shape of effectual church reform."

"The more that this Tory project is sifted, the more we feel assured that there is deception and treachery at the bottom of it. There is a pretence of abolishing sinecures and non-residence, to cheat the honest farmers: there is a prospect of a vote of public money for building new churches, held out to the graspers of patronage. But the Tories will not stab their party in the back by abolishing clerical sinecures: the House of Commons will not grant more money to the richest church in England—the church of only half the population. Ministers know this very well; but their end is gained, if in the discussion which the discussion of this shadowy scheme of English ecclesiastical reform occasions, other dread realities are lost sight of for a time."

There was a very large meeting at Birmingham (Jan. 28) of the friends of the established church, to promote the building of churches in the dioceses of Coventry and Lichfield, to extend religious instruction to the lower classes, and to call upon the indulgence at large to follow the example that was to be set to them. The Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry was chairman; and several long speeches were delivered by his lordship, Lord Aylesford, Viscount Clarendon, the Archdeacons of Salop and Stafford, Sir J. R. St. John, and others. It appeared that L.10,000 had been subscribed towards erecting chapels in the dioceses; but in seventeen parishes only, according to the bishop, 18,000 persons wanted accommodation.

In Scotland the attacks upon the church have been met by exactly similar schemes of reform. The complaints respecting the ecclesiastical arrangements of the capital produced a scheme for building new churches. A church committee has since been formed, at the head of which stands the zealous and eloquent Chalmers, and which has already subscribed and collected a very large sum for the employment of additional pulpits. In Glasgow, where the strength of the voluntary-church body seems to be much greater than in other parts of the country, the anxiety displayed for the erection of additional churches and chapels in connection with the establishment has been proportionally great. It has been very generally represented in the liberal political prints, that it would be time enough to erect new established churches when the clergy belonging to those already in existence have succeeded in lining their pockets; and in Edinburgh, a gentleman, apparently animated by this opinion, made offer to Dr Chalmers by letter dated the 15th January, of two pews in the Canongate church, belonging to a society of his, he was treasurer, upon lower terms than the usual rate of church sittings, that they might be employed for the accommodation committee for the use of the poor. To this communication Dr Chalmers returned an answer, which, as it explains the views of the society, we shall here present to our readers:—

"We do not look for a larger attendance upon religious worship from the mere increased supply of accommodation. There must also be an increased demand for it—which last requisite can only be brought about by a more thorough and efficient pastoral superintendence."

"On this principle, I should expect that if the churches were cut down into three or four parishes, the three or four churches would be better filled, by the efforts of zealous clergymen, having each a field of management which he could overtake, than your present one church, with its unwieldy parish, ever will ever be in its present circumstances."

"This may perhaps appear a paradox to you; but I shall give you an experimental verification of it. The Water of Leith district, in the West Kirk parish, has a population of from 1400 to 1500. Yet only 150 churches have sittings any where, and 67 of them are in the establishment. Along with this there are empty churches, empty pews in the West Kirk; but had we waited until these were filled, or till the two ministers of 1,000 people had, by their assiduous week-day attentions to the Water of Leith, infused a taste and desire for going among its families, we should have waited forever. But we took another way of it. We sent a parish missionary amongst them, who can give his whole time to the work, and who, by his unwearied ministrations to the sick, and the dying, and the ignorant, and the ungodly, has created such a demand for Sabbath attendance at his preaching-hall, which holds 300, is filled to overflowing; and we feel encouraged to build a church to set about immediately in the confident hope that hundreds, who till now have been living in heathenism, will be reclaimed to the good old habits of their forefathers."

"It was on this principle that I should have reformed the church in the Cowgate, had the magistrates let me. They seem disposed to wait till the Old and New friars churches are filled, in which case also the people have to wait for ever, and the Cowgate remains a moral desert as before."

"I am happy to inform you that there are already forty such enterprises going on at present in Scotland—the one in the Water of Leith, a prospectus of which I take the liberty of sending to you. It is possible that

er could have been made in several instances the additional places of worship are now building, unoccupied or pews unlet—such an offer, in fact, sir, have made to me and to my coadjutors. I am glad that if such an offer has been made, it has rested them in their undertakings, any more than opposition which you have submitted to us will arise in ours."

reference to the tithe massacre at Rathcormac, (1831) has caused the following communication to be sent to the commander of the forces in Ireland:—

"Horse Guards, Jan. 22, 1835.

—In reference to your several letters, and the which they contain relative to the melancholy at Gurthroe and Rathcormac, I have received several commanding-in-chief's directions to request you to convey to the officers and men employed on occasion referred to, the satisfaction with which he has been pleased that their conduct, under circumstances the most trying, was such as to call forth the most unqualified approbation on the part of the magistrates.

(Signed) "FITZROY SOMERSET, Military Sec."

On 31st January, the Court of Session gave a decision in favour of the kirk-session of St. Andrew's church, Edinburgh, who had applied for an order to prevent the magistrates from obtaining possession of the church for other than religious purposes.

On 7th February, the Second Division of the Court of Session granted an interdict to the Rev. Mr. James Hogg, of the High Church, Paisley, for preventing the magistrates of the town from obtaining possession of the bell of that church, which, it seems, was purchased by private subscription, and was in fact used by the magistrates to convene a v. church meeting. Expenses were also granted to the magistrates. It is stated that the latter intended to erect a tower as close to the steeple as possible, which they will provide with a gong, so as to be heard in the sound of the bell.

A sum of L.1300 has been collected for the building of a new church in Greenock, in connection with the establishment, which is immediately to be provided.

On 26th, a serious riot took place at Sheffield, in consequence of some disorderly conduct on the part of a poor man entrusted with the keeping of the Eyre Street School. On this day (Sunday), the doors of the school were broken open, and, next day, on an attack by the mob, the house was gutted and looted. Further damage was prevented by the military without difficulty. [With such frequent occurrences before our eyes of the superstitious notions held by the lower orders of the people respecting the effects of the diffusion of knowledge? A satirical writer of the last century remarked, that the tree of knowledge might have been safely entrusted to the press (then existing) generation; and, for any sudden consequences that could be dreaded from the ink of the same of our own contemporaries.]

The George Canning, a ship of 400 tons burthen, employed to carry out the Euphrates expedition, from Liverpool, after being detained for some time by contrary winds. She was to be joined at Cove of the steamer Alban, which is to accompany her to the East of Syria. The body forming the expedition consisted of fifteen officers, every one of them distinguished in scientific, literary, or professional attainments; picked artillerymen, chiefly artificers, six engineers, Liverpool blacksmiths, and two interpreters, fifty persons, under the command of Colonel Ross, of the royal artillery. The officer second in command is already in Syria making arrangements. At number of labourers and seamen will be engaged. The George Canning has on board two iron steamers in the Euphrates and the Tigris, with their materials and stores; in all, probably, little short of 300 men. These are made up into many packages, which will be transhipped on the coast of Syria into country craft, and conveyed up the Orontes as far as possible. This river, after passing the ancient Antioch, falls into the Mediterranean, near the Scanderoun. These packages will be taken from Antioch to Bir, on the Euphrates, across a desert of sand, chiefly by camels, which carry about half a ton each, and may be hired on the coast of Syria to Antioch, and at a trifling expense. Some of the articles will be mounted on carriages which are not on purpose. At Bir the steamers will be retained, and the Grand Signior and Mehemet Ali promised their protection as far as their authority extends. We sincerely wish success to the enterprise, and to be assured that it has many difficulties and dangers attending it.

In the Court of King's Bench, a Mr Wigley was charged with perjury, brought by O'Gorman Mahon, who had some bill transactions with him. Sir F. Pollock, however, had not concluded his statement for the defence, before Mr Justice Coleridge stopped the case, as he said there was not enough to go to the jury that was alleged against Mr Wigley was not proved. The defendant was therefore acquitted. Another case was then proceeded with; but the court was interrupted by a noise outside, followed by a commotion. O'Gorman Mahon had furiously assaulted Mr. Mahon, and broke or dislocated his jaw. The judge, with the judges in the Court of Exchequer, Justice Coleridge inquired into the circumstances of the assault. O'Gorman Mahon endeavoured to prove that he had pushed against him, and provoked him to use the language; but it seemed clear enough that he was the aggressor, and he was sentenced to three months imprisonment. He conducted himself with most

respectful submission to the court, otherwise the sentence would probably have been more severe.

—12. Lord Brougham returned to London, after a tour of upwards of two months in the south of France.

In the dearth of news which has taken place since the close of the elections, the public have found some amusement in a report respecting the Queen, very interesting to the Princess Victoria, but which proves to be destitute of foundation.

Sir Robert Wilson has been appointed governor of the Ionian Islands.

Mr John Gladstone has been appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

We understand that the Lord Chancellor is engaged in completing his bill for the establishment of local courts. We believe that the extension of the powers and the re-modelling of the existing courts, in preference to the establishing of a wholly new system, will be the groundwork of the plan.—*Herald*.

It is said that Sir Robert Peel will not fill up the late Dr Sutton's prebendal stall in Westminster Abbey, but has placed it at the disposal of the new church commission.

Sir Charles Wetherell has been appointed Temporal Chancellor of the County Palatine of Durham and Sadberge, in the place of Robert Hopper Williamson, Esq., deceased; Sergeant Atcherley, Attorney-General to the Bishop of Durham, in the room of Sir Frederick Pollock, recently appointed Attorney-General to the King; and C. Creswell, Esq., Solicitor-General to his lordship, vice Atcherley.—*Durham Advertiser*.

The Benchers of the Inner Temple, on the motion of the Attorney General, have passed resolutions abolishing the privileges that existed in respect to university men, of dispensing with the L.100 deposit on entering their names on the books of the Inn. It is now proposed to give no advantage to academical proficiency, and to make every man deposit L.100; and to call him to the bar at the end of three years, provided he has not been earning his livelihood in any other way for five years preceding. He is, in short, to have no advantage from proficiency; his only ground of rejection being proof against him of his having been diligent in any other calling.

The judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas, vacant by the death of Sir W. Taunton, was first offered to Mr Bickersteth, who refused it. It was then offered to Mr Sergeant Coleridge, and accepted. The Examiner allows credit to the government for this compound proceeding: the first offer was to the best man, the second to the second-best. The new judge is a Tory, and at one time conducted the Quarterly Review.

In consequence of the Lord Mayor of London (Winchester) having violated the pledge, given before his election, to call common councils and halls whenever requested to do so by his fellow-citizens, it has been decided in a Court of Common Council, by 85 to 59, that he is not a fit person to sit in committee.

Mr Campbell, author of the Pleasures of Hope, has for some time been residing in Algiers, where he had a severe illness, arising from cold. He is now recovered, and is returning to his native country by way of Greece and Italy.

Mr Duncombe, the member for Finsbury, is taking an interest in the great cattle-market at Islington, the projects of which were unsuccessful in getting a bill through Parliament last session. He is very anxious to ascertain what local interests will be affected by the removal of the market from Smithfield, and to get every information relative to the matter which he can, preparatory to another bill being brought into Parliament.—[If Mr Duncombe succeeds in procuring the removal of the market from Smithfield, he will be entitled to the thanks of every person of decent and humane feelings, and will have done more to prevent "cruelty to animals" than Mr Martin's act would effect in a century.]

Louis Boswell, king of the gipsies, died lately at the "Royal Encampment," in the vicinity of Nottingham. He was buried next Sunday, in the presence of a great multitude, in No Man's Heath. The Nottingham Journal says—"The deceased succeeded to the regal dignity on the death of his father, which took place a few years ago in Lincolnshire; and he has left his only daughter, a fine-looking personage, a quarter measure filled with gold for her fortune."

The following curious caution was lately posted up in a conspicuous place in Peckham, Surrey:—"Whereas several idle and disorderly persons have lately made a practice of riding on an ass belonging to a gentleman of this place: now, lest any accident should happen, notice is hereby given, that he has determined to shoot the said ass, and cautions any person who may be riding on it at the same time, to take special care of themselves, lest, by some unfortunate mistake, he should shoot the wrong animal."

A distressing instance of the disregard of human life which results from the existing regulations respecting shipping, has recently been related in the newspapers. An emigrant vessel had left Liverpool for New York, with 150 persons on board. They had been fifteen days at sea, when the vessel, which was an old one, became so leaky that there was no chance of her swimming much longer. Just at this awful crisis, the Sarah providentially hove in sight, and took the unfortunate passengers off the wreck. There was not time to save the luggage or provisions before the emigrant vessel sunk. Captain Cormick treated the people with the greatest humanity; and, assisted by the stores which he received from vessels he fell in with on his passage, men, women, and children being put on short allowance, he brought them safe back to Liverpool, with the exception of seven, who died ere they reached port, and some, who were put on board the Donegal, and arrived at Falmouth.

A curious circumstance lately occurred in the county jail in Nottingham, which deserves notice:—A soldier was on his return from furlough to his regiment, and when near Mansfield, he fell in with a man named Goodall, who had just escaped from the officers of justice.

The fellow contrived to steal his bundle of wearing apparel, and reached Mansfield without detection. The soldier, determined, if possible, to regain his clothes, staid three days beyond his furlough, but unfortunately without meeting the object of his pursuit. At length he gave himself up to a magistrate as a deserter, and of course was forthwith committed to the county jail. On the Sunday following, the soldier with the other prisoners attended divine service in the prison chapel, when to his great surprise, who should be amongst the congregation but the very man (Goodall) who had stolen his bundle! He recognised him, and after proper investigation the committing magistrate received an authority from the War Office for the soldier's liberation, a fresh furlough, and an order for marching money, and on Saturday last he was liberated. The man, whose name is Job Wragg, belongs to the royal sappers and miner corps, and was on his return from Chesterfield (his native place) to Woolwich, when he was robbed by Goodall, about half way between Chesterfield and Mansfield. Goodall stands committed to the next assizes on the charge of robbing Wragg, as well as for a burglary.

Entries in Bibles, &c.—As the entries in family bibles, prayer and other books, when made by the parent or head of a family, of births, marriages, deaths, and other circumstances, happening within his own knowledge, are good evidences of such transactions, it is surprising that so little regard should be paid to the regular entries of events of so much importance. No search can be too earnest to discover the family bible, for innumerable are the individuals in England not registered in the parochial books of baptisms. Some parents are Roman Catholics or sectarians, some are too poor, some too careless, while others erroneously think all is accomplished by a half-baptism; and unless the bibles or private manuscripts of such parties contain entries of their families, there may, perhaps, not be a single proof in existence by which their descents can be traced; such also has been the neglect which many of our parish registers have suffered from political troubles during the time of Charles I., and from individual negligence since that time, that the rarity of a family register is often greater than there ought to be occasion for. At the last Shrewsbury assizes, a family bible containing the plaintiff's pedigree was produced, and it was allowed to be read; the judge receiving it on the authority of the case of Doe dem. Cleveland—York Assizes. The memorandum had been written by one person at one time, although comprising the family events of nearly half a century. The entries, however, were considered entitled to credit, and were understood to have had much influence (notwithstanding a very unsatisfactory account of the plaintiff's possession of such bible) in the success which ultimately attended the plaintiff's claim. In the important case of Hans Francis Hastings, Esq. in 1818, the earldom of Huntingdon, there was produced before the Attorney-General, to whom the claim was referred, a bible from the Countess of Moira, deceased, the heiress of the late Earl of Huntingdon, in which she stated that the petitioner's uncle, and, on the failure of his issue male, the petitioner's father, was next heir to the earldom. This was received in evidence as good and sufficient proof of the various statements in the petitioner's pedigree.

The Great Snoring Committee.—It is usual to designate Parliamentary committees by the names of the bills which they sit to consider. A few years ago a bill was introduced into the House of Lords for enclosing lands in the parish of Great Snoring, in the county of Norfolk, and was, in regular course, committed to a select committee. It is sometimes a practice to move that, on a select committee, all the lords who attend it shall have voices; and Lord Eldon, then Lord Chancellor, one day rose with the greatest gravity, and said, "I request your lordships' serious attention to the motion I am about to put; it is, that all the lords who attend the Great Snoring Committee shall have voices."

IRELAND.

In his reply to the address of the Dublin Corporation, the new Lord Lieutenant (Earl of Haddington) gave an assurance that it was "the firm and unalterable determination of his Majesty's government to protect, to uphold, and to strengthen the institutions of the country; to protect them against those who would operate their ruin, whether designedly or from morbid love of innovation; to uphold them by a zealous maintenance of all those essential principles, on an adherence to which the very existence of such establishments must depend; to strengthen them by a conscientious distribution of office, and an honest exercise of patronage; by exacting from every functionary the strict performance of his duty; and by pursuing such judicious and well-considered measures of reformation as may be best adapted to the actual circumstances and condition of the country." The first visit of his lordship to the theatre was marked by considerable disturbances in the house, chiefly arising from the Orange party.

In his recent popular addresses, Mr O'Connell has warmly recommended forgiveness to the Whigs, with increased virulence against the Tories, whom he says he has exerted himself for six or seven years to conciliate, but in vain. He also recommends a suppression in the meantime of the repeal question, for the sake of which, however, he would willingly take office with a liberal ministry, in order to have opportunities of pressing it upon them.

In the Dublin Court of King's Bench, Jan. 22, application was made for a writ of *certiorari* to remove the proceedings affecting Captain Bagly, Captain Col-

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lis, and the Rev. W. Ryder, for the part they took in the Rathcormac tithe affray, to the Court of King's Bench. The application was granted.

The National Bank of Ireland, recently established by Mr O'Connell and his friends, seems to be succeeding remarkably well, so far as the free reception of their notes by the people is concerned.

We hear much that pleases us of the language and observances of Sir Edward Sugden in the Chancery Court. The strictness he employs on all occasions—the bounds he sets even to the talk of the bar—has told well already, not only in economising time, but the funds of the suitors. As yet, no one who has ever sat in his court has rendered himself more remarkable for sameness towards all persons with whom he has to deal, whether they be counsel or clients.—*Dublin Register.*

The Dublin banking-house of Hutchins Williams, carrying on business under the name of Gibbons and Williams, has stopped payment. The debts are said to be £60,000, and the assets £30,000.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE list presented in our last having necessarily been imperfect, we think it proper to lay before our readers a complete one, with which the Spectator has obliged the newspaper world; in which the strength of the various parties is carefully and clearly indicated. The first numeral column gives Reformers; the second, Tories; and the third, doubtful persons.

		R	T	D
Abingdon	V. T. Duffield	1		
Andover	E. Etwall	1		
	Sir John Walter Pollen	1		
Anglesey	Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley	1		
Arundel	Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart	1		
Ashburton	C. Lushington	1		
Ashton	Charles Hindley	1		
Aylesbury	William Rickford	1		
	W. H. Hanmer	1		
Banbury	Henry William Tancred	1		
Barnstaple	John Palmer B. Chichester	1		
	St John Fancourt	1		
Bassetlaw	G. Harcourt Vernon	1		
	Hon. A. Duncombe	1		
Bath	General Charles Palmer	1		
	John Arthur Roebuck	1		
Beaumaris	Captain Frederick Paget	1		
Bedfordshire	Lord Charles Fox Russell	1		
	Lord Alford	1		
Bedford	Captain Frederick Polhill	1		
	Samuel Crawley	1		
Berkshire	Robert Palmer	1		
	Philip Pusey	1		
	John Walter	1		
Berwick	Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin	1		
	J. Bradshaw	1		
Beverley	H. Burton	1		
	J. W. Hogg	1		
Bewdley	Sir Thos. E. Winnington	1		
Birmingham	Thomas Attwood	1		
	Joshua Scholefield	1		
Blackburn	William Turner	1		
	William Fielden	1		
Edmin	Major Vivian	1		
Bolton	Sir S. T. Spry	1		
	William Bolling	1		
	C. Ainsworth	1		
Boston	— Brownrigg	1		
	John Wilks	1		
Bradford	E. C. Lister	1		
	J. Hardy	1		
Brecknocksh.	Colonel Thomas Wood	1		
Brecon	C. M. R. Morgan	1		
Bridgenorth	T. C. Whitmore	1		
	R. Pigott	1		
Bridgewater	C. Kemeys Kemeys Tynte	1		
	J. Temple Leader	1		
Bridport	Henry Warburton	1		
	Horace Twiss	1		
Brighton	Captain Pechell	1		
	Isaac Newton Wigney	1		
Bristol	Sir R. R. Vyvyan	1		
	P. J. Miles	1		
Buckinghamsh.	Marquis of Chandos	1		
	Sir William Young	1		
	J. B. Praed	1		
Buckingham	Sir T. Freemantle	1		
	Sir Harry Verney	1		
Bury, Lancash.	Richard Walker	1		
Bury St Edm.	Earl Jermyn	1		
	Lord C. Fitzroy	1		
Calne	Earl of Kerry	1		
Cambridgesh.	Eliot Thomas Yorke	1		
	Richard Jefferson Eaton	1		
	Richard Greaves Townley	1		
Cambridge	Thomas Spring Rice	1		
	George Pryme	1		
Cambridge Un.	Sir C. Manners Sutton	1		
	Henry Goulburn	1		
Canterbury	Lord Albert Conyngham	1		
	Frederick Villiers	1		
Cardiff	John Nicholl	1		
Cardiganshire	Colonel Wm. E. Powell	1		
Cardigan	Pryse Pryse	1		
Carlisle	P. H. Howard	1		
	William Marshall	1		
Carmarthensh.	Hon. G. Rice Trevor	1		
	Sir James Williams	1		

Carmarthen	David Lewis	1		
Carnarvonsh.	Thomas Assheton Smith	1		
Carnarvon	Colonel Parry	1		
Chatham	Sir J. P. Beresford	1		
Cheltenham	Hon. Craven F. Berkeley	1		
Cheshire, N.	Edward John Stanley	1		
	William Tatton Egerton	1		
Cheshire, S.	George Wilbraham	1		
	Sir P. de Malpas Egerton	1		
Chester	Lord Robert Grosvenor	1		
	John Jervis	1		
Chichester	Lord Arthur Lennox	1		
	John Abel Smith	1		
Chippenham	Joseph Neeld	1		
	Henry George Boldero	1		
Christchurch	G. W. Tapps	1		
Cirencester	Joseph Cripps	1		
	Lord E. Somerset	1		
Clitheroe	John Fort	1		
Cockermouth	T. L. B. Dykes	1		
	Henry Aglionby	1		
Colchester	R. Sanderson	1		
	Sir G. H. Smith	1		
Cornwall, East	Sir William Molesworth	1		
	W. L. S. Trelawney	1		
Cornwall, W.	Sir Charles Lemon	1		
	E. W. W. Pendarves	1		
Coventry	William Williams	1		
	Edward Ellice	1		
Cricklade	Robert Gordon	1		
	John Neeld	1		
Cumberland E.	Sir J. G. Graham	1		
	William Blamire	1		
Cumberland W.	Edward Stanley	1		
	Samuel Irton	1		
Dartmouth	Colonel John Henry Seale	1		
Denbighshire	Sir W. W. Wynne	1		
	Hon. W. Bagot	1		
Denbigh	William Jones	1		
Derbyshire, N.	Hon. G. Cavendish	1		
	Thomas Gisborne	1		
Derbyshire, S.	Sir Roger Griesley	1		
	Sir George Crew	1		
Derby	Edward Strutt	1		
	Hon. C. Ponsonby	1		
Devizes	Wadham Lock	1		
Devonport	Sir Philip Durham	1		
	Sir Edward Codrington	1		
Devonshire, N.	Sir George Grey	1		
	Hon. Newton Fellowes	1		
Devonshire, S.	Lord Ebrington	1		
	Lord John Russell	1		
Dorchester	Sir J. Y. Buller	1		
	Hon. Anthony A. Cooper	1		
Dorsetshire	Robert Williams	1		
	Lord Ashley	1		
	Hon. W. F. S. Ponsonby	1		
Dover	H. C. Sturt	1		
	Sir John Rae Reid	1		
	Minet Fector	1		
Droitwich	— Barneby	1		
Dudley	Thomas Hawkes	1		
Durham, N.	Sir Hedworth Williamson	1		
	Hedworth Lambton	1		
Durham, S.	Joseph Pease	1		
	John Bowes	1		
Durham	William Charles Harland	1		
	Hon. A. Trevor	1		
Essex, North	Sir J. T. Tyrrell	1		
	Alexander Baring	1		
Essex, South	R. W. Hall Dare	1		
	T. W. Bramston	1		
Evesham	Sir C. Cockerell	1		
	P. Borthwick	1		
Exeter	Sir W. W. Follett	1		
	Edward Divett	1		
Eye	Sir Edward Kerrison	1		
Finsbury	Thomas Slingsby Duncombe	1		
	Thomas Wakley	1		
Flintshire	Hon. E. W. L. Mostyn	1		
Flint	Sir Stephen Glynne	1		
Frome	Thomas Sheppard	1		
Gateshead	Cuthbert Rippon	1		
Glamorgansh.	C. R. M. Talbot	1		
	L. W. Dillwyn	1		
Glocestersh. E.	Hon. A. H. Moreton	1		
	C. W. Codrington	1		
Glocestersh. W.	Hon. G. C. G. Berkeley	1		
	Marquis of Worcester	1		
Gloucester	Henry Thomas Hope	1		
	Captain Maurice Berkeley	1		
Grantham	Glynne Earle Welby	1		
	Hon. A. G. Talmash	1		
Greenwich	E. G. Barnard	1		
	J. Angerstein	1		
Great Grimsby	E. Heneage	1		
Guildford	James Mangles	1		
	Charles Baring Wall	1		
Halifax	Charles Wood	1		
	Hon. James Stuart Wortley	1		
Hampshire, N.	C. Shaw Lefevre	1		
	James Winter Scott	1		
Hampshire, S.	John Willis Fleming	1		
	H. C. Compton	1		
Harwich	J. C. Herries	1		
	F. R. Bonham	1		
Hastings	Frederick North	1		
	Howard Elphinstone	1		
Haverfordwest	W. H. Scourfield	1		

Helstone	Lord James Townshend	1		
Herefordshire	Kedgwin Hoskins	1		
	E. T. Foley	1		
	Sir Robert Price	1		
Hereford	E. B. Clive	1		
	Robert Biddulph	1		
Hertfordshire	Lord Grimston	1		
	Abel Smith	1		
	Rowland Alston	1		
Hertford	Lord Mahon	1		
	Hon. W. Cowper	1		
Honiton	A. Chichester	1		
	Colonel Bailey	1		
Horsham	R. H. Hurst	1		
Huddersfield	John Blackburne	1		
Hull	D. Carruthers	1		
	William Hutt	1		
Huntingdonsh.	Viscount Montague	1		
	J. B. Roper	1		
Huntingdon	Colonel Peel	1		
	Sir Frederick Pollock	1		
Hythe	Stewart Marjoribanks	1		
Ipswich	R. A. Dundas	1		
	Fitzroy Kelly	1		
Kendal	J. Barham	1		
Kent, East	Sir Edward Knatchbull	1		
	J. P. Plumptre	1		
Kent, West	Sir W. Geary	1		
	T. L. Hodges	1		
Kidderminster	G. R. Phillips	1		
Knarborough	Andrew Lawson	1		
	John Richards	1		
Lambeth	Charles Tennyson	1		
	Benjamin Hawes, jun.	1		
Lancashire, N.	Lord Stanley	1		
	J. W. Patten	1		
Lancashire, S.	Lord Francis Egerton	1		
	Hon. R. B. Wilbraham	1		
Lancaster	P. M. Stewart	1		
	T. G. Greene	1		
Launceston	Sir H. Hardinge	1		
Leeds	Sir John Beckett	1		
	Edward Baines	1		
Leicestersh. N.	Lord Robert Manners	1		
	C. M. Phillips	1		
Leicestersh. S.	Henry Halford	1		
	Frewen Turner	1		
Leicester	Sergeant Goulburn	1		
	Thomas Gladstone	1		
Leominster	Lord Hotham	1		
	Thomas Bish	1		
Lewes	Sir C. R. Blunt	1		
	T. R. Kemp	1		
Lichfield	Sir G. Anson	1		
	Sir E. D. Scott	1		
Lincolnshire	Hon. C. A. Pelham	1		
	Lindsey	1		
Lincolnshire, Kesteven	Henry Handley	1		
Lincoln	G. G. Heathcote	1		
	Colonel Silthorpe	1		
	E. L. Bulver	1		
Liskeard	Charles Buller	1		
Liverpool	Lord Sandon	1		
	William Ewart	1		
London	Matthew Wood	1		
	James Pattison	1		
	William Crawford	1		
	George Grote	1		
Ludlow	Lord Clive	1		
	Lechmere Charlton	1		
Lyme Regis	William Pinney	1		
Lymington	J. Stewart	1		
	W. A. Mackinnon	1		
Lynn Regis	Lord G. Bentinck	1		
	Sir S. Canning	1		
Macclesfield	J. Ryle	1		
	J. Brocklehurst	1		
Maidstone	Wyndham Lewes	1		
	A. W. Roberts	1		
Maldon	Quintin Dick	1		
	T. B. Lennard	1		
Malmesbury	Lord Andover	1		
Malton	Hon. W. Fitzwilliam	1		
	J. C. Ramsden	1		
Manchester	C. Poulett Thomson	1		
	Mark Phillips	1		
Marlborough	Lord A. E. Bruce	1		
	Henry B. Baring	1		
Marlow	Sir W. Clayton	1		
	T. P. Williams	1		
Marylebone	Sir S. Whalley	1		
	H. L. Bulver	1		
Merionethsh.	Sir R. W. Vaughan	1		
Merthyr-Tidv.	J. J. Guest	1		
Middlesex	George Byng	1		
	Joseph Hume	1		
Midhurst	W. S. Poyntz	1		
Monmouthsh.	Lord Granville Somerset	1		
	W. A. Williams	1		
Monmouth	Benjamin Hall	1		
Montgomerysh.	C. W. W. Wynne	1		
Montgomery	John Edwardes	1		
Morpeth	Hon. E. G. Howard	1		
Newark	W. E. Gladstone	1		
	Sergeant Wilde	1		
Newcastle-un-	W. H. Miller	1		
der-Lyne	Edmund Peel	1		
Newcastle-on-	W. Ord	1		
Tyne	Sir M. Ridley	1		



JANUARY.

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has the
LONGEST HISTORY
AND
HIGHEST
REPUTATION

CHAMBERS'S HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER.

				R	T	D					R	T	D	
East	J. H. Hawkins	1	0	0	Stroud	G. P. Scrope	1	0	0	Clackmannan	Admiral Adam	1	0	0
	W. H. Ord	1	0	0	Sudbury	Colonel Fox	1	0	0	and Kinross	A. Dennistoun	1	0	0
	Edmund Wodehouse	1	0	0	Suffolk, East	J. Bagshaw	1	0	0	Dumfriesshire	J. H. Johnstone	0	0	1
	Lord Walspole	1	0	0	Suffolk, West	B. Smith	1	0	0	Dumfries Bs.	General Sharpe	1	0	0
West	Sir W. Folkes	1	0	0	Sunderland	Lord Henniker	0	1	0	Dundee	Sir Henry Parnell	1	0	0
	Sir Jacob Astley	1	0	0	Surrey, East	Sir C. B. Vere	0	1	0	Edinburghsh.	Sir George Clerk	0	1	0
	W. B. Wrightson	1	0	0	Surrey, West	Colonel Rushbrooke	0	1	0	Edinburgh	Hon. James Abercromby	1	0	0
	Lord Milton	1	0	0	Sussex, East	H. Wilson	1	0	0	Elginshire	Sir John Campbell	1	0	0
Northampton	Lord Brudenell	1	0	0	Sussex, West	Alderman Thompson	0	0	1	Elgin Burghs	Colonel F. W. Grant	0	1	0
	W. R. Cartwright	1	0	0	Swansea	D. Barclay	1	0	0	Falkirk burghs	Colonel Leith Hay	1	0	0
	Sir C. Knightley	1	0	0	Tamworth	Captain Alsager	0	1	0	Fifehire	W. D. Gillon	1	0	0
	R. V. Smith	1	0	0	Tavistock	A. W. Beauchlerk	1	0	0	Forfarshire	Captain Wemyss	1	0	0
Northampton	Charles Ross	1	0	0	Tewkesbury	W. J. Denison	1	0	0	Glasgow	Hon. D. G. Hallibarton	1	0	0
	Lord Howick	1	0	0	Thetford	C. Barclay	0	1	0	Greenock	James Oswald	1	0	0
	Lord Ossulston	1	0	0	Thirsk	Hon. C. C. Cavendish	1	0	0	Haddington	Colin Dunlop	1	0	0
	Matthew Bell	1	0	0	Tiverton	H. B. Curteis	1	0	0	Haddington B.	Robert Wallace	1	0	0
Northampton	T. W. Beaumont	1	0	0	Totness	Lord George Lennox	1	0	0	Inverness-shire	Robert Ferguson	1	0	0
	Lord Stormont	1	0	0	Tower Hamlets	Earl of Surrey	1	0	0	Inverness B.	R. Stewart	1	0	0
	Hon. R. C. Scarlett	1	0	0	Truro	J. H. Vivian	1	0	0	Kilmarnock B.	Charles Grant	1	0	0
	Lord Lumley	1	0	0	Tynemouth	Sir Robert Peel	0	1	0	Kirkcaldy B.	Cumming Bruce	0	1	0
Northampton	Thomas Houldsworth	1	0	0	Wakefield	Lord William Russell	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.	John Bowring	1	0	0
	Earl of Lincoln	1	0	0	Wallingford	J. Rundle	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.	General Arbuthnot	0	1	0
	J. E. Denison	1	0	0	Walsall	C. T. Bainbridge	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.	J. Fergus	1	0	0
	Sir R. C. Ferguson	1	0	0	Wareham	Henry Labouchere	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.	R. C. Ferguson	1	0	0
Northampton	Sir J. C. Hobhouse	1	0	0	Warrington	W. Dowdswell	0	1	0	Kirkcaldy B.	J. Maxwell	1	0	0
	John Fielden	1	0	0	Warwickshire	C. H. Tracey	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.	J. A. Murray	1	0	0
	W. Cobbett	1	0	0	Warwickshire, North	Earl of Euston	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.	Captain Hope	0	1	0
	Lord Norreys	1	0	0	Warwickshire, South	F. Baring	0	1	0	Kirkcaldy B.	P. Chalmers	1	0	0
Northampton	G. G. Harcourt	1	0	0	Warwick	Samuel Crompton	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.	Balfour	0	1	0
	Major Weyland	1	0	0	Wells	J. Heathcote	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.	A. G. Spiers	1	0	0
	W. Hughes Hughes	1	0	0	Wenlock	J. Kennedy	0	0	1	Kirkcaldy B.	Sir John Hay	0	1	0
	Maclean	1	0	0	Westbury	Lord Seymour	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.	Fox Maule	1	0	0
Northampton	T. B. Estcourt	1	0	0	Westminster	J. Parrot	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.	L. Oliphant	1	0	0
	Sir R. Inglis	1	0	0	Westmoreland	W. Clay	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.	Sir M. S. Stewart	1	0	0
	Sir J. Owen	1	0	0	Weymouth	Dr Lushington	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.	S. Mackenzie	1	0	0
	H. O. Owen	1	0	0	Whitby	Ennis Vivian	0	1	0	Kirkcaldy B.	Lord John Scott	0	1	0
Northampton	J. W. Freshfield	1	0	0	Whitehaven	W. Tooke	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.	Andrew Johnstone	1	0	0
	R. M. Rolle	1	0	0	Wigan	G. F. Young	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.	Lord Dalmeny	1	0	0
	Sir R. Heron	1	0	0	Wight, Isle of	D. Gaskell	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.	A. Pringle	0	1	0
	N. Fazakerley	1	0	0	Wilton	W. Blackstone	0	1	0	Kirkcaldy B.	H. Forbes	0	1	0
Northampton	C. Hector	1	0	0	Wiltshire, N.	C. S. Forster	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.	Roderick Macleod	1	0	0
	J. Collier	1	0	0	Wiltshire, S.	J. H. Calcraft	0	1	0	Kirkcaldy B.	James Loch	1	0	0
	T. B. Bewes	1	0	0	Winchester	Ireland Blackburne	0	1	0	Kirkcaldy B.	Sir Andrew Agnew	0	0	1
	John Gully	1	0	0	Windsor	Sir Eardley Wilmot	0	0	1	Kirkcaldy B.	J. Mactaggart	0	0	1
Northampton	Lord Pollington	1	0	0	Wolverhampton	North	0	1	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	Sir J. Byng	1	0	0	Woodstock	South	0	1	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	C. A. Tulk	1	0	0	Worcestersh. E.	Winchester	0	1	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	J. B. Carter	1	0	0	Worcestersh. W.	Windsor	0	1	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
Northampton	F. T. Baring	1	0	0	Wycombe	W. B. Baring	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	H. T. Stanley	1	0	0	Yarmouth	J. B. East	0	1	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	P. H. Fleetwood	1	0	0	York	J. Ramsbottom	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	Walter Wilkins	1	0	0	Yorkshire	Sir J. E. De Beauvoir	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
Northampton	R. Price	1	0	0	Yorkshire, N.	Thomas Thornely	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	Sergeant Talfourd	1	0	0	Yorkshire, E.	C. Villiers	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	Charles Russell	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.	Lord C. S. Churchill	0	1	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	Lord Eastnor	1	0	0	York	E. Holland	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
Northampton	Hon. J. C. Dundas	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.	T. H. Cookes	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	A. Spiers	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.	Hon. Colonel Lygon	0	1	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	Sir C. D'Albiac	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.	H. J. Winnington	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	F. Pemberton	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.	G. R. Robinson	0	0	1	Kirkcaldy B.				
Northampton	J. Entwistle	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.	J. Bailey	0	1	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	Ralph Bernal	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.	Hon. R. J. Smith	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	Twisden Hodges	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.	Hon. Colonel Grey	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	Sir G. Noel	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.	W. M. Praed	0	1	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
Northampton	Sir G. Heathcote	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.	B. Baring	0	1	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	E. B. Curteis	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.	Hon. W. Duncombe	0	1	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	Joseph Brotherton	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.	E. S. Cayley	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	W. B. Brodie	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.	Richard Bethell	0	1	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
Northampton	Wadhams Wyndham	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.	P. B. Thompson	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	Sir R. Hill	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.	Lord Morpeth	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	W. O. Gore	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.	Sir G. Strickland	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	Earl of Darlington	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.	Hon. T. Dundas	1	0	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
Northampton	Hon. R. H. Clive	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.	J. H. Lowther	0	1	0	Kirkcaldy B.				
	S. G. Price	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	Sir T. Troubridge	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	Sir F. Trench	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
Northampton	Sir J. Johnstone	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	J. Poulter	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	J. Parker	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	J. S. Buckingham	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
Northampton	Sir C. Burrell	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	H. D. Goring	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	Sir John Hammer	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	J. Cressett Pelham	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
Northampton	Colonel Gore Langton	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	W. Miles	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	E. A. Sandford	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	C. J. K. Tynte	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
Northampton	J. B. Hoy	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	A. R. Dotin	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	R. Ingham	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	J. Humphery	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
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	Sir Oswald Mosley	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	E. Buller	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	Sir J. Wrottesley	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
Northampton	E. J. Littleton	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	F. Holyoake Goodricke	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	W. F. Chetwynd	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	Hon. E. H. Grimston	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
Northampton	H. G. Ward	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	Thomas Chaplin	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	George Finch	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
	J. Halse	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W.					Kirkcaldy B.				
Northampton	Thomas Marsland	1	0	0	Yorkshire, W									

CHAMBERS'S HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER

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EPITHETS FOR THE PEOPLE.

curious to trace, throughout ancient and modern literature, the terms in which the common have been spoken of. The most respectful phrase the Greeks could apply to them was *hoi polloi*—many: their fickleness, their violence, their ingratitude, furnished, even in those ancient democracies, a favourite matter of scornful maxims, both in literature and in philosophy.* When we descend to modern times, we find Cicero speaking of the common people as the lowest multitude—Horace proclaiming that he would drive the profane vulgar, and drove them from him—Julius Italicus emphatically apostrophising them as "hen plebes scelerata!" freely translated by Henry Fielding into *O ye wicked rascallions!* Every word which, among this originally republican people, expressed things belonging to the common people, was used also to signify, by reflection, mean, base, simple, homely, of little value or worth.† Baseness and cowardice are the characteristics applied by Plutarch to the common people. The case improved among the men of chivalry, the generous warriors who made it their boast to be gentle to the haughty, but gentle to the low." They were condescending, it is true, to the great mass, but was in so hopeless a state of servile degradation as to excite no dread of rivalry; but whenever it happened that a person of plebeian birth attempted to rise against the decrees of fortune, he immediately became "audacious varlet" and "presuming caitiff." Old English chroniclers abound in contempt for the people, who so often rose against the Plantagenet and Tudor princes. John Knox himself, though not regarded as among the most courtly characters in his country, openly denounces the rascail multitude. Sir Philip Sydney, the soul of gentleness and manly virtue, the most accomplished man of his time, is proud in his *Arcadia* to esteem it as a proof of a thoughtful and lofty mind, to disdain the lower sort, and to rise beyond a regard for their opinion. Even Shakespeare, though himself a man of humble birth, spent no period of his life in exalted circumstances, perpetually giving forth pithy sarcasms on the vices of the common people, and seldom places a member of that body in an amiable light, except in the capacity of a faithful servant or retainer. The rascal people and rascality, from the Saxon times, a lean beast, are as old as the days of Chaucer, and frequently appear in the works of later writers. "The nest of hornets, the hotch-potch of society," say Beaumont and Fletcher, in reference to the people. Scum is another of the designations of the lower class in our past literature. Thus Dry-

Away, ye scum,
That still rise upmost when the nation boils!

able and rabblement, from the Low Latin word *rabdo*, a brawler, have been, from time immemorial, applied to the multitude, with a reference to the noise they used to make in their assemblies. Mob is no higher than the reign of Charles II. The word was used by the Earl of Shaftesbury and other members of the patriotic party through the streets of London, whose senseless terrors were the cause of all the atrocities of the Popish Plot, obtained from the streets of the court the epithet of *mobile vulgus*, the excitable vulgar. In a short time, this was too long a phrase, and the adjective was alone used. "The mobile," says L'Estrange, "are without a ruler; they are restless with one."

But the English are essentially a contracting and abbreviating people: they have not leisure to pronounce words in full: hence *mobile* soon became *mob*. Tom Brown, writing in 1690, uses both words; and Dryden, not long after, is found employing the latter exclusively—

Dreams are but interludes which fancy makes;
When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes,
Compounds a medley of disjointed things,
A court of cobblers and a mob of kings.

The mob—the rabble—the scum—the rascality—the herd—the crowd—the vulgar—resound throughout the whole of our literature, down to a very recent period. Fielding devotes two papers in his *Covent Garden Journal*, published in 1752, to an ironical satire of what he calls the Mobility, or Fourth Estate; tracing in the first their rebellions under Tyler, Cade, and others; and in the second, describing the control which they exercise by their violence and insolence over their betters. He instances the exclusive right which the fourth estate assert to the river Thames. "It is true," says he, "the other estates do sometimes venture themselves upon the river; but this is only upon sufferance, for which they pay whatever that branch of the fourth estate called watermen are pleased to exact from them. Nor are the mob contented with all these exactions. They grumble whenever they meet any persons in a boat whose dress declares them to be of a different order from themselves. Sometimes they carry their resentment so far as to endeavour to run against the boat, and overset it; but if they are too good-natured to attempt this, they never fail to attack the passengers with all kinds of scurrilous, abusive, and indecent terms, which indeed they claim as their own, and call mob-language.

"The second exclusive right which they insist on, is to those parts of the streets that are set apart for foot passengers. In asserting this privilege, they are extremely rigorous; inasmuch that none of the other orders can walk through the streets by day without being insulted, or by night without being knocked down. And the better to secure these footpaths to themselves, they take effectual care to keep the said paths always well blocked up with chairs, wheelbarrows, and every other kind of obstruction, in order to break the legs of all those who shall presume to encroach upon their privileges by walking the streets.

"Here it was hoped their pretensions would have stopped; but it is difficult to set any bounds to ambition; for, having sufficiently established this right, they now begin to assert their right to the whole street, and have lately made such a disposition with their waggons, carts, and drays, that no coach can pass along without the utmost difficulty and danger. With this view, we every day see them driving side by side, and sometimes in the broader streets three abreast; again, we often see them leaving a cart or waggon in the middle of the street, and often set across it, while the driver repairs to a neighbouring alehouse, from the window of which he diverts himself when he is drinking, with the mischief or inconvenience which his vehicle occasions.

"The same pretension which they make to the possession of the streets, they make likewise to the possession of the highways. I doubt not I shall be told they claim only an equal right; for I know it is very usual when a carter or drayman is civilly desired to make a little room, by moving out of the middle of the road either to the right or left, to hear the following answer, "— your eyes, who are you? Is not the road as free to me as you?" Hence it will, I suppose, be inferred that they do not absolutely ex-

clude the other estates from the use of the common highways. But notwithstanding this generous concession in words, I do aver their practice is different, and that a gentleman may go a voyage at sea with little more hazard than he can travel ten miles from the metropolis."

We have here, unquestionably, a good deal of the spirit of the Westminster Justice,* indignant at the outrages which daily came before him to be punished; but at the same time it is impossible not to perceive, in these papers, a large infusion of that patrician contempt of the populace which breathes almost universally throughout past literature. A period at length came to this style of speech. The *swinish multitude* of Burke† was perhaps the last remarkable instance of a gentleman pouring indiscriminate scorn upon the vast majority of his fellow-creatures. Of the opposite feeling, the *Elegy in a Country Churchyard* was one of the earliest, and accordingly the most honourable, examples; and in the writings of Burns, thirty years later, we find it in full glow, the latter instance being the less remarkable, in as far as the poet was himself a peasant. Who can ever forget the noble burst of the inspired ploughman, in reference to his cottage family?—

From scenes like these old Scotia's grandeur springs,
That makes her loved at home, revered abroad;
Princes and lords are but the breath of kings—
"An honest man's the noblest work of God!"
And certes, in fair virtue's heavenly road,
The cottage leaves the palace far behind—

Since the days of Burns, many of the most eminent men of letters have, in numerous instances, deliberately preferred subjects and thoughts and feelings drawn from the humbler departments of society. Education and political circumstances have elevated the character and increased the importance of the same orders. The wealthy, the privileged, and the enlightened, have in the same time become inspired with more benevolent and affectionate feelings towards those who in general depend upon them. Owing to all these causes, we now no longer hear of the mob, the rabble, or the vulgar. The labouring or industrious classes, the manufacturing and agricultural population, and other such simple descriptive phrases, have come in place of those terms of obloquy. Even the words superiors and inferiors, lower orders and upper ranks, are now deemed uncourteous towards the bulk of the people, and are not much used in either literary or political discussions. It is undeniable that, in the same period, owing to various causes, there has been a diminution in the actual intercourse of the employers with the employed, the wealthy with the poor, and the titled with the untitled; but, as often happens with broken-up families, separation has greatly added to the politeness of the parties. A gentleman may not now shake hands or exchange talk with his tradesmen or labourers once in a twelvemonth; but he never speaks of the great mass of tradesmen and labourers, he never considers these classes in the abstract, without very great deference. They now possess a collective respectability, which, without altogether repelling his affections, commands his homage.

It will probably be questioned whether this double

* Fielding held the situation of what was called a trading justice in Westminster.

† Soon after the appearance of the work in which this celebrated phrase was used, a pamphlet was published in the form of a catechism, with a reference to the war then about to be commenced: the first question, "What is the first duty of a member of the swinish multitude?" was answered, "To save his bacon." A very good-humoured reproof.

change be fit matter of congratulation or of regret for the bulk of the people. It may seem to many that the former system of things, by which the lofty manifested kindness for individuals, while they despised the multitude, was better than one which yields only a courteous and barren respect. In this we cannot join. The causes of the change, in both parties, have been of a kind favourable to the humble—their own improved circumstances, their increased power, their advanced intelligence and worth, as well as the increased morality and taste of the so-called superior orders. Taking the case in the worst point of view, a manly mind would always prefer respect which he commanded by his merit, to kindness which he attracted only by his weakness and his inability to protect his own interests. But this is neither the whole case nor the case in its best aspect. The respectful feeling now entertained by the exalted for the whole body of the lowly, has in it fully as much to gratify individuals as the former kindness. When we reflect on that kindness, we are too apt to picture it as the courteous and soothing benevolence of an equal and a brother. In reality, it was little better than the common treatment extended to serviceable and helpless animals. It was a kindness given too frequently with an imperious roughness, and accepted too often in fear and trembling; it was rigorous in exacting homage and obedience in return, and never led to the least relaxation of the bonds which fettered at once the souls and bodies of the humble. The exalted are now incapable of extending the *insult* of such kindness. They follow certain modes of life, which do not lead them into much personal intercourse with those whose wealth is inferior; but they know well enough the improved character of that class of persons, and, in the enlightened philanthropy with which they regard them, pay them a much higher compliment, and are induced to do more to promote their real welfare, than the baron of yore who knew no difference between his vassals and his dogs.

Foreign History.

CHINA.

WE stated in our last the particulars of Lord Napier's proceeding from Macao to Canton, contrary to the wishes of the Chinese government, together with the suspension of trade that had taken place. Subsequent accounts have brought the melancholy intelligence of his lordship's death at the former place, on the 11th October last. It appears he had been ill of fever when he went to Canton, and that his continual application, when there, to business, in order to re-establish a good understanding with the Chinese, together with bad accommodation and provisions, had greatly aggravated his disease. Hoping to derive benefit from a change of air, his lordship put himself into the hands of the Chinese, to be conveyed back to Macao; but his conductors purposely kept up such an incessant noise around the vessel, by beating gongs and other means, that he obtained no sleep for many days and nights, and was almost exhausted before reaching Macao. His funeral was attended, with great pomp, by all the merchants at Canton, who went down to Macao on purpose.

Trade has been resumed, but not, it seems, without decisive measures on the part of the British. While Lord Napier was at Canton, his Majesty's ships *Imogene* and *Andromache*, under command of Captain Blackwood, received orders to proceed up the river; and in passing what is called the Bogue, a narrow fortified strait, the Chinese fired upon them. The fire was returned, and the action lasted for a considerable time, when the batteries were at length silenced, and the passage was effected. The *Imogene* had one man killed, and the *Andromache* had one man killed and three wounded; the loss of the Chinese was much more considerable. This action had created a strong sensation in Canton, and was immediately followed by the re-opening of the trade; and this agrees with all that has been stated of the impolicy of cringing and fawning upon those semi-barbarians, thus fostering them in their absurd and ill-founded ideas of the meanness and inferiority of Europeans, and drawing on ourselves fresh indignities. The Viceroy at Canton was deposed from office by the Emperor, and deprived of his peacock's feather, for not "blowing the two small English vessels out of the water." By the death of Lord Napier, the care of the British interests has devolved on an old resident, and late officer of the Company, who, it may be believed, is perfectly competent to the task of maintaining tranquillity. It was expected that the ships would take in cargoes of tea in November and December; and as they will probably arrive in Britain in March and April, the price of this necessary article will then fall to its natural level in a free market, which will, it is thought, be about 4s. per lb.

FRANCE.

SINCE our last, France was without a ministry almost for a month. On February 24, the Duke of Treviso (Marshal Mortier) resigned the presidency, and his example was speedily followed by all his colleagues in the cabinet. The cause of this rupture is not properly explained; but there seems little doubt that it has been occasioned by Louis Philip himself, on account of the little influence which his ministers were found to have in the Chamber of Deputies, where they were twice defeated in an attempt to retain the tobacco monopoly for the exclusive benefit of the crown. Marshal Soult was sent for, from his seat at the foot of the Pyrenees, as well as Sebastiani from the court of England; and it was expected that either one or other would succeed to the president's chair—but this has not been the case. It is stated that both these statesmen, as well as Dupin, agreed to take office on condition of Louis Philip not personally interfering in their measures; which proposition of course was not listened to. A ministry, however, has again been constructed. The Duke de Broglie has accepted the Presidency; Admiral Rigny has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs; and the War Department is provisionally filled up, in expectation of its being accepted by Marshal Maison, now ambassador at Petersburg, who has been nominated to the office. No further changes have taken place, the residue of the old ministry having resumed their places. The new ministers are mostly Doctrinaires, and are not popular either in the Chamber or out of doors; and hence it is not thought that this ministry, whatever may be its other attributes, will have that of durability.

The Parisians are watching with intense interest the present movements in British politics; and the intelligence of the defeat of the British ministry on the question of the speakership, which was conveyed to Paris by telegraph, caused a considerable fall in the French funds.

UNITED STATES.

THE feeling of hostility towards France, in consequence of the latter refusing to fulfil her pecuniary obligations to the American merchants, seems to be gaining ground in Congress. In consequence of dispatches from Mr Livingston, the American minister at Paris, stating his being "far from sanguine in the success of his endeavours to accomplish the objects of his mission," President Jackson sent a second message to Congress, amongst with those dispatches and other documents relative to the French question. A debate ensued, in which Mr John Quincy Adams (the ex-President) moved the reference of the message and the accompanying documents to the committee on foreign relations, with instructions to report on the subject *forthwith*. He declared that "there was no longer any reasonable ground to expect that France would render them justice, and that the time had come when the house owed it to the nation and the world to sustain the President in the proposition he had made in support of the national dignity and honour." The sentiments advanced by Mr Adams were in general responded to, but his resolution was ultimately modified, so as to require the committee to report on the 20th February, and in this form was adopted. The Journal of Commerce says that the prevailing opinion is, that the Congress of the United States will authorise the President to issue letters of marque and reprisal against French commerce before they adjourn.

AUSTRIA.

THE Emperor of Austria expired, from an attack of pleurisy, at Vienna, on March 2, in the 67th year of his age. He left five children, two archdukes and three archduchesses, the issue of his second marriage. (He was married four times.) The heir to the throne, or imperial prince (now emperor), is Ferdinand Charles Leopold Joseph Francis Marcellin, who is forty-two years of age. He was crowned King of Hungary on the 28th September 1831. In the month of February of the same year he was married to Maria Anne Caroline, the daughter of Victor Emmanuel, the late King of Sardinia.

The death of the emperor created considerable sensation, as it was believed that his successor was personally hostile to Prince Metternich, and would probably, therefore, occasion a change of state policy, by calling others to his councils. But it appears, from a friendly and even affectionate letter, addressed by the new emperor to the old minister (published in the Vienna papers), soliciting, in flattering terms, a continuation of his services, that the anticipation was erroneous, and the old system of foreign and internal policy will be continued.

SPAIN.

GENERAL VALDEZ has been appointed successor to Llauder (as Secretary at War), whose unpopularity, as stated in our last, had occasioned his dismissal. There have also been other changes in the ministry. Gareli, a friend of Martinez de la Rosa, has given up the ministry of Justice to de la Depesa. No sufficient reason is assigned for this change, and it is thought to be the forerunner of the resignation of Martinez de la Rosa himself. Toreno is said to enjoy great favour at court. There have been no important recent accounts from the seat of war, but Mina

appears to have made as yet little or no impression upon the Carlists.

PORTUGAL.

SOME changes have taken place in the Portuguese ministry. The bishop of Coimbra gave up the department, and has been created a peer. M. J. Freire has been transferred from the marine department to replace the bishop; Count Villa Real has filled up M. Freire's place; and the Duke of Palmella has taken on himself the foreign affairs. But what has caused much more excitement at Lisbon than these changes, is the circumstance of Saldanha, formerly leader of the opposition, having joined the ministry, and accepted the post of ambassador to French court.

TURKEY.

THE British fleet in the Levant has again put to sea, in consequence of Lord Ponsonby's orders, received on the 3d of February by Admiral Rowley, at Malta. The squadron consists of six ships of the line, the frigates, and four smaller vessels. No certain reason is given for the movement of this formidable armament; but there was a report at Malta that a conspiracy against the sultan had been discovered at Constantinople. It was not supposed at Malta that the movements of the Russians had caused the sudden activity of our fleet; and we observe that the Duke of Wellington stated in the House of Peers that there is no ground for uneasiness in that quarter.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

VERY serious accounts were lately received from the Cape of Good Hope, of an irruption by the Caffres into the British settlements in December last, who are said to have carried off about 10,000 head of cattle. Ten British colonists are also said to have been killed by the Caffres, who even made several attempts to destroy Graham's Town. After three days spent in repelling their attacks, Lieutenant-Colonel Somerset, with a detachment of the 75th regiment, succeeded in driving them back to their mountain-fastnesses, but not before nearly 100 of them were killed. The last accounts state that the disposition of the British troops around Graham's Town had restored perfect order, and awed the Caffres into quiescence.

It would appear, however, that the Caffres were not really the aggressive parties in this unfortunate dispute. Agreements had been entered into between the Caffres and the colonists, that should any property be stolen by the former, the colonists should not proceed *vi et armis* to enforce restitution, but compel the next *kraal*, or Caffre encampment, who would make restitution. A few cattle happened to be carried off from the colonists by some of the vagabond Caffres; the nearest border *kraal* was appealed to; and because restitution was not instantly afforded, the assistance of British military was called in, and the property of the Caffres indiscriminately carried away. In their retaliation, too, it appears that the Caffres acted with extraordinary lenity towards the British females and children, and, in one instance, a Caffre actually acted as guide and preserver to a British female and her family to Graham's Town, after her husband had been killed by the Caffres.

EAST INDIES.

RECENT arrivals contain intelligence of the disputes between the East India Company and the Rajah of Joudpoor being accommodated, and consequently the abandonment of the formidable expedition preparatory against that prince.

PARLIAMENT.

1. THE SPEAKERSHIP.

WE noticed shortly in the postscript to our last, the assembling of the new Parliament on February 1, by commission; together with the election of Mr Abercromby, M.P. for Edinburgh, as Speaker, in opposition to Sir C. M. Sutton, who was put forward as a candidate, under the auspices of ministers. As we then likewise detailed pretty fully the circumstances attending the canvass and election for the speakership, we reckon it unnecessary to revert at great length to that subject in our present number. Sir Charles Manners Sutton was proposed by Lord FRANCIS EGERTON, who dwelt at much length upon the able and satisfactory manner in which that gentleman had discharged the duties of the speakership for the last eighteen years, and who had been elected seven successive times almost without a dissenting voice. Lord Francis then quoted eulogistic passages from the speeches of Lord Morpeth and Sir Francis Burdett, on proposing and seconding Sir Charles Sutton for the chair of the first reformed Parliament; and the testimony of Lord Althorp to the merits of Sir Charles Sutton was also adduced. He then went on to allude to the "monstrous absurdities" against the late Speaker, which had been circulated for the last two or three months. He did not expect the charges to be repeated in that house, but he was told that his motion was to be opposed upon "a great public principle." What that "public principle" was, the noble lord (Lord John Russell) with whom the intended opposition originated, had left in Cinerean darkness. But as far as he (Lord Francis) could understand it, it was a principle as new as offensive to English feelings—that of condemnatory

out trial, and the setting aside of all considerations of talent, fitness, ability, experience, and even of economy, for party political motives.—Sir R. B. BURRELL seconded the motion.—Mr J. DENISON fully admitted the many admirable qualities of the late Speaker, and his many virtues in private life; but this was not a question of a personal nature; it was one of great public principle. (Laughter from the ministerial benches, met by a roar from the Opposition.) The King had dissolved the late Parliament, and appealed to his people. The people had responded to the call by electing a majority of reformers; and he did think it incumbent on the house to elect a chairman whose principles assimilated with those of the majority of its members. Mr Denison then adverted to the important qualifications of Mr Abercromby for the duties of Speaker, by his experience, legal knowledge, amiable temper, and application to business; and concluded by proposing that gentleman—which was seconded by Mr ORD (of Newcastle). Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON then rose and spoke at great length, in exculpation of himself from the charges lately brought against him, particularly his having intrigued for the dismissal of the present ministry, and assisted and advised in the formation of the present one. Respecting the latter, he went into a minute detail of all his communications with the court for some time before and after the dismissal of the late ministry; tending to show that these had not the slightest reference to political matters, and that in fact he had no communication with the King for many months, except in reference to the burning of the houses of Parliament. With respect to his assisting in forming the present government, he could most boldly and conscientiously declare, that, with the exception of his having been made aware of the appointments of Sir R. Peel, Lord Lyndhurst, and the Duke of Wellington, previous to their having been publicly announced, he had never advised, suggested, been consulted about, or, in short, knew of the appointment of any individual in the ministry until after it had taken place. He had certainly attended privy councils about the time, because he was summoned; so; but nothing but the most formal business was then transacted, as many gentlemen who then attended him could attest. He had also been charged with advising the dissolution of Parliament; but here he could solemnly declare that he never advised, suggested, or was consulted on that subject. He was not even present at the council when that measure was resolved upon. Upon all and each of these charges, continued the honourable member, "I will repeat, that, with respect to my having had any communication with any human being at any time in reference to the dispersion of the late government, or to my having had any interference at all in the appointment of the present government, or in having had any thing to do, either in the way of advice, suggestion, or by being present at any meeting, with the dissolution of the last Parliament, nay, to each and all of these matters, with the most solemnity, and with the strongest sanction that can be given in any court, and upon the faith and honour of a gentleman, that, from the beginning to the end, each and all of these charges are wholly and utterly false." He concluded by saying that the question—whether elected or not—fell to nothing as compared with the vindication of his personal character which it involved. There was no disgrace he could feel so heavy as the impression his defeat must have given that he had acted discreditably in an office which it had been the pride of his life for so many years to hold.—Mr ABERCROMBY briefly stated his reasons for coming forward as a candidate for the speakership on the present occasion. He had declined all urgent solicitations to do so, and would still adhere to that resolution, so far as regarded personal inclinations, but he had yielded in the end to the pressing solicitations of those in whom he placed the fullest confidence.—Lord STANLEY stated his own political sentiments differed widely both from those of Sir C. Sutton and Mr Abercromby. He owed to no man in zealous attachment to the principles of Earl Grey's ministry—the principle of reform. He incurred in all the praise the members of that ministry bestowed on Sir Charles Sutton, and thought there was no difference of political opinion was sufficient to counterbalance the inestimable advantages which the reform would derive from his services. He was of opinion then, he was of the same opinion still, that the charges which had been made against the late Speaker, that gentleman had triumphantly refuted. On the ground of those charges, therefore, the house could not degrade him from the situation he had long held. Lord Stanley then adverted to the argument that a great public principle was involved in the election of the house. That principle, it seems, was that the Speaker should represent, in his political opinions, those of a majority of the house. If this were a great public principle, Earl Grey's ministry had given it the go-by in 1831; they had given it the go-by in 1833. But it was said that the principle of 1833 was not one of an alarming or extraordinary description; that there was no immediate question of issue, on which a mistake could arise—no question on which a direct appeal to the country had been made. Why, what did the house say to 1831?—1831—when an appeal was made to the country

involving the whole of the principles of the reform bill—involving the question, whether the country and the Parliament would have or would not have reform? Now, was there ever a question on which a public principle was so broadly put forward as that? Why, the first act of that Parliament—the first act of that reform administration, in the very agony and struggle for the reform bill itself—was to propose to the house, and to have unanimously adopted, a Speaker whose very principles were in opposition to that measure! The only principle he (Lord Stanley) could see in the present opposition, was to signify to the crown that the house had no confidence in the present ministry. If this was the case, he would say that an act of grosser injustice, an act savouring more of resentment than justice, could not be perpetrated. Let the question be manfully brought to an issue upon an address for the removal of ministers. Lord S. concluded by saying, if he were to name a fit person for the speakership, whose political opinions accorded most nearly with his own, that person would be Mr Spring Rice. But, in justice, candour, and honesty, the house could not reject Sir Charles Sutton.—Mr FERGUSON (M.P. for Haddingtonshire) explained at some length why he would not vote on the present occasion. He had pledged himself not to vote against Sir C. M. Sutton; but finding the struggle came to be regarded as a great constitutional question, he had requested to be released from his pledge. Unfortunately, as Sir Charles considered his honour and character involved in the question, he (Mr F.) had no alternative but to decline voting.—Sir C. M. SUTTON appealed to the honourable member whether or not his answer was—that he advised him (Mr F.) to take that course which should honestly and conscientiously satisfy his own mind, and that, whatever that course was, he might depend on its proving satisfactory.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL could not see how Sir C. M. Sutton's character could be injured by being rejected on this occasion. Respecting the charges against that gentleman, he (Lord John) entirely acquitted either him, Sir R. Peel, or the Duke of Wellington, of plotting for the overthrow of the Melbourne ministry; but he certainly thought Sir C. M. Sutton's repeated attendance at privy councils subsequent to that event, laid him open to suspicion in interfering with the new ministerial arrangements. Lord John defended his former vote in favour of Sir Charles, on the ground of his solicitude for the character of the first reformed House of Commons, many of the members of which were unacquainted with Parliamentary forms; but he thought the peculiarity of the present circumstances rendered it imperative to choose a Speaker who would be zealous for the liberties of the people in all his communications with the crown. His lordship then proceeded to argue upon the right of the Commons to choose their own Speaker, and alluded to the successful resistance made in the reign of Charles II. to an attempt to force on the house a Speaker favourable to the court, and quoted part of a speech by Sir Harbottle Grimston on the occasion, which concluded with these words, "Let every man remember the rights of the Commons of England." And so he (Lord John) would say on the present occasion.—Sir ROBERT PEEL said, that soon after he had undertaken the office of forming a cabinet, he applied to Sir Charles Sutton to become one of his colleagues; but that Sir Charles declined, on the ground that having been for eighteen years in the chair, it might lower the dignity of the chair were he to take part in political contention on the floor of the house. Lord John Russell had publicly stated that he now opposed Sir C. M. Sutton because the latter had contributed to the late dissolution of Parliament; but since it was now clearly shown that that impression was erroneous, he hoped the noble lord would either withdraw his opposition, or state other grounds for it. Sir Robert then went on to argue at great length in a similar strain with Lord Stanley, upon the absurdity of the plea that the Speaker should represent the principles of a majority of the house; the inconsistency of the supporters of Earl Grey's ministry now opposing the individual whom they themselves had elected; and the gross injustice in now passing a direct censure on his conduct and character, by rejecting him without a cause.—After Lord D. Stuart, Mr G. F. Robinson, and others, had explained why they now voted for Sir C. Sutton against those with whom they generally acted, the house divided, when there appeared

For Sir C. M. Sutton,	306
Mr Abercromby,	316
Majority against the former,	10

It is stated in various papers that betting to an extraordinary extent took place upon the issue of the contest, not merely in the club-rooms, but also in the lobby of the House of Commons, and that Sir C. M. Sutton's wellwishers lost to a great amount by the odds they gave on his success. So important was the contest considered, that some gentlemen came from the Continent expressly to give their votes. Among these, was Mr Macleod, the member for Sutherlandshire, who voted for Mr Abercromby. The following is a *national analysis* of the vote on the speakership:—

FOR MR ABERCROMBY.		FOR SIR C. M. SUTTON.	
English members	224	English members	247
Irish	60	Irish	42
Scotch	32	Scotch	17
	<hr/> 316		<hr/> 306

It appears that, excepting six absent, all the gentlemen described in the Spectator as Tories voted for Sir C. M. Sutton; that of those described as Reformers, 35 (none of them belonging to Scotland) voted for the same gentleman, and 17 were absent, including Mr Fergusson, M.P. for East Lothian, Mr W. F. Campbell, member for Argyleshire, and Lord James Stuart, member for Ayr; and that of the Doubtfuls, 39 supported the ministerial and four the Opposition candidate. Sir James Graham joined Lord Stanley in voting for the former, and Sir Francis Burdett, who intended doing the same, was prevailed on by his constituents to abstain himself.

2. THE KING'S SPEECH.

On Tu. Feb. 24, the King proceeded to the House of Lords to open the Parliament in person. His Majesty, we are told, was partially cheered while passing to and from the house, but the majority of the crowd offered no demonstration of feeling. The attendance of peers and ladies was unusually large, as also of the Commons when summoned to the bar. His Majesty then read the following speech, in a clear and firm voice:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of meeting you in Parliament, after having recurred to the sense of my people.

You will, I am confident, fully participate in the regret which I feel at the destruction, by accidental fire, of that part of the ancient palace of Westminster, which has been long appropriated to the use of the two houses of Parliament.

Upon the occurrence of this calamity, I gave immediate directions that the best provision, of which the circumstances of the case would admit, should be made for your present meeting; and it will be my wish to adopt such plans for the permanent accommodation of the two houses of Parliament as shall be deemed, on your joint consideration, to be most fitting and convenient.

I will give directions that there be laid before you the report made to me by the Privy Council in reference to the origin of the fire, and the evidence upon which their report was founded.

The assurances which I receive from my allies, and generally from all foreign princes and states, of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of amity, and to maintain with me the most friendly understanding, justify on my part the confident expectation of the continuance of the blessings of peace.

The single exception to the general tranquillity of Europe is the civil contest which still prevails in some of the northern provinces of Spain.

I will give directions that there be laid before you articles which I have concluded with my allies the King of the French, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, which are supplementary to the treaty of April 1834, and are intended to facilitate the complete attainment of the objects contemplated by that treaty.

I have to repeat the expression of my regret that the relations between Holland and Belgium still remain unsettled.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared and to be laid before you without delay.

They have been framed with the strictest attention to economy, and I have the satisfaction of acquainting you that the total amount of the demands for the public service will be less, on the present, than it has been on any former occasion within our recent experience.

The satisfactory state of the trade and commerce of the country, and of the public revenue, fully justifies the expectation that, notwithstanding the reductions in taxation which were made in the last session, and which, when they shall have taken full effect, will tend to diminish the existing surplus of the public revenue, there will remain a sufficient balance to meet the additional annual charge which will arise from providing the compensation granted by Parliament on account of the abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions.

I deeply lament that the agricultural interest continues in a state of great depression.

I recommend to your consideration whether it may not be in your power, after providing for the exigencies of the public service, and consistently with the steadfast maintenance of the public credit, to devise a method for mitigating the pressure of those local charges which bear heavily on the owners and occupiers of land; and for distributing the burden of them more equally over other descriptions of property.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The information received from the governors of my colonies, together with the acts passed in execution of the law for the abolition of slavery, will be communicated to you. It is with much satisfaction that I have observed the general concurrence of the colonial legislatures in giving effect to this important measure; and notwithstanding the difficulties with which the subject is necessarily attended, I have seen no reason to abate my earnest hopes of a favourable issue. Under all circumstances, you may be assured of my anxious desire, and unceasing efforts, fully to realise the benevolent intentions of Parliament.

There are many important subjects, some of which have already undergone partial discussion in Parliament; the adjustment of which, at as early a period as is consistent with the mature consideration of them, would be of great advantage to the public interests.

Among the first, in point of urgency, is the state of the tithe question in Ireland, and the means of effecting an equitable and final adjustment of it.

Measures will be proposed for your consideration, which will have for their respective objects to promote the commutation of tithe in England and Wales, to improve our civil jurisprudence, and the administration of justice in ecclesiastical causes, to make provision for the more effectual

fectual maintenance of ecclesiastical discipline, and to relieve those who dissent from the doctrines or discipline of the church from the necessity of celebrating the ceremony of marriage according to its rites.

I have not yet received the report from the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of municipal corporations—but I have reason to believe that it will be made, and that I shall be enabled to communicate it to you at an early period.

I have appointed a commission for considering the state of the several dioceses in England and Wales, with reference to the amount of their revenues, and to the more equal distribution of episcopal duties—the state of the several cathedral and collegiate churches, with a view to the suggestion of such measures as may render them most conducive to the efficiency of the established church; and for devising the best mode of providing for the cure of souls, with reference to the residence of the clergy in their respective benefices. The especial object which I have in view in the appointment of this commission is to extend more widely the means of religious worship according to the doctrines of the established church, and to confirm its hold upon the veneration and affections of my people.

I feel it also incumbent upon me to call your earnest attention to the condition of the church of Scotland, and to the means by which it may be enabled to increase the opportunities of religious worship for the poorer classes of society in that part of the United Kingdom.

It has been my duty, on this occasion, to direct your consideration to various important matters connected with our domestic policy.

I rely with entire confidence on your willing co-operation in perfecting all such measures as may be calculated to remove just causes of complaint, and to promote the concord and happiness of my subjects.

I rely, also, with equal confidence on the caution and circumspection with which you will apply yourselves to the alteration of laws which affect very extensive and complicated interests, and are interwoven with ancient usages, to which the habits and feelings of my people have conformed.

I feel assured that it will be our common object, in supplying that which may be defective, or in renovating that which may be impaired, to strengthen the foundations of those institutions in church and state, which are the inheritance and birthright of my people, and which, amidst all the vicissitudes of public affairs, have proved, under the blessing of Almighty God, the surest guarantees of their liberties, their rights, and their religion.

3. THE ADDRESS.

In the House of Commons, immediately after the delivery of the King's speech, Lord SANDON moved the address, which, as usual, was merely an echo of the speech. He contended that ministers were entitled to a fair trial, and felt he could consistently support them, as their principles, as expressed in the royal speech, were perfectly consistent with those of Earl Grey's administration, with which he had been connected. He never had, and could not have, the slightest confidence in Lord Melbourne's ministry, which was diametrically different from that of Earl Grey; and he thought those gentlemen who supported the latter, but were now arrayed against the present ministry, must secretly feel very awkwardly situated. After alluding in hopeful terms to the various heads of the royal speech, his lordship concluded by reading the address.—Mr BRAMPTON briefly seconded it.—Lord MORPETH, in rising to propose an amendment to part of it, allowed there was much in the speech calculated to give satisfaction, but complained of its vagueness on many important points, particularly as regarded the Irish church, corporation reform, dissenters' grievances, &c. He loudly condemned the unceremonious dismissal of the former ministry, which so largely possessed the confidence of the late Parliament, as well as the "unseemly holding of many offices" by the Duke of Wellington for such a length of time. He willingly bore testimony to Sir Robert Peel's high talents, and honest aspirations to serve his country, but thought that he had now opposed himself to the political inclinations of the country. His overt act had been to dissolve a Parliament which had manifested every inclination of loyalty to the crown and duty to the people. His lordship concluded by moving the substitution of the following words for the last two paragraphs of the address (corresponding to the last two paragraphs of the speech):—"To assure his Majesty that his Majesty's faithful Commons acknowledge with grateful recollection, that the acts for amending the representation of the people were submitted to Parliament with his Majesty's sanction, and carried into a law by his Majesty's assent; that, confidently expecting to derive further advantages from these wise and necessary measures, we trust that his Majesty's councils will be directed in the spirit of well-considered and effective reform; and that the liberal and comprehensive policy which restored to the people the right of choosing their representatives, and which provided for the emancipation of all persons held in slavery in his Majesty's colonies and possessions abroad, will, with the same enlarged views, place without delay our municipal corporations under vigilant popular control, remove all the well-founded grievances of the Protestant dissenters, and correct those abuses in the church which impair its efficiency in England, disturb the peace of society in Ireland, and lower the character of the establishment in both countries. To represent to his Majesty that his Majesty's faithful Commons beg leave submissively to add, that they cannot but lament that the progress of these and other reforms

should have been interrupted and endangered by the unnecessary dissolution of a Parliament earnestly intent upon the vigorous prosecution of measures to which the wishes of the people were most anxiously and justly directed."—Mr BANNERMAN seconded the amendment, though he was aware many of the members on his side of the house considered it to be too much of a milk-and-water nature. He expressed his hope that the present ministry would be turned out as unceremoniously as their predecessors had been.

—Mr PEMBERTON spoke at great length in defence of the address, and in eulogy of Lord Stanley, whose absence from the government he much regretted. He denied that opposition to the reform bill was any disqualification for taking office. There was nothing in its construction that indispensably required that the original inventors should always preside over its workings. Yet the subject was treated as if the reform bill were a machine which necessarily gave the inventor a patent right in its management and use.

—Mr RICHARDS (member for Knaresborough) regretted that he had now to differ from those with whom he had usually acted as a reformer; but he could not support the amendment, the evident tendency of which was to bring back the Whigs to power, and who were perfectly incapable of maintaining the reins of government independent of that party, one of whom (Mr O'Connell) had in the last session characterised their measures as brutal and bloody, and of whom another (Mr Hume) had said he would rather see Sir Robert Peel in office than the Whigs.—Mr GROTE at great length supported the amendment, which he said would be one of the best amendments ever made, if it produced the effect anticipated by Mr Richards—the retirement of ministers.—Mr Gaskell, Mr Trevor, Colonel Sibthorpe, Mr C. Pelham, and Lord Castlereagh, severally spoke in favour of the address; and Mr Poulter, Mr Clay, Sir S. Walley, Mr Barron, and Dr Bowring, for the amendment.—Sir ROBERT PEEL rose to give those explanations which had been required of ministers in the preceding discussion. He stood there as the minister of the crown; placed in that situation by no act of his own—from no combination with those to whose principles he had been uniformly opposed, or seeking a temporary alliance for the purpose of embarrassing any government. He stood there in fulfilment of a public duty; shrinking from no responsibility; and resolved to persevere to the last.—(Loud and long-continued cheers from the ministerial side)—so far as was consistent with the honour of a public man, in maintaining the prerogative of the crown, and in fulfilling those duties which he owed to his king and to the country. In vindication of the course which he had pursued, it was necessary that he should refer to the circumstances which preceded the dissolution of the last government. He had been asked whether he would impose on the crown the responsibility of the dismissal of that government? In answer to this question, he could only say that he claimed all the responsibility which properly belonged to him as a public man: he was responsible for the assumption of the duty which he had undertaken; and, if they pleased, he was, by his acceptance of office, responsible for the removal of the late government. But he could at the same time unhesitatingly assert that under no circumstances would he have been a party to counselling or instigating the removal of any government. Although, however, he had not taken any part in procuring the dismissal of the late government, he was ready, be the majority against him what it might, to take all the responsibility which properly belonged to him, and to submit to any consequences to which the assumption of that responsibility might expose him. Sir Robert animadverted bitterly upon the conduct of the Whig party of the Opposition, and referred to the numerous occasions on which he had lent efficient aid to the late ministers, in proof of the absence of all desire to embarrass them by a factious opposition. He then proceeded to detail at considerable length the circumstances which occasioned and attended Lord Grey's resignation, and the reconstruction of the ministry by Lord Melbourne, laying particular stress on the importance of Lord Althorp to both ministries, and reminding the house that Lord Althorp was in fact the basis of the Melbourne administration—the corner-stone upon which the government was founded. Not only was the Melbourne ministry weakened by the loss of Lord Althorp, and the withdrawal of Lord Grey, Lord Stanley, Lord Ripon, Sir James Graham, and the Duke of Richmond, but it was deprived of the support of a large body of those who professed extreme opinions. He called attention to Mr O'Connell's letters to Lord Duncannon, and read some extracts from one dated the 11th October, in which Mr O'Connell charged Lord Duncannon with having "bitterly and cruelly deceived Ireland," and declared that Ireland could expect nothing better from the Whigs than "insolent contempt, and malignant but treacherous hostility." In the same letter, Mr O'Connell declared that there must be a change of men before there was a change of measures; he charged Lord Melbourne with incapacity for the office of Prime Minister, and asserted that Lord Lansdowne was hostile to Ireland, "with a hatred the more active and persevering, because he is bound by every obligation to entertain diametrically opposite sentiments." From the hostility thus avowed by the Irish members, the loss of all the most powerful members of Earl Grey's go-

vernment, and the recurrence of that condition of things that had caused Earl Grey's retirement, Sir Robert argued that it was impossible Lord Melbourne's ministry could continue to govern upon constitutional principles, and that his Majesty was perfectly justified in taking the reins of power from their hands. Sir Robert defended the conduct of the Duke of Wellington during the interval of the two ministries, and quoted the precedent of the Whig Duke of Salisbury, who, while Queen Anne was dying, was invested with the offices of Lord Treasurer, Chamberlain, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He then came to the dissolution of the late Parliament, the whole responsibility of which, he said, heaped upon himself, without a moment's hesitation, seemed most extraordinary that the Opposition should blame him for dissolving a Parliament, of which he had all along been their boast that he could not to a division more than 120 members. But that was, that dissolutions of Parliament had always resorted to upon all extensive changes of government. He had been told that he ought to conform his principles to those of the reform act; but he wished to know what those principles were. During the two sessions, he found himself constantly supporting the reformed government on a great variety of occasions, when that government was strenuously opposed by those who call themselves reformers. He said Sir Robert never was opposed to salutary, progressive, well-considered reform; and such was the principle upon which he had always acted, and would continue to act. He then proceeded to give some explanation of the course he meant to pursue, and the measure he intended to bring forward. And first of all, he denied that the foreign policy of the country was to undergo alteration; while he maintained the wisdom of keeping up friendly relations even with despotic powers. The next point was economy; and he believed that he should be able to effect a reduction in the estimates of £500,000. With regard to slavery, the government felt especially anxious that something should be done to insure the success of the experiment of emancipating the negroes, and without view had requested Lord Sligo to retain the governorship of Jamaica, as his lordship was cognisant of the views and intentions of the late ministry. Sir Robert (continued Sir Robert) to propose a commutation of tithe in England and Wales. I intend to propose a measure founded on the report of the ecclesiastical commission, of which Sir James Graham was the chief promoter, the effect of which will be to appoint supreme courts for the cognisance of all ecclesiastical causes. I shall propose a measure for the effectual maintenance of ecclesiastical discipline, meaning thereby the discipline of the church over its laity, but to enforce episcopal authority, and prevent those instances of clerical misconduct which occasionally arise. We propose also to relieve those who dissent from the doctrine or discipline of the church from the necessity of celebrating the ceremony of marriage according to its rites." With regard to general registry, the subject was surrounded with numerous difficulties, but he would certainly give it his earnest attention. On the subject of corporation reform, he said it would be altogether improper to prejudge the report of the commissioners, or pledge himself to any particular measure, before that document was given in: it would be ready about the end of March. He was prepared, however, to say as much as Earl Grey had advised his Majesty to say upon the opening of the session of 1834, namely, that a commission was issued to inquire into corporation abuses, and that in due time these abuses would be corrected. Respecting church rates, he was bound to say that he could not consent to their extinction, as it was a positive obligation on the state to provide for the repair of churches. He meant rather to direct attention to a fairer appropriation and distribution of those local burdens that fell so heavily upon the laity. Respecting church reform, commissioners were now engaged in investigating the various topics which were most extensive and complicated; but of his own desire to promote it, he said, the best earnest witness to be found in the fact, that on the first vacancy that had occurred of those appointments called sinecures (prebendal stall of Winchester, value £1200), although the commission had not been instituted, Sir Robert Peel advised the crown to make no appointment, but to leave it in the hands of the commissioners; and he meant to take the same course with every other similar preferment in the church, with the view of anticipating the object of the commission. Having now gone over the general measures indicated in the speech, Sir Robert alluded to the amendment, which indicated no measure or principle; but only hoped that the same principles which directed the abolition of slavery and the reform of Parliament, would correct church and corporation abuses. It was perfectly evident that the amendment had been proposed for other than its professed purposes, and that its supporters were afraid to recognise in it those measures on which they differed amongst themselves. Why had they not inserted in the ballot? the repeal of the septennial act? the repeal of the Union? Because upon none of those measures did they (the Opposition) entertain the same opinion. It was evident their amendment was intended to trap the support of Lord Stanley and his friends, whom they had concurred in the reform bill, and the abolition of slavery. It professed a readiness to

abuses in church and state, leaving every man to go for himself what these abuses were. "With to the church of Ireland, you take an indirect unfair advantage: you do not say that the settlement of the tithe question is essential to the peace of the land, but only that something respecting the tithe disturbs the peace of society. Such a topic is to be disposed of by mere equivocal and general terms of this kind. Let us discuss it fairly, and know the principles really are on which we are to proceed."

Sir Robert concluded his speech by expressing his hope that an opportunity would be allowed the members of carrying their plans of reform into effect. He offered them a reform in the various branches of ecclesiastical establishment. He offered them an endeavour to remove the disabilities under which they laboured in entering upon professions. He offered them the prospect of permanent public peace. He offered them the hope of carrying many measures of utility into effect. He offered them that pecuniary advantage in his position which he trusted would enable him to restore harmony between the two houses of parliament. An endeavour might be made to form a coalition of men of extreme opinions; but unless he was greatly deceived, the popular feeling in behalf of the coalition would soon abate; and there would be no alternative but either for such an administration to resign, and leave the government in the hands of those who, by sober measures, would carry with them the concurrence of the respectable portion of the community and of the House of Lords, or to have recourse to a system of compulsion and violence which would render all their reforms ineffective, and would lead to the fate of the British constitution. In the address, *Wed. Feb. 25*, Lord STANLEY said, as he assured his supporting the address would not be construed into expressing a confidence in ministers (which he could not feel), he would state his reasons for opposing the amendment; and he wished it understood that he spoke the sentiments of a gentleman, not insignificant in point of number, in the house, who were bent upon the attainment of certain measures of reform, but would not attempt to secure them by a course of proceeding. He had no hesitation in stating that his own mind, and that of many others in the house, were made up on having the corporation reformed upon the principle of the reform act. The whole country was agreed upon this point, and the omission of ministers to notice it more made him look with more jealousy than ever on the conduct. His lordship complained that the subject of Irish church reform was so vaguely alluded to in the amendment; and maintained that the tithe question, which ministers were pledged to adjust, was a question which disturbed the peace of Ireland, though the existence of the Protestant church was an occasion of irritation and discontent. Lord RUSSELL rose to state his reasons for supporting the amendment, and proceeded, in a strain of irony, to point out why the several points touched upon in it had not been stated more explicitly. He denied that the resignation of Earl Grey was occasioned by the intrigues of one of his colleagues. The Melbourne ministry had determined to follow up the intentions of Earl Grey. With respect to their (the Melbourne ministry's) intentions respecting the Irish church, he might safely declare that the principle on which they were all agreed on was this—that the funds of the Protestant church in Ireland ought in the first place to be applied to give religious instruction to the Protestant population; and when that had been carefully and fully provided for, the surplus had the right to apply any surplus to the general education of the people, including Churchmen, Roman Catholics, and Dissenters. There was the smallest difference amongst the Melbourne ministry on this or any other subject, and there never was an exercise of the royal prerogative so unreasonable as that of their dismissal. The confidence of the House of Commons in the peace was maintained abroad; tranquillity at home and commerce and manufactures were increasing. The debate was adjourned at one o'clock.

In the adjourned debate, *Thurs. Feb. 26*, Lord STANLEY opposed the address, and especially contended that part of the King's speech which intimated an intended grant of money for building a new establishment for the Scotch establishment. Major BRUCE contended, that although the majority of Scotch members were anti-ministerial, the proportion of the men of property in Scotland were supporters of ministers. He also expressed himself strongly in favour of upholding and extending the union of church and state, and extending the benefits of religious education. Mr MAULE denied that the majority of men of property in Scotland were friends of the existing ministry. Mr MAULE also declared that he could not conscientiously vote any of the public money for building churches. Mr GIBBONE, in a long satirical speech, ridiculed the idea of the present ministers reforming the corporations or the Irish church. He defended Sir Robert Peel to his colleagues around him. The Opposition was taunted with inability to form a ministry, (Mr Gibbone) thought very differently. He amplified the case, and state two men who he would both possess and deserve, as ministers, the confidence of the country—he meant Mr Grote

and Mr Warburton. (Cries of "Oh! Oh!" and loud laughter from the ministerial benches.—Lord HOWICK supported the amendment, especially as he thought its being carried would not lead to the resignation of ministers. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear!" and cheers, from the ministerial benches). He felt so strongly the reasons which were urged the other night by Sir Robert Peel—he also felt so strongly the arguments of Lord Stanley—that he could not without very great apprehension—and, indeed, he was not quite certain that he should feel it his duty to give such a vote as he intended to give on this subject—if he thought that it would have such a result. (Hear, hear, hear!) At any rate, he could not, without great difficulty and apprehension, give a vote which might at once lead to the dismissal of ministers.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM (who was labouring under severe indisposition) regretted that the King's speech had not been more explicit on the subject of corporation reform. The popular election principle was what the people were determined to have. He could not, however, support the amendment, the carrying of which might cause serious consequences by displacing ministers, and which he looked upon as a dishonourable intrigue. In allusion to the report of his having said to his constituents that the government was composed of the "worst possible materials," he explained that his words were, that the government was composed of men in whom he could not place unlimited confidence; but that not seeing the chance of obtaining a better, he was resolved to resist any factious motion for displacing it.—Mr O'CONNELL then spoke at great length in a strain of ridicule against those calling themselves reformers, who supported the address, especially those who adhered to Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham, whom he termed the *tail* of these gentlemen. He then went in detail into an examination of all the principal topics of the King's speech, and concluded by adverting to the subject of the repeal of the Union. It had been said of him that he now supported the Whigs, and quashed the subject of the repeal merely to get them back to power, after which he would again renew his agitation for it. This was not true; he would merely ask the Whigs to do justice to Ireland, which, if they did not, he would then propose the repeal.—Mr O'DWYER and Mr SHAW spoke briefly; and the house divided—

For the address,	302
For the amendment,	309

Majority against ministers, 7

The report was ordered to be received on Friday.

Immediately after the division, Lord JOHN RUSSELL asked if Sir Robert Peel intended again dividing upon bringing up the report?—to which Sir Robert declined replying; but upon the report being brought up the following night (*Fri. Feb. 27*) Sir Robert declined dividing, as, from inquiries he had made, he was convinced that the division was not accidental, but a fair indication of the sense of the house. (Loud cheers from the Opposition).—Lord J. RUSSELL said Sir Robert Peel's conduct in the matter was in accordance with his usual candour.—Mr HUME read an amendment he had intended to propose, which went simply to express a want of confidence in ministers, but he would not press it to a vote. He maintained, that however they might differ on other subjects, the Opposition were agreed on one point—that of turning out the ministers.—After remarks from other members, the address, as amended, was agreed to.

On *Mon. Mar. 2*, the Speaker announced to the Commons that he had presented the address of the house to the King on the previous Saturday, and that his Majesty had made the following gracious reply:—"I thank you sincerely for the assurances which you have given me, in this loyal and dutiful address, of your disposition to co-operate with me in the improvement, with a view to their maintenance, of our institutions in church and state. I learn with regret that you do not concur with me as to the policy of the appeal which I have made to the sense of my people. I never have exercised, and I never will exercise, any of the prerogatives which I hold, except for the single purpose of promoting the great end for which they are intrusted to me—the public good; and I confidently trust that no measure conducive to the general interests will be endangered or interrupted in its progress by the opportunity which I have afforded to my faithful and loyal subjects of expressing their opinions through the free choice of their representatives in Parliament."

In the House of Lords, on *Feb. 24*, Lord MELBOURNE moved a similar amendment to the address (the latter being proposed and seconded by Lords HARDWICKE and GAGE), as that proposed in the House of Commons. He reprobated in strong terms the assumption of so many offices by the Duke of Wellington during the interval of the administrations; and characterised the dissolution of the late Parliament as a mere wanton exercise of power, adopted for no other purpose but that of introducing a few Tory members into the House of Commons, in order to drag them through the mire, after the abandonment of their principles.—The Duke of WELLINGTON detailed at considerable length the circumstances under which he came to take office. He demonstrated the absurdity of the rumours that he and his friends had intrigued for the dismissal of the late ministry. Was it likely that, if they had been

plotting for, or expecting, that event, Sir Robert Peel would have been travelling upon a pleasure tour through Italy, or he himself (the Duke) residing at his house in Hampshire? He was quite ready to abide the consequences of discharging so many duties during the interval of the two administrations. He conceived there was nothing criminal in his readiness to assist his Sovereign at such a crisis; and if there was, Lord Melbourne himself was a party to the offence, for he had brought the letter summoning him to Brighton with him to London.—Lord MELBOURNE explained, that, to oblige Sir Herbert Taylor, he had merely allowed his servant to carry the letter to Sir H. Wheatley.—Lord BROUGHAM spoke at great length. He said that the speech was one continued eulogy on the measures of the late ministry. He ridiculed the idea of the existence of a British ministry depending on the life of an old man of seventy-eight, like Lord Spencer, and quoted some passages from Earl Grey's Edinburgh speech, to prove that he never contemplated the breaking up of the liberal ministry, and the accession of the Tories upon Lord Althorp's removal, although the resignation of Lord Althorp had certainly caused Earl Grey's retirement. The Melbourne ministry was perfectly united; and it was because the present ministry knew that the last House of Commons would have supported it, that they had adopted the dissolution. He spoke in bitter terms of the dismissal of the Melbourne ministry by the King. The King's prerogative was a thing not to be used for his amusement; it was not to be used as an idle or a pampered man might exercise the right of sending away his servants without notice, and choosing others; and he need scarcely suggest that the man who exercised that right capriciously would be all the worse served for indulging his whims. If men of that description turned off their servants for no assignable cause and without notice—if they so made fools of themselves, they must pay for it. He charged the present ministry with a desertion of their principles now, as they had done upon the question of Catholic emancipation, from the mere love of office.—The amendment was negatived without a division.

4. MALT TAX.

In the House of Commons, *Mar. 9*, the Marquis of Chandos brought forward his important motion for the repeal of the malt tax. The marquis gave a brief history of the tax. It was first imposed in the reign of William III.; it was then 4s. a quarter; and had been gradually raised, until, in 1804, it reached 38s. 8d.: it was now 20s. 8d. a quarter. The consequence, as the noble mover believed, was an alarming increase of crime and immorality, by encouraging the use of ardent spirits. By removing the tax, private breweries would be re-established in the dwellings of the poor, and gin and beer-shops abandoned. The farmer would also be greatly benefited. A farmer holding two hundred and fifty acres of arable land would be benefited to the extent of L.70 or L.80 per annum. Lord Chandos then alluded to the enormous profits which he said were engrossed by the maltsters. In some way or another, nearly three millions sterling paid by the country found its way into the pockets of individuals, the greater part of which ought to be paid into the Exchequer. He found upon inquiry that the quality of the beer now brewed in London was very inferior to what it was formerly. In another way, too, the malt tax was injurious. The farmers were deterred from feeding cattle on the refuse barley, by the fear of coming within the excise laws. In Buckinghamshire, many respectable graziers fed their cattle for the Smithfield market upon oil-cake, a most expensive article for the purpose, because they were afraid to use the cheaper and more wholesome food of refuse barley wetted with water, and which might be pronounced *malting* by the excise. The revenue now derived from the malt tax might be made up by imposing duties on raw spirits, foreign wines, and other articles of luxury, without taxing the comforts of the poor. All he now moved for was a resolution declaring the expediency of abolishing the tax, and it might afterwards be considered in what way it ought to be done, whether gradually or at once.

Major HANDLEY seconded the motion. He would suggest a property tax, or a tax on stock-transfers, if necessary, as a substitute for the malt tax.—Sir ROBERT PEEL set out with complaining of this motion for abolishing several millions of revenue being brought forward before the house had been made acquainted with the financial state of the country, and without an opportunity being afforded for any other class to put in their claims for a remission of taxes. Sir Robert then explained, that the surplus revenue of the year ending 5th April 1836, according to his own calculation, as well as Lord Althorp's, would not exceed L.250,000. Now, the gross produce of the malt tax last year was L.5,150,000 sterling. It had been progressively increasing without any augmentation of rate. In 1831, the net sum paid into the Exchequer from the produce of the tax was L.4,208,000; in 1832, L.4,675,000; in 1833, L.4,772,000; in 1834, L.4,812,000. As he had only L.250,000 surplus, the consequence of repealing the malt tax would be a deficit in the public revenue of L.4,500,000. Lord Chandos spoke of the great depression in the price of agricultural produce; but the fact was, that, whilst wheat was very low in price, the much taxed article of barley was unprecedentedly high. Notwithstanding this, the quantity malted was

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steadily increasing. He found upon inquiry that the increase in the quantity brought to charge, between the 10th of October 1834 and the 19th of February 1835, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, was no less than 846,000 bushels. He admitted that the quantity of beer consumed had not increased in the same ratio with that of tea, coffee, sugar, and spirits; but he contended that the change in the national tastes, indicated by the consumption of these articles, was the reason of the comparatively less increase in the consumption of beer—it could not be the tax. Sir Robert then stated the various rates at which tea, coffee, spirits, &c. were taxed by government, showing that barley was the least taxed of all. He demonstrated the absurdity of the supposition, that the poorer classes would brew their own beer if the tax was abolished. Why did they not so when the duty of 35s. a-barrel on beer existed? That tax, be it recollected, was only paid by the brewer, and the poor man who brewed his own beer did not pay any duty of the kind. Then, did the practice of the poor man brewing his own beer prevail to a greater extent than at present? At that time honourable gentlemen connected with the agricultural interests dwelt on the advantages that would result from the removal of the duty on beer; but it was now found that the existence of the beer-shops had more than counterbalanced the other advantages. Then as to the proposed substitutes for the malt tax, he observed that a tax on spirits would neither diminish the consumption nor benefit the revenue; it would merely encourage smuggling. It would ultimately be necessary to have a property tax, of which all the landed interest, farmer as well as landlord, would bitterly repent. He warned the house, therefore, of the consequences of adopting the present motion. The history of this very malt tax was pregnant with lessons of warning. On three different occasions they had retraced their steps. In 1816, they took off part of the duty, in the hope that there would be some great correspondent reduction in the price. In this being disappointed, however, in 1819 they replaced the duty they had so taken off. In March 1821, the house determined, by a small majority, to repeal the malt duty; but in one month after, in April 1821, it rescinded its own decision. They did the same thing in 1833. By a precipitate vote, adopted in the enthusiasm of the moment, they passed a resolution with a view to the repeal of a portion of the duty, and on the following Monday they retraced their steps.—Mr COBBETT supported the motion, as did Mr BENNETT and Lord DARLINGTON.—Mr C. WOOD and Mr S. RICE avowed their intention of supporting ministers, notwithstanding the charges made against them by the latter of factious opposition.—Mr P. THOMSON and Sir J. GRAHAM also spoke against the motion, the latter saying it was the only one remaining of those peculiar burdens which justified the landed interest in demanding the corn-laws.—Mr HUME supported the motion, and entered into some long figurative statements to show that L.500,000 would be saved out of the mere expense of collecting this the malt tax. After several others had spoken, and the mover replied, the house divided—

For the motion	192
Against it	350
Majority against it	158

5. ORANGE ADDRESSES.

A long and angry discussion took place in the House of Commons on *Wed. Mar. 4*, upon the legality of addresses from Orange societies in Ireland, and their presentation to the King.—Mr O'CONNELL and others asserted their illegality, and the notorious encouragement given to these societies by the present government, who filled up all the public offices with Orangemen.—Sir R. PEEL said the reception of a petition must depend greatly upon the wording of it; and further added, that its reception was no recognition of the legality of the society that offered it.—Sir HENRY HARDINGE denied that ministers had shown a partiality for Orangemen, and referred to the case of the Attorney-General for Ireland, and other officers, who were retained by the present government, although appointed by the last.—Mr LEFROY asserted that Mr O'Connell's statement that Orangemen took secret oaths was false and calumnious. These societies had left off prescribing oaths since the latter were declared illegal.—On *Fri. Mar. 6*, the subject was again renewed by Mr SHEIL moving for production of the addresses and answers to them, alluded to on the above evening, as well as the opinions of the Irish law officers respecting Orange societies.—Sir R. PEEL challenged the Opposition to divide on the latter clause of the motion. Having no moral power on their side, let them show what their numerical strength was.—Mr O'CONNELL attributed all the evils that prevailed in Ireland to Orange societies.—Mr SHAW retorted in a long vituperative speech against Mr O'Connell, who never scrupled to coalesce with Orange societies when it suited his purpose. Mr Shaw referred all the party ill-blood in Ireland to Mr O'Connell himself, and alluded to his having, at the last election for the county of Kerry, held out threats of assassination against all who dared to vote contrary to his wishes.—(Mr Shaw, at the suggestion of the Speaker, retracted this expression, but added)—at least he (Mr O'Connell) had ordered deaths' heads

and cross-bones to be painted on the doors of the recusant voters, and stated an instance where a man's house was attacked in consequence.—Mr O'CONNELL declared solemnly that the whole statement was totally false.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL spoke earnestly against Mr Shaw's allegations, and considered the present government gave full evidence of their approbation of Orangeism. He likewise taunted them with their inconsistency in continuing the system of national education in Ireland established by their predecessors, and which they had formerly denounced.—Sir HENRY HARDINGE defended the consistency of government, who only wished to give their predecessors' plans a fair trial.—After much discussion, the first part of Mr Sheil's motion was agreed to.—On *Thur. Mar. 12*, Mr DOBBIN moved for certain papers relative to the riotous proceedings of certain magistrates, police, and Orangemen, at Keady, in Armagh, in November last.—Sir HENRY HARDINGE said, the papers were in the hands of the crown law-officers, with instructions to prosecute the parties, whose conduct the government highly condemned. Sir Henry at the same time promised to produce papers relative to other riotous proceedings in the same county; and likewise stated that he had issued orders that clerical magistrates should not in future act personally in the collection of their own tithes.

6. IRISH TITHES.

Mar. 20. Sir H. HARDINGE brought forward the ministerial measure for the settlement of the Irish tithe question. It proposed to convert the present tithe composition into an annual rent-charge on the owners of the first estate of inheritance, at the rate of L.75 for every L.100 of composition; such rent-charge to be redeemed, and the redemption-money to be invested in land, or otherwise, for the benefit of the titheowner. All collision between the clergyman and the payer of the rent-charge would be provided against. Sir Henry also proposed to remit to the clergy the sums they had got from the million loan, and to surrender the remainder (L.300,000) to them, in lieu of other arrears. The two parts of the plan having been submitted to the house in committee, several of the Opposition members delivered their sentiments respecting it, commenting with some bitterness on the rejection of the plan of last year, which proposed L.77, 10s. instead of L.75, and complaining of want of time to consider the proposal respecting the loan.—Mr O'CONNELL said it shut out all prospect of relief and peace for Ireland, which only could be gained by the concession that the church revenues might be appropriated for other than ecclesiastical purposes. In consequence, he said, of the conduct of the House of Lords, the massacre of Rathcoormac had taken place. "The mother had her sons in the morning, and amidst the scene of blood, she went to examine the bodies that lay on the ground: she found a first body, and she shrieked with joy, for it was not the dead body of her son: she found a second body, and she gave a second shriek of joy, for that was not the body of her son: but the third—oh God!—her eyeballs glared on the corpse of her child, and she wept not—she could not weep—a woman's tears could not fall—nor do they yet flow!"—Mr HUME moved that the whole question be postponed, and that the chairman do report progress. In the course of his observations, he remarked upon the conduct of Sir Robert Peel in bringing forward the present measure after opposing the bill of last session; and said, that, had he been in his place, he should have held such conduct to be dishonourable.—This moved Sir Robert Peel to demand an explanation; but he could get nothing from Mr Hume but a repetition of the substance of what he had before stated.—[Mr Hume, at Sir Robert Peel's request by letter, that evening, granted an explanation, which satisfied the right hon. baronet.]—After a rather sharp discussion between Mr Spring Rice, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr Poulett Thompson—in which the previous conduct of each of those gentlemen was referred to by one or the other, in order to demonstrate the inconsistency of their present with their former course, in relation to the tithe question.—Mr Hume withdrew his motion; and Mr Spring Rice moved, as an amendment to the resolutions, "That it is expedient to alter and amend the laws relating to tithes in Ireland." This resolution, he maintained, would enable the ministers to bring in their bill.—Sir Robert Peel refused to give way; and the committee divided—

For the resolution	213
Against it	198
Majority	15

7. ENGLISH TITHES.

Mar. 24. Sir R. PEEL obtained leave to bring in a bill for enabling parishes, at their option, to enter into those arrangements with the titheowners for a commutation, which 2000 parishes had already entered into at the expense of separate acts of Parliament. He proposed that there should be nothing compulsory in the measure except that a commissioner should preside over the transactions in each case, as an *amicus curiæ*. A number of members expressed great apprehensions that the intention of the bill would be frustrated by the difference of opinion between the titheowners and the tithepayers as to the value of the tithes, a variance unavoidable where the comparative expenditure of capital, ingenuity, and industry, create

such differences in the productiveness of various parts of the soil.

8. MINOR SUBJECTS.

Mar. 4. Sir John Campbell obtained leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, except in fraudulent cases.—It was read a second time, *Mar. 18*, and referred to a select committee.

12. Mr Hume mentioned to the house, that, after a consultation with his friends, he had resolved to postpone his motion for limiting the supplies to a short period, from a consideration of its being insufficient to decide the question of the confidence of the house in ministers. This announcement produced some exulting taunts from Sir R. Peel and several members friendly to the ministry.—The Attorney-General obtained leave to bring in bills for the improvement of the administration of justice in civil cases. On *Mar. 18*, Sir R. Peel demanding credit for this intended reform, Mr Hume asserted it was one of those intended by the late administration, and that the new government was only proceeding to hatch an egg laid by the old.

13. Mr Sheil made a motion expressing the dissatisfaction of the house with the appointment of Lord Londonderry to the Russian embassy, and was followed by several other members, all of whom spoke warmly against that exercise of the crown patronage. Sir Robert Peel defended the appointment on its merits, and deprecated improper interferences of the house with the prerogatives of the crown. The motion, which had not been formally made, was finally withdrawn.—*Mar. 16.* The Marquis of Londonderry announced in the House of Lords, that, in consequence of a sense of his usefulness as an ambassador having been impaired by the late conversation in the other house, he had felt it his duty to resign the appointment.

17. Sir R. Peel introduced his measure for the marriages of dissenters, which seemed to give general satisfaction. It provides that dissenters, after a residence of seven days in a certain hundred, may appear before a magistrate, and declare their intention of entering into the married state. An oath, stating that the parties are of age, or have the consent of guardians, will then be required; at any time after fourteen days, but within three months, the parties may come again before the magistrate, and be married man and wife by simply signing a declaration to that effect. The only charges will be 2s. to the magistrate, and 5s. to the parson of the parish for registers.—Lord John Russell gave notice, that, on *Mar. 30th*, he should bring the question of appropriation of Irish tithes before the house, and would enforce a call of the house for that purpose.—[This motion, which it will be impossible to give any account of next month, is understood to be the question on which, after several delays, the strength of the ministry is to be finally tested.]

18. Mr O'Connell obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of libel. He gave a brief account of the existing law; remarking upon its anomalies and injustice; but postponed a description of his own measure until the first reading of the bill. He mentioned that the law officers of the crown had promised to watch the progress of the measure, and give it their best attention.—Mr Poulter obtained leave to bring in a bill for preventing intimidation at elections.—On the ensuing day, Mr L. HODGES gave an illustration of the necessity of such a measure, by referring to a petition from 330 of the electors of Chatham, complaining that Colonel Tremanheere, commander of the marine barracks in that town, had interfered to stop the usual course of commercial transactions between them and the inhabitants of the barracks, in consequence of their having voted for Captain Byng at the last election, while three individuals, who had voted for Sir John Beresford, were permitted to transact business as formerly, and thus monopolised the whole trade of the barracks. The petitioners prayed for relief.—*24.* Mr Hodges moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the charges contained in this petition, and was opposed by Sir J. Knatchbull, on the ground of a total denial of the charges; by Sir G. Clerk, who alleged that the order for excluding the traffickers was solely the result of an inquiry unfavourable to the integrity of the dealers; and by Sir R. Peel, who, on the ground that such a committee would amount to an inquiry, moved an amendment to the effect that the inquiry the committee be limited to the official conduct of Colonel Tremanheere.—On a division, the ministers were defeated by a majority of 161 against 130, and the committee was accordingly appointed.

Petitions from certain members of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council of Lower Canada, complaining of misgovernment, have been laid before the Houses of Parliament by Lord Brougham and Mr Roebuck. *Mar. 24.* Lord Aberdeen presented an address from ten thousand of the most respectable persons of the province, chiefly the children of British settlers, expressing warm attachment to the British government, and deprecating all efforts to raise hostile feelings between the two countries.—[The Vicar of Canterbury was honoured by the ministry with an appointment to go out as commissioner, with powers to satisfy the malcontent Canadians; a task for which his talents and amenity of disposition are stated to qualify him in a peculiar manner. By his lordship has been seen fit to resign the appointment in consideration of the severe indisposition of his lady.]

ENGLAND.

Feb. 23. Sixty houses were burnt in the town of Peterborough.

March 2. A destructive fire began in Marshall Street, den Square, London, and wholly or partially burnt at thirty houses in Broad Street and Silver Street; damage in all being reckoned at £50,000.

19. The first report of the English Church Commissioners, appointed by the King in February last, was presented to Parliament, and was found to relate solely to territory, revenue, and patronage of the bishoprics; proposing that two new bishoprics should be erected; one of Manchester, to be taken out of Chester; another, to be taken out of York; those of Bangor and St. Asaph being at the same time united to St. Asaph and Llandaff, so as to leave the whole number as before. Attached to the incomes of the bishoprics, which range between £924, the revenue of Llandaff, and £19,182, that of Canterbury, and of which the whole amount in 1831 was £57,731. The commissioners do not wish that any increase should take place in those incomes which reach £500, or that any decrease should take place in those which do not exceed £500. They think that the two bishoprics, with London, Durham, and Winchester, should have larger provision than the rest, and that the same for the new bishoprics should be made out of the secular preferments, chiefly of St. Paul's and Westminster.

In every change vested interests to be respected. A paper has been just now laid before the House of Commons, containing an account of the public revenue expenditure for the year ending the 5th January 1835, in which it appears that we have a surplus of revenue expenditure amounting to £1,608,155, the revenue expenditure being respectively £46,509,856 and £4,901,700. From this statement it appears, that, notwithstanding the successive reductions of taxes that have been made within the last seven or eight years, the revenue still remains as productive as ever. In 1827, public revenue amounted to £46,650,672; and, in this period, taxes have been repealed in 1830, namely, those on beer, leather, cider, cotton, candles, amounting annually to £4,477,000; in 1831 and 1832, on printed goods, coals, and slates, hemp, &c. to the amount of £1,790,000; and in 1833, on tiles, marine insurance, soap, &c. to the amount of £1,545,000, making a total annual sum of revenue lost by the repeal of taxes amounting to £7,822,000; and yet the produce of the remaining taxes has not fallen off. It was in 1834, £46,650,672; it amounted for the last year to £46,509,856, being only £140,816 less, notwithstanding the repeal of taxes to the amount nearly of eight millions. What a forcible illustration does this fact supply of the elasticity of the national revenues, and of the wisdom of laying out our whole surplus revenue in the reduction of taxes, which, like seed thrown into the ground, is sure to afford a plentiful and an increasing harvest of future revenue.

The returns of imports, exports, and tonnage of ships, recently printed by order of the House of Commons, afford satisfactory evidence of the activity in our foreign trade, especially in some of the most important branches of our manufactures, the declared value of which exported from the ports of the United Kingdom in the last year having exceeded the exports of the preceding year upwards of £2,000,000.

Declared value exported in 1833	£34,489,384
to ditto in 1834	36,541,926

Increase in 1834 £2,052,542

most singular event has occurred in the family of a noble lord. Lady B. having lost some jewels last week, in the same mysterious way in which other robberies of a similar kind have been committed, sent for two police officers to institute a rigorous inquiry amongst the domestics of the establishment. The only individual whom her ladyship proposed to exempt from personal search was her own maid, of whose integrity and excellent qualities, though she had been with her but a few months, Lady B. entertained so high an opinion that she could not bear the idea of treating her as an object of suspicion. The officers arrived, and, after a very short visit, came at once to the astonished Lady B. and told her, "Madam, not must your maid be searched, but she is the only person here who need be searched, for the maid has got the jewels, and what is more—the maid is a man!" The lady was soon proved to the satisfaction of all beholders. The maid was a returned convict—a young man sentenced to transportation for life for various ingenious crimes, but who had made his escape, and assumed the dress of a woman as the best mode of returning to this country with impunity. Of his extraordinary dexterity, no further proof can be given than the fact, that for eight months he had lived in Lady B.'s family without the least suspicion being entertained as to his sex, and had won the confidence of his mistress by the uniform propriety of his conduct. The affair is a very awkward one, and we really do not know what precautions ladies should take in future, when forced to change their personal attendants.—*Hertford Reformer*.

Mr. Wharnclyffe, Sir James Kempt, Mr R. C. Ferguson and three other gentlemen, have been commissioned by the King to inquire how far it may be practicable to increase the number of flogging in the army.

The new ministry have already done something for science and literature: they have given the living of St. Peter's, Walbrook, to Mr Croly; conferred the dignity of a baronetcy upon Mr Barrow, and offered the title of Mr Southey, who has rejected it; and presented a sum of £300 to Professor Airey of Cambridge, a natural antagonist. The Lord Chancellor has given a sum of considerable value to the Rev. George Crabbe, an and biographer of the poet, who is also a Whig. Meeting of members of Parliament, who are understood to be friends of Lord Stanley, took place, Feb. 25, and amounted to the unexpected number of fifty-three. Addresses are mentioned as having been received by R. C. M. Sutton, on his loss of the chair; one from Murray, and another from the Merchant Tailors' Company of London.

The ex-Speaker was gazetted, March 3, as Baron Botesford and Viscount Canterbury.

The house of the Earl of Warwick in Carlton Gardens has been taken on lease by government for three years, as an official residence for the new Speaker.

Lord Cowley is appointed ambassador to the court of France.

A valuable prebendal stall in Canterbury Cathedral, vacant by the death of Earl Nelson, and another in Westminster, vacant by the death of the Rev. E. Sutton, are reserved by the ministry, to be disposed of according to their forthcoming plan of church-reform.

The reforming electors of London have formed themselves into a club, for the purposes of overlooking the interests of their party in the registrations, managing canvasses, and selecting and recommending candidates for vacant seats.

In consequence of the notice taken in Parliament of the appointment of the Marquis of Londonderry as ambassador to Russia, the noble marquis has resigned the situation.

By a new regulation of the Colonial Office, the tax on emigrants proceeding to Lower Canada has been renewed, and is now in force.

We observe by the newspapers that canvassing, in expectation of a speedy dissolution of Parliament, is already going on in many counties and towns in England.

Sir Francis Burdett, who originally designed to vote for Sir C. M. Sutton as Speaker, ultimately yielded so far to a deputation of his constituency, as to absent himself from the division. Sir Francis afterwards received two visits from similar deputations, who took him to task for his absence on the speakership and address. To the second of these two, he expressed some irritation at the distrust which was manifested respecting his political integrity.

We have reason to believe that a measure is in the contemplation of the government, which will have the effect of providing for the local administration of justice in a manner exempt from the objections made to former proposals on this subject. The ministerial plan will reserve to the superior courts the hearing of causes involving the more important points of law, insure an uniformity of practice in the local tribunals, and at the same time provide for the speedy and economical dispatch of all business that can safely be intrusted to a local tribunal.—*Standard*.

At a meeting of the members of the Mary-la-bonne Literary and Scientific Institution, March 4, Lord Brougham mentioned that he had been engaged to a much greater extent than was supposed in efforts for the instruction of the people. Not the thousandth part, he said, of what he had written was suspected to be his. Ten or twelve years ago, he had written lectures, which are yet delivered throughout the country, and may be so for many years to come.

Jewels to the value of between five and six thousand pounds were lately stolen from the bonded warehouses of Hall and Co., near the Customhouse, London.

On the evening of March 5, jewellery of the value of £10,000, belonging to the Duchess of Gordon, was abstracted from her grace's residence, 34, Belgrave Square, Piccadilly. There was no trace of forcible means having been used. The Queen, at whose drawing-room the duchess had that day been wearing her jewels, has presented an elegant new set to her grace.

The Birmingham Political Union is stated to be on the point of recommending its operations. Associations similar to that which is above mentioned as having been instituted in London, are rising in various parts of the country, particularly at Liverpool and Walsall. Conservative clubs for electioneering purposes are also becoming very general.

Joseph Ady, who was convicted of obtaining money under false pretences, and sentenced to be transported for seven years, has obtained a commutation of his sentence to twelve months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

A company is forming at Bristol, with a capital of half a million, divided into shares of £100 each, for the purpose of opening a direct trade with China.

According to the admission of Baron d'Haussez, one of the late ministers of marine, in France, the British navy destroyed in the last war no fewer than 1200 ships of war; viz., 156 ships of the line, 382 frigates, and 662 corvettes and other vessels belonging to the French navy.

A bank, designated "The Bank of Australasia," with a capital of £200,000, has been formed in Hobart Town, for the purpose of establishing banks of issue and deposit in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and other settlements in Australasia. The charter (the terms of which have been fully agreed upon between his Majesty's government and the directors) constitutes the Company a body corporate, and invests it with the powers and privileges usually granted to corporations, limits the responsibility of the shareholders to double the amount of their respective shares, and authorises the directors, with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, to increase the capital from time to time by the creation of additional shares—such additional shares to be first offered to the shareholders in the Company.

Some proceedings of an interesting character have taken place in the United States, in reference to a charge brought against Mr George Poindexter, a member of the Senate, and a political opponent of the President, as having been accessory to the attempt of Lawrence to shoot the latter gentleman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VALE OF THE WHITE HORSE.

The celebrated figure of the horse, which is cut on the north-west side of a steep hill near Stanford, is generally supposed to have been formed by order of Alfred to commemorate his victory over the Danes at the battle of Ashdown. The white horse was the standard of the West Saxons previous to their adop-

tion of the Christian cross. Some writers, however, think it to have been partly the effect of accident, and partly the work of shepherds, who, observing a rude figure somewhat resembling a horse, reduced it by degrees to a more regular shape. Be it as it may, it has been there for many ages, and the neighbouring parishes assemble annually for the purpose of clearing it from weeds. This practice is called "scouring the horse," and is celebrated by a rustic festival and various games.

PAWNBROKERS.

The business of a pawnbroker was not known in Glasgow till August 1805. At that period an itinerant English pawnbroker commenced business in a room in the High Street, but was obliged to give up at the end of six months, for want of business; and it was not till the 8th of June 1813 that John Graham, a disbanded town-officer, set up a regular pawnbroking office. There are now twenty-two licensed pawnbrokers in the city.—*Encyc. Brit. new edition*.

OUR FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

When M. Thiers was in England for ten days in 1833, he was anxious to transmit to his government at home an abstract of the English monetary system. He accordingly sent to a gentleman connected with the Treasury the following note:—"My dear sir, can you spare a quarter of an hour to explain to me the financial system of your country? Always yours, Thiers."—*Quarterly Review*.

EMINENT NATIVES OF EDINBURGH.

Sir Walter Scott was born in the College Wynd. The father of Falconer, author of "The Shipwreck," was a barber and wigmaker in the Netherbow. Lord Brougham first saw the light in St Andrew Square. David Hume is ascertained from family papers to have been born in the Tron Church parish. Lord Jeffrey was born in the Lawnmarket. The prime minister Earl of Bute was a native of the Parliament Square.

SCOTLAND.

Feb. 14. Thirty thousand letters were delivered by the penny-post in Edinburgh, being about fifteen times the usual number—an increase occasioned by the custom of sending valentines.

15. By a fire at the farm of Mains of Skelmorlie, near Largo, twenty-five head of cattle and a large quantity of farm-produce were destroyed.

Mar. 1. The Gaelic chapel, Glasgow, was preached vacant, in consequence of the degradation of the former clergyman, the Rev. Adam Gun, upon a confession of criminal intercourse with his servant.

2. The students of Marischal College, Aberdeen, elected, as their Rector, Dr John Abercrombie, of Edinburgh, who has since declined, but finally accepted, the honour.

17. The Town Council of Edinburgh agreed, by a majority of 21 against 8, to approve of a bill for establishing the ecclesiastical tax at 5 per cent. over the whole rental, instead of 6 per cent. upon all except the members of the college of justice; by which it is calculated that the revenue of each of the 18 clergymen will be increased to £675. At a meeting of the inhabitants, March 26, it was agreed, if the necessary funds could be raised, to oppose this bill by the introduction of another, reducing the number of the clergy to 13, fixing their stipends at £1,500, and rendering the whole body of the inhabitants liable on for what might be required after appropriating the product of the church seat-rents.

18. Four men, Keir, McInnes, McEwen, and McLeod, were tried before the High Court of Justiciary, for mobbing and rioting at Crieff, at the late general election, and assaulting and maltreating three voters; after a trial which lasted fourteen hours, they were all acquitted upon a verdict of *Not Proven*.

19. The foundation of a monument to the late Charles Marjoribanks, M.P. was laid at Coldstream with masonic honours.

20. The annual West Lothian steeple-chase was run from a grass field about three quarters of a mile north of Livingston toll-bar, to a post about a mile south of Uphall, the direct distance being four miles, with twenty-seven intervening fences. Of eighteen horses started, fifteen came to the post in good condition, seven of which were placed, Lucksell being the winner, and Goliah second. The run was done in fourteen minutes.

The scheme lately brought into notice by the Scottish established clergy for increasing the opportunities of worship enjoyed by the poor, has derived great additional importance from the recommendation which the King has given it in his speech, and from the activity of the parochial incumbents all over the country in getting up petitions to Parliament, in support of the design. Dissenters, voluntaries, and liberal politicians, are every where on the alert to counteract the exertions thus made; and among other public meetings announced in opposition to it, one took place on the 30th ult. at Glasgow. By way of commemorating the spirit and views of both parties, we shall present documents proceeding from both. The first is the petition of a meeting held at Coldstream, March 17, and is as follows:—"That his Majesty's present advisers having avowed the intention of recommending a grant of public money to enable the clergy of the church of Scotland to erect new places of worship, wherever they may deem it expedient, and to endow chapels of ease, which have hitherto been supported by voluntary contributions, your petitioners cannot refrain from expressing their strong and deliberate disapprobation of the measure.—That, in the judgment of your petitioners, it is a direct invasion of the rights of conscience, and a flagrant departure from the spirit of that religion in whose holy name the outrage is perpetrated, to compel persons who have no communion with the established church, or who conscientiously dissent from it, to contribute in any shape towards its maintenance or extension.—That your petitioners, besides, can see nothing so deplorable in the moral situation of Scotland, as to call for the step which his Majesty's present counsellors have thought fit to advise. At any rate, the clamour for additional churches has been raised by an interested party; and the legislature, granting it were at liberty to interfere, ought to have the case fairly and thoroughly investigated, and not proceed on representations, which, there is ground to suspect, will turn out to be the reverse of correct and impartial.—That, with regard to the established church in this part of the island, your petitioners are at a loss to comprehend how she can need the new assistance which the state is called to tender. Being a large and a powerful body, she can, by collections and subscriptions, raise sufficient funds for the advancement of her private interests; and as the late conduct of her friends evinces a plenitude of zeal to strengthen the influence and extend the limits of their communion, the government may safely leave them to their own resources and energies.—That the measure to which your petitioners are opposed is regarded by the dissenters at large as an attempt (not the more honourable that it is a disguised and covert one) to thin their places of worship, and deprive them of popular support; and they leave it to the candour of your honourable house to determine whether they deserve to be made the objects of any invidious enactment, and whether the cause of true religion and civil liberty will be promoted by subjecting them to a despicable, because unavowed, persecution.—That your petitioners entertain the suspicion that this is the result contemplated. If it is, they venture to foretell that the issue of the enterprise will disappoint its projectors. It may render the dominant party officious and inquisitorial, but it will not scatter the congregations nor break the spirit of the dis-

HISTORICAL CHAMBERS' NEWSPAPER

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MAY, 1835.

PRICE THREE HALFPENCE.

INFLUENCE OF THE INJURED.

Mr O'Connell, who, little more than a year was denounced almost by name in the King's of a liberal ministry, as a grand incendiary, and have exercised so much virtual influence over the appointment of nearly the same men to office, a fact which ought to induce those formerly his enemies to search deeper than they have hitherto into the sources of his power, and the true philosophy of his position. This man, we fear, has been ally estimated in England upon false and narrow grounds, even by those who are disposed to take the liberal views of public questions. The anomalous unauthorised nature of his power, and his want of status which is derived from customary state laws, seem to have prevented the multitude from forming a just notion of him. Viewed abstractedly of unimportant and personal circumstances, Mr O'Connell is unquestionably one of the most memorable historical personages of our day.

The good policy of honesty has long been a settled principle in respect of our personal affairs, but it has not been sufficiently applied in politics. England has long acted an unjust part towards Ireland, and no one could be more clear than that she has not lately profited by the injustice. It is much to be lamented that men, either as individuals or as communities, should suppose that evil can either be commenced or resisted in with any permanent advantage to those who are guilty of it. True policy dictates alike to us that wrong should be avoided, in order that the wrong against whom it is directed should acquire no influence over the others. If we filch a sixpence, does it not arm him from whom it is taken with the power of causing us to be degraded for ever? We even commit the slightest trespass on the property of a fellow-creature, without giving him the opportunity, by an appeal to the sense of justice of our neighbours, to avenge it tenfold by loss of the esteem of those neighbours? The very clamour of complaint and remonstrance has a force, against which the most sullen obstinacy of the injurer is of little avail. In fact, by injuring, we give vigour and importance to what may naturally be very weak and feeble. A king, by a wanton outrage upon a beggar, does not raise him to a position morally superior to his own.

Only let the court of appeal be sufficiently powerful, and no revolution of condition but may be wrought by such means. It is from this cause that we often witness the apparent paradox of a greater disposition in the injured to forgive the injurer, than the injurer to forgive the injured. The latter has a much temporary importance from the sympathy of concerned parties, that he is usually rather pleased with his situation; while the other suffers so much from the contrary cause, that, attributing all his pain to the individual whom he has wronged, he regards him with the bitterest rancour. Indeed, there are situations in life more distressing than when one is so far compromised his own dignity, fortune, and peace of mind, as to give his neighbour reason to say, "You have injured me."

England, with regard to Ireland, is in exactly this predicament. It has endeavoured for centuries to retain what was from the first an injustice towards Ireland, and now, by the sympathy which the latter country obtains, the clamour which indubitable wrong gives it to make, and the frightful barbarism which it has created, there is something like a reversal of condition between the two—Ireland, inferior as it is in wealth, population, and every ordinary-kind of influence, having become almost a dictator to England. The leading portion of the United Kingdom

now absolutely groans under the oppression of a detached province. Its affairs are deranged and obstructed by Ireland. It cannot advance a step for Ireland. It is troubled, frightened, taxed, tormented by Ireland. The concessions which it has already made in the vain hope of palliating the great injury, have been enormous—every thing but reparation. It has built custom-houses of the utmost splendour, given the handsomest possible grants for roads and harbours, remitted a great proportion of the quota of taxation, and purchased Irish corn and bacon unburdened by poor-laws. It has laid its head almost beneath the feet of Ireland. Nightly it weeps and gnashes its teeth in the House of Commons, vainly imploring the pity of Ireland. A more impressive example of the misery incurred by injustice, could not be adduced for the warning of both men and nations.

Scotland does not contain much more than a fourth of the population of Ireland, and with an inferior soil could not, under the same circumstances, have advanced to the same relative prosperity. But had the policy of the Stuarts, in forcing an Episcopal church upon Presbyterian Scotland, been continued after the Revolution, we have not the least doubt that it would have at this day exercised fully as much influence over England as the more populous sister isle. We should not, in that case, have found the representatives of Knox and Melville supporting Episcopacy in the other countries, as they are now doing, but a continued thunder of wrath, indignation, and complaint poured upon the English legislature, and probably more than one repetition of the events of the year 1640. Had such been the case, the state buildings in Scotland would have probably been a little better than they are, and even greater sums might have been expended upon Parliamentary roads. But the stern spirits of the north, poor as they must have continued to be, would have laughed at such palliations of the grand injury, and continued to threaten and overbear the neighbouring kingdom, as Ireland does at the present day, till full reparation had been made. It is needless, however, to speculate upon the results of a policy so unfortunate, for had England been obliged to support the reformed Episcopal church in both countries, she must have utterly sunk long since beneath the reacting influences. She could not have performed the part of an injurer on so extensive a scale without absolute ruin.

What is it, then, that invests Mr O'Connell with the power of actively or negatively controlling the formation of a British ministry—what but the injuries which he is commissioned to avenge and to redress? How absurd to speak of this man as an individual—as an individual selfish or generous, or with any peculiarity of human character! In person, certainly, he is an individual; but politically he is seven millions—seven millions of wronged men—men in humble condition, and who in ordinary circumstances would be little heard of in the courts of the national legislature, but who, through our perverse determination to do to them that which justice says we ought not to do, are almost able to turn the balance for general ruin or general good. It is of no more importance that Mr O'Connell should have the elements of a good citizen in his composition, than that the seven millions should be all of them in superfine coats. It is in the injury that the influence lies, and in no other circumstances of the condition. But whatever Mr O'Connell may be, he certainly has the sense to perceive and appreciate the full advantages of his situation. To resist, as he has done, the blandishments of those whom he considers as the enemies of his country, and to despise the scorn and shame which

many have poured upon him, must have required no ordinary firmness—for, however poor may be the importance of a state office in comparison with the homage of millions, however ruinous apostacy would clearly be to his historical character, however consoled he may have been in the affections of the multitude for the indignities of the few, we find birthrights so often sold for messes of pottage, that he who has stood firm against such things may well be allowed the praise of a more than usually comprehensive intellect, as well as a more than usually vigorous character. The very expectations which are perpetually expressed in all quarters of the possibility of his taking some courtly or official honour, and thereby destroying his popular influence, show that to do so would be natural. There even appear to be some who would consider the offer of a ministerial office as an honour to Mr O'Connell. Such must be the men who, in political affairs, never look beyond little inconsistencies in the opinions of statesmen, and, filled with anecdotes of what has been said or done by individuals, are unable to take a complete view of any single question. O'Connell evidently can feel the grandeur of his position, and, feeling it, can estimate all competing temptations at their proper value. He sees day after day how those who once opposed him are won by his steady advocacy of the rights of his country—how, while he stands firm to his principle, all others shake, and veer, and sink by his side—how every movement in affairs only brings him a little nearer to the great object at which he aims, and which must in the long-run place him among the greatest of the benefactors of mankind. Considering how rapidly he is approaching this object, he would be impatient indeed if he could not wait till it has been gained.

Such are the remarks which have occurred to us in reference to the posture of affairs produced by the church established in Ireland. We treat the question apart from all other political questions—as one involving a simple and obvious principle of justice and policy. Our views may startle some politicians of almost all classes; but we would just ask if the institution adverted to has not been a rock of destruction alike to its friends and its enemies, and if there be any fair prospect of either Conservative or Liberal conducting the affairs of the country in a satisfactory manner, so long as one large portion of the people is frenzied by so palpable a wrong.

Foreign History.

FRANCE.

In the latter end of March, the Chamber of Peers decided that the prisoners whom they were about to try for political offences, should not be allowed to select their own counsel, but be satisfied with whomsoever the Chamber should appoint. This resolution, to which the Chancellor Persil gave the form of a royal ordinance, met with a determined resistance from the barristers, who, April 6, held a meeting, at which they decided that the ordinance was illegal, and that they could not be compelled to plead before a tribunal whose jurisdiction and forms of proceeding were not legally defined. The recusant advocates were then summoned before the Royal Court, which, however, evaded the question of the legality of the ordinance, and merely decreed that the Barristers' Council of Discipline had exceeded its powers, and that in any case it ought to have protested against the legality of the ordinance in the usual way. A proposition to affirm the legality of Persil's proceedings was negatived by a majority of 52 to 11. The advoca-

cates have resolved to appeal to the Court of Cassation against even this mild decree of the Royal Court.

SPAIN.

ON the 14th of March, Mina issued a proclamation to the Navarrese, threatening with fire and sword all who should not submit to Queen Isabella; and he followed up his menace with proceedings of the utmost severity, which are said to have been attended in no small measure with the desired consequences, as the Carlists were surrendering themselves in considerable numbers. Lord Eliot has proceeded to Spain on a mission from the British government to endeavour to prevail on Don Carlos to retire from the country. In the meantime, the ultra-liberals have made some strong demonstrations at Malaga and Sagossa, murdering priests and proclaiming the constitution of 1820.

CANADA.

SINCE Lord Canterbury declined going out to Lower Canada, as commissioner for the settlement of the complaints of that colony, Lord Amherst has been appointed to the same office. Meanwhile the House of Assembly of the province has, by a majority of 64 against 8, resolved that any censure of their proceedings by another branch of the legislature is a violation of their privileges—that the speech of the governor on the 18th March last session was a censure of their proceedings—and that the said speech should be expunged from their journals. The House of Assembly has also passed a bill, appointing Mr Roebuck, one of the members for Bath, as their agent in England, with a salary of L.600, an allowance of L.500 for contingencies, and L.150 for a corresponding secretary in Quebec.

The British squadron has sailed from Vourla on its return to Malta; Lord Ponsonby having ascertained that there was no probability of any disturbances at Constantinople.

The Archduke Antony, brother to the late Emperor of Austria, died on the 2d April.

Baron Humboldt, the celebrated scientific traveller, died at Berlin on the 7th April, in his sixty-eighth year.

Prince Augustus of Portugal, who was married so recently to the Queen of Portugal, expired on the 28th March, in consequence of inflammation in the windpipe, brought on by a cold, which had commenced a week before, and was aggravated by his highness having attended a hunting party and overheated himself. No change in the policy of the kingdom is expected to follow from this event. The deceased prince, a son of the celebrated Eugene Beauharnois, possessed an amiable character.

The Queen of the Belgians was delivered of a son on the 9th of April. Great anxiety is felt respecting the health of this infant, upon which seems to depend much of the future peace of the country.

A tremendous but brief eruption of Mount Vesuvius took place on the 1st April.

It results from the researches of Dr Chevalier, a member of the Academy of Medicine in Paris, and of M. Boys de Loury—1st, That within seven years 273 individuals have been tried for administering poison; of whom 171 have been acquitted, and 102 condemned. 2dly, That the poisons employed were in 54 cases arsenic, in 7 verdigris, in 5 cantharides, in 1 perchlorure of mercury, in 4 nux vomica, in 3 powder for the destruction of flies, in 2 nitric acid, in 1 sulphur of arsenic, in 1 emetic tartar, in 1 opium, in 1 acetate of lead, in 1 white lead, in 1 sulphuric acid, in 1 sulphate of zinc, in 1 mercurial ointment, in 5 poisons not named. 3dly, That the assigned motives for the crimes have been—in 28 cases interest, in 24 libertinism, in 15 vengeance, in 10 jealousy, and in 6 madness. 4thly, In 28 out of 81 cases the poison was administered in broth, in 8 cases in milk, 7 in flour, 4 in medicine; twice it was introduced immediately into the mouth, twice in coffee, once in cider, and once in a fowl. It is proposed, that, to prevent poisoning, all the usual substances employed for the purpose should be sold with an uniform tincture from some odiferous stuff, calculated not to affect them in any other way than by making them in every case excite a suspicion of their presence.

At the end of March, Amsterdam was the scene of a riot, which gave the government much uneasiness. It arose from the resistance of the owners of small houses to the tax-collectors. The small landlords in Rotterdam and Amsterdam are very numerous, and possess great influence over their poor tenantry. They formed themselves into an association to resist the payment of the tax; and upon the occasion in question, one of them barricaded his house against the officers of government. A mob soon collected to aid him in his resistance to the authorities, who thought it prudent to retire, and give up all attempts to enforce payment of the impost.

A committee of the Senate of the United States have published a report respecting the patronage enjoyed by the executive of that country, which seems to be enormous. Of officers at the appointment and under the control of the President, the army, navy, and other departments, contain 60,294, to which, if we add 39,549 pensioners, we have in all 100,079 persons dependent in some manner on the public treasury. With every disposition to concede, that, in a country of such vast extent and diversity of interests as that of the United States, a strong executive is necessary, the committee

strongly contend that its influence should be so moderate as to compel its chief to identify his administration with the public interest, and to hold his patronage subordinate to the principles and measures necessary to promote the common good. In very decided and eloquent terms, they proclaim their opinion, that, when the executive has been suffered to become so strong as to be capable of sustaining itself by its own influence alone, the reign of irresponsible and despotic power is at hand; and once that point attained, it would be difficult to find any where in the existing system a power sufficient to restrain its progress to despotism. The committee propose, in opposition to a danger so formidable, the passing of a bill to counteract the influence derivable from such extensive patronage. They propose, in short, a prompt and decided reduction of the patronage vested in the hands of the President, and at great length point out the practicability and means of effecting that reduction.

Two Arab horses, sent as a present by the Emperor of Morocco to the President of the United States, have been sold by auction at Washington, on the 2d ult., agreeably to the resolution of the Congress. One of them was purchased at 1205 dollars, and the other at 860.

Intelligence from the West Indies to the 26th February represents the apprentice experiment as becoming generally successful throughout the islands. The negroes are beginning to feel confidence in the new magistrates, and to better understand the position in which they find themselves.

An extraordinary circumstance took place in Jamaica on Saturday and Sunday, the 21st and 22d of February. On the 22d, the sun appeared from two P.M. until between three and four deeply eclipsed. On the morning of the 22d, the houses were covered with a fine dust, resembling white lime mixed with ashes; and although swept and wiped, they could not be kept clean. The plantain and cocoa leaves were covered with this strange mixture. Vessels at sea were covered with this white ashy powder, which was supposed to have been produced by some volcanic eruption on the South American coast. The conjecture here stated afterwards proved true, the dust being ascertained to proceed from a volcanic eruption in Guatemala, one thousand miles distant. The conveyance of the dust against the monsoon prevailing at the time, proves that there are upper currents of air which have a directly contrary movement.

Considerable interest had been excited at the Cape of Good Hope by the extensive operations of the company sent out from Boston to supply the menageries of the United States with wild beasts. A large party had gone out in search of a camelopard, and had not been heard of for two months, when they were 2000 miles in the interior. The party of forty hunters who had set off for the rhinoceros district, had endured much suffering in consequence of the extreme drought, and the impossibility of obtaining food for themselves and horses. A third party had been extremely successful, having already secured four leopards, two quaggas, and a gnu; a fourth had accompanied Dr Smith into Central Africa, and with him had ascended the Compass Berg, the highest mountain in that part of the continent. The doctor had ascertained the height to be 7400 feet above the level of the sea, and the hunters had caught two or three very rare animals, and some beautiful species of birds.

There is now living at Matanne, about eighty leagues below Quebec, on the south shore, Lauchlan McKinnon, who served in Prince Charles's army at the battle of Culloden, 1745. He was from the island of Egg, and had two brothers older than himself in the battle, both of whom were killed; he concealed himself for some time in the neighbourhood, and finally emigrated to Canada in 1773. He lives on a farm with his son and daughter-in-law, and others of the family, and is still in the enjoyment of all his faculties, although, from his being able to bear arms ninety years ago, he must be nearly a hundred and ten years old. He speaks Gaelic, and better French than English; is a Roman Catholic, and very devout. —*Montreal Herald.*

PARLIAMENT.

1. IRISH CHURCH.

AFTER various changes of intention, the Opposition determined to test the ministerial strength by a resolution on the subject of the Irish church, which Lord JOHN RUSSELL, accordingly, as mentioned in our last sheet, announced for the 30th March. On this day, a call of the house being enforced upon Lord John's motion, 630 members answered to their names: among the absent was Sir F. Burdett. Lord John, before bringing forward his motion, entered into details, the object of which was to prove that the church in Ireland, instead of doing good, was an instrument of enormous mischief, and had entirely failed to accomplish its main design, the religious instruction of the people. Since 1716, the revenues of the clergy in Ireland had advanced from L.110,000 to L.791,721; while the number of Protestants had relatively decreased. The total number was 750,000, of which 400,000 reside in the province of Armagh, while several dioceses do not contain above five, six, or eight thousand, and one in particular only 235. Even in Armagh, the Catholics were to the Protestants as seven or eight to one. Every attempt to pacify Ireland having failed, and tithes having been success-

fully resisted, he was convinced that the only reasonable course which remained was to reform the church in such a way as to give adequate spiritual instruction to the Protestants, and apply the surplus in some way by which the moral and religious instruction of the whole people should be advanced. He announced that, having first moved a committee of the whole house to consider the temporalities of the church of Ireland, when the house had resolved itself into a committee he should move a resolution, that any surplus which may remain after fully providing for the spiritual instruction of the members of the established church in Ireland, ought to be applied locally to the general education of all classes of Christians. The resolution being reported, he should move an address to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty would be most graciously pleased to enable the house to carry it into effect. It would depend, he said, on the hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) whether he would advise his Majesty to give effect to that resolution, or would cease to be an adviser of his Majesty. Lord J. Russell then, after a very eloquent peroration, sat down amidst great cheering. —Sir E. KNATCHBULL, who he avowed his willingness and that of his colleagues to remove every blemish from the face of the Irish church, and felt as deeply as the Opposition within the name of Rathcormac was mentioned, opposed the resolution as only an oblique mode of removing the present ministers, and accordingly directly negatived it. —Mr WARD entered into a long exposition of the opinions of eminent statesmen and writers, as Mr. Burton, Paley, Burke, Mackintosh, Bishop Watson, and Hallam, in favour of the right of the state to interfere with the revenues of the church, which, indeed, the state had originally given to it. He contended that the same justice should be done to Ireland that was done to Canada. —Sir JAMES GRAHAM contended that the state had no right to divert the church revenues from Protestant purposes. He would defend the Irish church as they to the united church of England and Ireland. To apply the funds of the corporation of Liverpool to the cutting of the Dublin and Kingston canal, with which Liverpool had nothing to do, would be as rational as to apply the Protestant church revenues to the education of the Catholics. He read extracts from documents to prove that the Catholics of Ireland would be satisfied with nothing short of the abolition of the established religion. He owned he had a religious feeling on this subject, and must assert that they ministered at the altar had a right to live by the altar. "I say that that principle is as high as heaven; you cannot touch it; it is as strong as the Almighty, and you cannot overturn it; it is as fast as the Eternal, and can never cease to bind you: it is fixing you as Christian men, and, as Christian legislators, can never fail to actuate you. This is the view at I take of the principle of the question which were called on to decide, and I for one will declare that no consideration on earth shall induce me to compromise or to destroy it." —The next speaker was Lord Howick, who ridiculed the illustration of the Liverpool corporation funds, by asking if, in the event of the keeping up of the Liverpool harbour, which is the original purpose of those funds, being defeated by sandbanks which no human effort could remove, it would be rational to persist in spending the money on such an object. Was church property to be restrained to its original professed purposes when it only served to deluge the land in blood? At the conclusion of Lord Howick's speech, the house adjourned. —Mr. 31. The debate was opened by Mr SHIEL, who, after congratulating the house on the sentiments expressed by the preceding speaker, as in some measure assuring them of the opinions of Lord Grey on this subject, referred to the case of Scotland before the Revolution exactly parallel to the present condition of Ireland, and said that the prosperity of the former country was attributable to the settlement of a religion suitable to the wishes of the majority of the people. "In that country the ecclesiastical institutions have been adapted to the character, manners, and feelings of the people, and accordingly the country has been conspicuously fortunate: her trade, her manufactures, her agriculture, have made an amazing progress, and the splendour of her military establishment affords the best proof of the pacific habits of a virtuous and industrious people. Turn, then, to Ireland: the heart grieved at the thought of what she might be and what she is—of what she was made by nature, and what she has been made by you: for she is yours, she belongs to you; you have had the care of her: her fates are yours, her follies are yours: you are answerable for her errors; for her transgressions you are responsible: her crimes, her atrocities, her bloodshed, her horrors, her madness—all, all are yours; and if I tell you this, it is not for the purposes of unavailing censure—no, it is in order that I may awaken your minds, and in your hearts, a sense of the striking coincidence between your palpable interest and your obvious duty, and persuade you to adopt a policy by which the source of all this calamity and all this crime shall be closed; for which it is not superstitious to say that those who, from factious motives, shall be instrumental in its continuance, will have to pass before a higher than any human tribunal, a terrible account." —Dr LEFROY contended that the prospective revenues of the Irish church would not exceed L.500,000. —A number of members spoke for and against the resolution. —Sir W. FOLLET (Solicitor-General) MAY, 1835.

and it, because its design was to increase the disunion already existing in Ireland.—Sir JOHN ROSE ridiculed the idea of a great nation being den to do justice to one connected with it by the arm-bell of "the church is in danger." Theaters of ministers taunted the Opposition by asking they could make up a government, in the event present being turned out. He might retort by how the present ministers had come to suppose themselves qualified to do so; they who had not been to command a single majority in the House of Commons.—The house then adjourned.—April 1. Discussion was opened by Mr Sergeant TALFOURD, in favour of the resolution, who was followed by Mr D. against it.—Dr LUSHINGTON spoke for, Mr B. THOMSON against it; the latter being followed by Mr LITTLETON, who said that the interests existing incumbent were intended to be affected is measure.—After some explanations by Sir H. DINGE, designed to show that the incomes of the clergy had been stated too high, Mr SPRING RICE entered into details to prove the inutility of the Protestant establishment in many quarters. He possessed a list of the comparative numbers of the Protestants and Catholics from thirty or forty parishes in his neighbourhood. In the first parish there were 625 Catholics, and not a single Protestant. (Hear.) In the second there were 545 Catholics, and not a single Protestant. (Hear, hear.) In the next, 495 Catholics, and not a single Protestant. In the next, 1515 Catholics, still not a single Protestant. (Cheers from the Opposition.) In the next the Catholics were 756, but was no Protestant. In the next, there were Catholics—not a single Protestant. In the next, Catholics, still not a single Protestant. (Great cheering from the Opposition.) Now, he should come to parishes in which there were a few Protestants. In the first of these there were 851 Catholics and 11 Protestants. (Hear, hear.) In the second, 1371 Catholics and 11 Protestants. (Cheers.) In the third, Catholics and 11 Protestants. In the next, 1449 Catholics and 21 Protestants. In the next, 3450 Catholics and 15 Protestants. (Loud cheers from the Opposition.) In the next, 367 Catholics and 11 Protestants. The next parish contained 1842 Catholics and 27 Protestants. The next, 4393 Catholics and 27 Protestants. (Cheers from the Opposition.) In the next, there were 5335 Catholics and 12 Protestants. (Loud cheering from the Opposition benches.) Now, these returns came from a part of his own neighbourhood, and as far as he was able to collect information on the subject, he believed the account to be fully correct. Thus it would be seen that in several of these parishes there was no Protestant at all, and in the others the disproportion between the Catholics and Protestants was so great as hardly to justify making the Protestants into account. Now, he asked whether the maintenance of a great church establishment in those parishes in which there was no Protestant was either creditable to the bishop of the diocese, or advantageous to the country. (Cheers.) Mr RICE further took it upon him, by quoting enactments, to show that the Irish church was burdened with the duty of educating the people, and that the situation virtually was only an enforcement of the duty. The Bishop of Durham had set them a precedent in obtaining a Parliamentary enactment enabling him to apply part of the cathedral revenues in founding a college for the general education of all classes.—Lord STANLEY did not think the precedent of Lincoln College applicable. He opposed the motion in principle, and the amount of surplus, however little, or however great, would not alter his opinion. He was convinced that Sir Robert Peel's bill would settle the tithe contest. On the same principle that would make him maintain Presbyterianism in Scotland and Catholicism in Canada, he would maintain Protestant religion in Ireland, because it was the religion of the state, and we were bound by treaty to preserve it so. He contended against the principle that a clergyman should be remunerated according to his duties, which he said was most dangerous, and that places without congregations were only in more remote parts of the residence of a Protestant clergyman, as there were usually in such quarters few other gentlemen present. He knew instances where a clergyman, possessing youthful vigour and good nerves, had soon taken a congregation—in one instance, it was done at the very door of Derrynane Abbey [the residence of Mr O'Connell]. His lordship concluded a long speech, of which every leading feature is here adverted to by pointing out, that, in the event of this resolution being carried, those who had done so would immediately after, as a ministry, be obliged to concede the same to those who had supported them.—April 2. Mr J. CAMPBELL, Mr Sergeant WILDE, and Mr F. STON, spoke for the motion, and Mr GOULBURN and Mr H. TWISS opposed it.—Mr O'CONNELL contended that the question was not important as one which to settle who was to be minister, but as holding a hope to Ireland that she would henceforth be treated with in a better spirit. The British government too long marred the prosperity and insulted the feelings of the Irish; but though they did not turn on the mountain side, with their good broadsword, like the Scotch, they had already settled that they were to pay no more tithes. He described the Protestant church as one to which nothing could be done the Irish, as it had been the means of overrunning their own altars, and had oppressed them

for centuries. With regard to the young clergyman "of nerve," alluded to by Lord Stanley, his congregation could be accounted for by new incomes into the parish, among whom was a cousin-german of his (Mr O'Connell's) own, with ten children, and a wife and servants. Mr O'Connell quoted a passage from Boswell's Johnson, in which the latter was represented as exclaiming with generous indignation, "The Irish are in a most unnatural state, for we there see the minority prevailing over the majority: there is no instance, even in the History of the Ten Persecutions, of such severity as that which the Protestants of Ireland have exercised against the Catholics. Did we sell them, as we have conquered them, it would be above-board; to punish them by confiscation and other penalties, as rebels, is monstrous injustice."

—At the conclusion of Mr O'Connell's speech, Sir R. PEEL rose, and contended that the motion avoided the real question, with respect to which four other courses might have been followed. [He specified these.] He maintained that to apply church property to other than spiritual purposes, was to violate the act of Union and the act of Catholic Emancipation, by which it was implied that no invasion of such would be attempted. But how much surplus did the noble lord expect? L.100,000? [Lord J. Russell here said L.200,000.] In that case, as the Opposition calculated the church revenues at L.791,000, they admitted that the remainder, after deducting the L.200,000—namely, L.591,000—was not too much for the church. But there was actually no more than L.450,000 altogether. The whole revenue was therefore confessedly not too much for the maintenance of the church. Even if there were any surplus, it would do nothing to content the Catholics. The Opposition could not conscientiously say that they considered this a final measure. And if not final, to what practical good did it tend? The Catholics knew that their professions did not consist with their resolutions, and would therefore distrust them. He concluded by declaring his intention of resisting the resolution in every stage.—After a reply from Lord John Russell, the house divided, when there appeared for the resolution 322, against it 289; majority against ministers 33.—The announcement was received with loud cheering, both within and without the house. The house then went into committee, the resolution was proposed, agreed to, and ordered to be reported, and, the house having resumed, the report was brought up.—April 3. The house having resolved itself into a committee, Lord J. RUSSELL moved his further resolution, upon which an interesting debate took place. The debate in committee having been adjourned to April 6, it was resumed on that day, when on a division there appeared for the resolution 262, against it 237; majority 25.—April 7. According to notice given on the preceding evening, Lord J. RUSSELL moved a resolution to the effect that no measure on the subject of tithes in Ireland would be satisfactory which did not embody the principles of the resolution just adopted by the house. In the course of the debate, the house went into committee on this resolution. Lord John, in replying to some observations by Mr G. Sinclair, said he felt convinced, from precedents, that, when they had obtained the sanction of the crown to the proceedings of this house, the House of Lords would not refuse to concur in them. After an interesting debate, the resolution was approved of by 285 against 258; majority 27.

2. RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

April 8. The resignation of ministers being understood to have taken place this morning, the house was crowded with members to hear the event announced. After some unimportant business, Sir Robert Peel rose and pronounced the following speech:—"It is my intent to move that the mutiny bill be read a third time; and in making that motion, I wish to avail myself of the opportunity it affords to notify to the house that I, and all my colleagues of his Majesty's government, in conjunction, and in conformity with our unanimous opinion, have felt incumbent upon us, on combined considerations of the vote which the House of Commons came to last night, and of the position in which, as a ministry, we find ourselves here, to signify to his Majesty, that, in our judgment, it was our duty to place the offices we held at his disposal. (Cheers.) I do not hesitate to say that we have taken that course with the utmost reluctance, and not without the deepest conviction of its necessity; because we feel, that being in possession of the entire confidence of the King, and having received from his Majesty the most cordial and unremitting support—looking to the present state of public affairs, to the present state of political parties, and to the strength (not only the numerical, but the moral strength) of that great party by which we have had the honour of being supported—we felt it to be our duty, under existing circumstances, to continue the attempt of administering public affairs as the responsible advisers of the crown, to the latest moment that was consistent with the interests of the public service, and with the honour of public men. (Cheers from all sides.) When I do not hesitate to avow that reluctance, I believe I shall have credit with the great majority of the house, that it is connected only with public principle. (General cheers.) I have a strong impression that when a public man, at a crisis of great importance, takes upon himself the trust of administering the affairs of the government of this country, he does incur an obligation to persevere in the administration of these affairs as

long as it is possible. I do feel that no indifference to public life—that no disgust at the labour it imposes—that no personal gratification—that no discordance of private feeling, would sanction a public man, on light grounds, in withdrawing from the post in which the favour of his sovereign has placed him. But at the same time, there is an evil in exhibiting to the country a want on the part of government of that support in the House of Commons which will enable it satisfactorily to conduct the business of the nation, and to exercise a legitimate and necessary control over the proceedings of this house—a control conferred by the possession of the confidence of the house. I say that there is an evil in that exhibition of weakness to which limits must be placed; and reviewing all that has occurred since the commencement of the session, looking at the little progress we have been able to make (I presume from want of confidence and support as public men), looking at what has taken place even within the four last nights, that we have had the misfortune to be in a minority upon each—on Thursday last, on Friday last, on Monday last, and again last night; considering that that minority was a minority of thirty, and that it was larger in relation to the minority than the minority with which we commenced the session; adverting also to the fact, that on this occasion we received the support of those who, not having general and unlimited confidence in the government, have still given us, I must say, a cordial and honourable support—(cheers)—on every occasion in which it was consistent with their public principle to give it; adverting to all these considerations, in my opinion the time had come when it was incumbent on us to withdraw from the responsibility which office under such circumstances imposes. In addition to these considerations came the vote of last night; that vote was tantamount to a declaration that the house had not that confidence in the government which entitled it to permit that government to submit to consideration the measures of which it had given notice. The noble lord had signified his intention that if the vote of last night did not lead to the result he anticipated, he would follow it up with an address to the crown. As I conceived that embarrassment of public affairs would proceed from the presentation of that address, and as I had no right to presume that the house would take a different view of the policy of the address than of the policy of the resolution, it did appear incumbent upon myself and my colleagues, whose views are in exact conformity with my own, as a part of our public duty, not to persevere in a useless struggle, which might involve his Majesty and political parties in the country in additional and unnecessary difficulty. The vote of last night also implied the necessity of a total change of system in Ireland, so far as the church revenues are concerned. It would also, in my opinion, oppose such difficulties in the way of the practical administration of affairs in Ireland (in addition to its being a vote of want of confidence) that it made it next to impossible for us to undertake the execution of the law in Ireland, a majority—and a considerable majority—of the House of Commons having approved of a principle which was in direct variance with the principle to which we declared our adherence. The vote of last night was not an abstract question: it is not one the practical execution of which admits of delay. There may be points on which the House of Commons may come to a different conclusion to that of the government; it may do so on an abstract question, and that of great importance; but still it might admit of postponement: and there may be cases where it would be possible for a government even in opposition to the House of Commons to conduct the administration of public affairs, but you cannot leave the tithe question in its present state. (Cheers.) The laws now in force for the collection of tithes are every day infringed; and while uncertainty prevails as to the future system, they cannot be enforced. Nothing can be more dangerous than to leave matters in that condition; where there is a perpetual conflict in the execution of the law, property must be ultimately endangered unless the system be established and the law enforced. Under these circumstances it would have been our duty, had we continued in office, to have pressed for an immediate decision on the tithe bill. That tithe bill we could not have presented to the house without previously proposing a resolution for a grant, or rather a vote, for the remission of the claim for the repayment of the instalments. I cannot say that I anticipated a different conclusion from that which was come to last night; I cannot think that the House of Commons would sanction the grant of a million of money without a distinct understanding of the principle on which the tithe bill was to rest. We therefore thought that the delay of a few days could make no material difference in our position, as it would be impossible to let the principle of the vote of last night lie dormant. If we had proceeded with the tithe bill, the vote of last night was tantamount to a declaration that we should be obstructed in our progress. Being firmly resolved to adhere to that principle—(cheers)—whatever are the difficulties of the times, and not to adopt the principle of the vote of last night, on all these combined considerations we have, as I said before, felt it to be a duty incumbent upon us, as public men invested with a public trust, respectfully to request his Majesty to permit us to retire. We therefore now hold our offices for the execution of public business, and to prevent inconvenience, until his Majesty shall have had time to make other arrangements.

ments. I wish to give this explanation as briefly as possible, and in the manner least calculated to produce any angry feelings. (Cheers from all parts of the house.) The whole of my political life has been spent in the House of Commons: the remainder of it will be spent here; and whatever may be the conflicts of parties, I, for one, shall always be anxious to stand well with the house, whether I be in a majority or in a minority. (Loud cheers.) I do not hesitate to declare that, under no circumstances, under the pressure of no difficulties, would I ever have advised the crown to resign that great source of moral strength which consists in a strict adherence to the practice, to the principles, to the letter, and to the spirit of the constitution of this country. I am confident that that adherence will be the surest method of warding off eventful dangers. It is because I believe, in conformity with that constitution, a government ought not to persist in carrying on public affairs after a fair trial against the decided opinion of a majority of the House of Commons—it is because I have that conviction deeply rooted in my mind, that I have relinquished my post; although I do sincerely regret the necessity which has compelled me to abandon the King's service at the present moment. (Much cheering.) Yet, upon the balance of opposite interests, I believe I have taken that course which is more likely to maintain the character of a public man, and to promote the ultimate interests of the country, rather than persevering in what I believe would be a fruitless attempt to conduct public affairs in the face of an Opposition which has hitherto obstructed the satisfactory progress of the business of the nation." Sir Robert also made proposals for an adjournment of the house to the ensuing Monday (April 13), and suggested some other regulations for the management of the business immediately before the house.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in agreeing to these suggestions, said it was not a fit time to make any comment on the right hon. Baronet's statement; he would only say that the right hon. Baronet had "acted entirely in the spirit of the constitution."

3. MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The House of Commons met on April 13, and April 15, and was on both occasions adjourned, on account of the arrangements for a new ministry being still incomplete. On the latter occasion, Mr G. SINCLAIR taunted the Opposition with the difficulty they seemed to experience in their arrangements, and said that the country would have more confidence in the future Opposition than in the ministry. This called up Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who gave the following information:—"I have only to state, that on the dissolution of the late administration, his Majesty sent for Earl Grey, and requested his advice in the arduous condition of public affairs. By the recommendation of Earl Grey, his Majesty, on the following day, sent for Lord Melbourne and the Marquis of Lansdowne, in order that he might consult with them, and that he might hear their opinions. The result has been, that various communications have taken place between his Majesty and Lord Melbourne; but those communications have been of a preliminary nature, and of course of that confidential kind that I am not at liberty to state the nature of them to the house. But I may say this—that I do not think that until Saturday Lord Melbourne will be able to say that he is definitively authorised to submit to his Majesty a list of the members of the present government."—In the House of Lords, April 18, Lord MELBOURNE said, "My lords, I rise for the purpose of informing you that his Majesty has been pleased to appoint me First Lord of the Treasury, and that this day I and my colleagues have received the appointments to our respective offices. With respect to the difficulties under which the administration has been formed, and great and many they have been, some indeed of a peculiarly severe and mortifying nature, it is not now my business to say any thing; nor indeed need I say more of the principles upon which that administration has been constructed than that they are those principles of reform and economy which have been to a very great extent admitted and confirmed by all those who profess to be the true friends of the country, and of that kind of reformation which seeks to be strengthened and established by the good wishes of the people at large. In reference to those particular subjects which lately engrossed the attention of Parliament, and have been alluded to by some noble lords on the other side—I mean those measures which relate to ecclesiastical government—allow me to inform your lordships, and, therefore, through your lordships to tell the country, that every measure contemplated in reference to that subject will have for its end and purpose the promotion of true piety throughout the whole and every part of his Majesty's dominions." His lordship concluded by moving that the house should adjourn till the 12th May.—Lord ALVANLEY wished to know if the noble viscount had or was to have the powerful aid of Mr O'Connell and his party. Only a few months ago, the now existing ministry had denounced that individual in the King's speech, while Mr O'Connell, on the other hand, had lost no opportunity of stating his opinions with regard to the repeal of the Union and the destruction of this house. He should like to know how the parties now stood with regard to each other, and how far Lord Melbourne coincided with the opinions of Mr O'Connell.—In reply, Lord MELBOURNE said he did not at

all coincide in opinion with Mr O'Connell. He also continued to have the same opinion respecting that gentleman as on the occasion alluded to. He did not know whether he was to have the assistance of Mr O'Connell or not, but he knew that he had taken no pains to secure it.—In a subsequent part of the discussion, the noble lord mentioned that he held himself bound and pledged to act upon the resolution lately adopted in the House of Commons, respecting Irish church property.—In conclusion, the house adjourned to the 30th April.

4. IRISH TITHES.

Mar. 20. Sir H. HARDINGE brought forward the ministerial measure for the settlement of the Irish tithe question. It proposed to convert the present tithe composition into an annual rent-charge on the owners of the first estate of inheritance, at the rate of L.75 for every L.100 of composition; such rent-charge to be redeemed, and the redemption-money to be invested in land, or otherwise, for the benefit of the titheowner. All collision between the clergyman and the payer of the rent-charge would be provided against. Sir Henry also proposed to remit to the clergy the sums they had got from the million loan, and to surrender the remainder (L.300,000) to them, in lieu of other arrears. The two parts of the plan having been submitted to the house in committee, several of the Opposition members delivered their sentiments respecting it, commenting with some bitterness on the rejection of the plan of last year, which proposed L.77, 10s. instead of L.75, and complaining of want of time to consider the proposal respecting the loan.—Mr O'CONNELL said it shut out all prospect of relief and peace for Ireland, which only could be gained by the concession that the church revenues might be appropriated for other than ecclesiastical purposes. In consequence, he said, of the conduct of the House of Lords, the massacre of Rathcoormac had taken place. "The mother had her sons in the morning, and amidst the scene of blood, she went to examine the bodies that lay on the ground: she found a first body, and she shrieked with joy, for it was not the dead body of her son: she found a second body, and she gave a second shriek of joy, for that was not the body of her son: but the third—oh God!—her eyeballs glared on the corpse of her child, and she wept not—she could not weep—a woman's tears could not fall—nor do they yet flow!"—Mr HUME moved that the whole question be postponed, and that the chairman do report progress. In the course of his observations, he remarked upon the conduct of Sir Robert Peel in bringing forward the present measure after opposing the bill of last session; and said, that, had he been in his place, he should have held such conduct to be dishonourable.—This moved Sir Robert Peel to demand an explanation; but he could get nothing from Mr Hume but a repetition of the substance of what he had before stated.—[Mr Hume, at Sir Robert Peel's request by letter, that evening, granted an explanation, which satisfied the right hon. Bart.]—After a rather sharp discussion between Mr Spring Rice, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr Poulett Thompson—in which the previous conduct of each of those gentlemen was referred to by one or the other, in order to demonstrate the inconsistency of their present with their former course, in relation to the tithe question—Mr Hume withdrew his motion; and Mr Spring Rice moved as an amendment to the resolutions, "That it is expedient to alter and amend the laws relating to tithes in Ireland." This resolution, he maintained, would enable the ministers to bring in their bill.—Sir Robert Peel refused to give way; and the committee divided—for the resolution 213, against it 198; majority 15.—Mar. 23. The report of the committee on this proposed bill was brought up, and occasioned a stormy debate, in the course of which Mr BARON, in reference to ministers, used the words "base love of office," which Sir H. HARDINGE said with great warmth he could only attribute to "vulgar insolence." By the interference of the Speaker, both gentlemen were induced to apologise for those expressions. Colonel Evans then entered into a long exposition of the inconsistency of Sir Robert Peel, which the right hon. Baronet repelled by counter explanations. The resolution was finally read a second time and agreed to, but the farther progress of the bill was stopped by proceedings adverted to under the head IRISH CHURCH.

5. MINOR SUBJECTS.

Mar. 25. Mr Hume obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of lighthouses, according to the recommendations of a committee which sat last session. From the report of that committee it appeared that lighthouse dues to the amount of L.60,000 were annually pocketed by individuals who had obtained favourable leases from the crown. Take the country throughout, and it was made apparent that a waste was incurred of no less than L.143,794 per annum. Besides, the duty in various places was ill performed, and frequent shipwrecks were the consequence. The committee of last session recommended that all the lighthouses should be placed under the control of the Trinity House. This he did not approve of, but thought that a board of management should be appointed for the whole kingdom, and that the expenses of keeping up the lighthouses should be defrayed by the public.—Mr Poulter's bill for the better observation of the Sabbath was presented for a second reading, which was carried by 121 against 45.

—The house went into committee, and voted upwards of a million and a half for the naval halliards and the pensions of naval officers. The remainder of the navy estimates were passed, after some altercation April 6.

—26. A motion was made by Mr Tooke, that an address should be presented to his Majesty, beseeching him to grant a charter of incorporation to the University of London, with the restriction only of the power of conferring degrees in divinity and medicine. An amendment was moved by Mr Goulton that there should be laid before the house all the petitions and proceedings on the subject. After debate of considerable length, a division took place, and the amendment was lost by a majority of 246 to 100.—April 1. Mr Corry, controller of the house, appeared at the bar of the House of Commons, to answer from the King to the address of the House of Commons on the subject of granting a charter to the London University. Mr Corry said, he was directed by his Majesty to assure his faithful Commons "that he would call on the Privy Council for the report of the subject now before them, in order to ascertain upon what conditions such a grant might be acceded to, and to adopt measures for carrying to effect the wishes of his faithful Commons."

—27. The house went into a committee of supply on the army estimates, Mr Hume having previously threatened a motion for the consolidation of the army and ordnance departments, which he was induced to withdraw. A motion by Major Beaulieu, to reduce the army by 75,000, was lost by 252 to 101, and the estimates were then passed with little further objection.

April 8. The mutiny act was read a third time in the House of Commons, and being immediately carried up to the House of Lords, was there quickly run through the whole of its stages, and passed on the 11th.

—18. The sitting members for Cork (Tories) were declared by committee to have been unduly elected, and their liberal opponents, Callaghan and Baldwin, have accordingly obtained their seats.

—20. The house met, and after some unimportant business, adjourned to the 12th May.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—The most active operations are in progress at the Thames Tunnel to recommence the work of carrying across the bed of the river this great structure. Upwards of one hundred workmen are engaged in a portion of the Tunnel in preparing for the reception of the new shield, and other operations connected with the work. The visit to the arch, however, is still kept in the most clean and dry state; and such is the increasing interest taken by the public in the undertaking, that upwards of one thousand persons inspected the Tunnel in the course of the last week.

THE DOCKS.—Great progress has been made during the winter and spring in the construction of the new docks at the north end of the town. When finished, they will certainly make Liverpool one of the first ports not the first, port in the world for accommodation; and yet so rapidly is the commerce of the town increasing, that it is still too great for all the docks united, and will be so when the new ones are finished. There are at present three large steam-boats building in a single yard, all for the Liverpool trade, and vessels of all sizes are launched every week.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

TONNAGE OF VESSELS.—The following is from a return made to the House of Commons of the ships and tonnage that have entered inwards, and cleared outwards, in the years ending 5th January 1834 and 1835:—Entered inwards in 1834, from British colonies and possessions, 4582 ships of 981,375 tonnage; from foreign countries, 6407 ships of 1,018,555 tonnage. In 1835, from British colonies and possessions, 4920 ships of 1,015,885 tonnage; from foreign countries, 6758 ships of 1,092,607 tonnage. Cleared outwards in 1834, to British colonies and possessions, 4352 ships of 765,519 tonnage; and to foreign countries, 5192 ships of 378,375 tonnage. In 1835, to British colonies and possessions, 4392 ships of 761,000 tonnage; and to foreign countries, 5342 ships of 379,054 tonnage.

FRENCH RAILROADS.—Amidst the mere alterations of party, which in France, as well as at home, engross so much of the attention of the legislature, we are glad to find some attention bestowed on projects of public usefulness. M. Thiers, in presenting lately to the Chamber of Deputies two projects of law, the one relating to railroads, the other to river navigation, announced that the government engineers (*des ponts et chaussées*) had fixed upon three principal lines for railroads—one from Paris to Havre, by Le Havre, Pontois, and Gisors, with branch lines to Rouen and Dieppe—from Paris to Lyons, Lyons to Marseilles—Paris to Lille, to Bourdeaux, and Strasbourg. Surveys have been made, and plans drawn out, for these several lines; but one only, that from Paris to Havre, is in a state of forwardness such as to offer immediate prospects of actual execution. It is proposed to throw open the work to public competition, and entrust it to a company who will offer the best conditions and sufficient securities. M. Thiers further proposes that the government should

a system practised in America, by takingshares enterprise, on the same footing as private shareholders. The government proposes to take a fifth in the project, limiting its investment to 50,000 francs.—*Globe*.

ENGLAND.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

On the 19th of February, the Conservative ministry met at the close of 1834 met the new House of Commons which they had summoned, in high hope of being able, by liberal measures, to conciliate a majority, and thus be able to redeem the country from that errorous course in which they believe it to be engaged. At the very opening of the house, they were defeated by 316 against 306, on the appointment of a speaker, which they vainly endeavoured to pre-empt being considered as a party question. On the 21st they were defeated on the address by 309 against 316. Minor defeats on election questions and others followed; and though the Opposition had not sufficient confidence in itself to attempt a vote of want of confidence in ministers, or the stopping of the supplies, they were able to give such annoyance to the administration as must have rendered the situation of the members of that body in the highest degree irksome. Measures brought forward by ministers with respect to tithes in England and Ireland, and the marriage of dissenters, were not in themselves disapproved of; but the ministry was greatly, and perhaps necessarily injured, by endeavouring to defend the appointment of the Marquis of Londonderry and the conduct of Colonel Tremanheere, and refusing the charges desired for the London University. The only major question which they could be said to have upon any vital political question was one of 213 against 198 (March 20), on the resolutions for the proposed Irish tithe bill; and it was acknowledged that the house was taken by surprise. After various delays, and alterations of detail, occasioned it is said by the difficulty of getting Opposition to move with unanimity, it was resolved to attempt the destruction of the ministry by a resolution of the house for the appropriation of the revenues of the Irish church to general purposes of education; which was accordingly moved by Lord John Russell, March 30, and, after a four days' debate, carried against the government by a majority greater than any former one during the session—322 against 289. On the receipt of this intelligence throughout the country, the Conservative parties got up addresses every where—even in the remotest English villages—expressing confidence in Robert Peel, and entreating him to retain possession of the reins of government. For some days gratifying tributes poured in upon him in hundreds. The minorities, however, in which he found himself in the subsequent stages of Lord John Russell's resolution, determined him, as he explains in his own admirable speech (reported elsewhere), to resign; which he and his colleagues accordingly did on the 8th of April.

The King immediately sent for Earl Grey, by whom he was recommended to consult Lords Melbourne and Lansdowne. Respecting the negotiations which followed between his Majesty and those noblemen, the time of time (nine days) to which they were protracted shows that they must have been attended with difficulties; that they were of "a severe and trying nature" to the noblemen, is acknowledged by one of themselves. It is conjectured that Lord Melbourne stipulated, as preliminary to every other proceeding, for a change in the chief command of the army, and the dismissal of several members of the royal household; and from an expression used by Lord Russell, it would appear that the King required the abandonment of this stipulation before he would accept the new ministerial list to be placed before him. To what extent the two parties receded from their respective demands, will probably remain as one of the secrets of office. During the negotiation, there was a prevalent impression that no ministry could be formed without the late Opposition, without either including Mr. Russell, or receiving his sanction, as, deprived of the support of his party, the remainder would be in a minority. But it ultimately appeared that this gentleman was never consulted. To a question put to him in the street, as to the place which he was to fill in the new administration, he is said to have answered that he and sixty Irish members would be seen to move over to the Treasury side of the house, without stipulation whatever, solely because they believed

the new ministry were disposed to do justice to their country. His adherents Perrin and O'Loughlin have nevertheless been appointed Attorney and Solicitor Generals for Ireland.

The arrangements for the new ministry were completed on Saturday, April 18, when the following list was announced:—

THE CABINET.

Lord Melbourne,	First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord John Russell,	Secretary for Home Department.
Lord Palmerston,	Secretary for Foreign Department.
Lord Auckland,	First Lord of Admiralty.
Rt. Hon. T. Spring Rice,	Chancellor of Exchequer.
Rt. Hon. Sir J. Hobhouse,	President of the Board of Control.
Viscount Duncannon,	Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, and Privy Seal.
Rt. Hon. Charles Grant,	Secretary for Colonial Department.
Lord Holland,	Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Marquis of Lansdowne,	Lord President of the Council.
Lord Howick,	Secretary at War.
Rt. Hon. C. P. Thomson,	President of the Board of Trade.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Lord Brougham—	Lord Keeper of the Great Seal and Chairman of the House of Lords.
Sir Charles Pepys and Sir L. Shadwell—	Commissioners of the Great Seal.
Marquis of Conyngham—	Postmaster-General.
Earl of Mulgrave—	Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Lord Plunkett—	Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Lord Morpeth—	Chief Secretary for Ireland.
Sir Henry Parnell—	Paymaster-General and Treasurer of the Navy.
Mr E. J. Stanley and Mr F. Baring—	Secretaries of the Treasury.
Mr C. Wood—	Secretary of the Admiralty.
Mr Fox Maule—	Under-Secretary of the Home Department.
Mr Labouchere—	Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Master of the Mint.
Lord Seymour, Mr R. Steuart, and Mr W. H. Ord—	Lords of the Treasury.
Admiral Adam, Hon. Captain Elliot, Lord Dalmeny, Sir T. Trowbridge, and Sir W. Parker—	Board of Admiralty.
Colonel Leith Hay—	Clerk of the Ordnance.
Mr Perrin and Mr O'Loughlin—	Attorney and Solicitor Generals for Ireland.
Mr Cutlar Fergusson—	Judge Advocate.
Sir J. Campbell and Mr Rolfe—	Attorney and Solicitor Generals for England.
Mr J. A. Murray—	Lord Advocate for Scotland.
Mr J. Cunningham—	Solicitor-General for Scotland.
Duke of Argyll—	Lord Steward.
Earl of Albermarle—	Master of the Horse.
Sir George Grey—	Under-Secretary for the Colonies.
Mr Robt. Gordon and Mr Vernon Smith—	Secretaries of the Board of Control.
Sir Rufane Donkin—	Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.
Lieut.-Colonel Fox—	Storekeeper-General of ditto.
Marquis Wellesley—	Lord Chamberlain.
Mr Young is Lord Melbourne's	Private Secretary.
Mr Charles Gore is Lord John Russell's	Private Secretary.
Mr George Arbuthnot is the	Private Secretary of Mr E. J. Stanley at the Treasury.

The new ministry will of course proceed upon the principle of the resolution, the carrying of which has brought them into office. Their other objects may be partly gathered from an address made by Lord J. Russell to his South Devon constituency, in which he avows his determination to endeavour to bring about a reformation of the church in England and Ireland, the establishment of a civil registry of births, marriages, and deaths, whereby the grievance of dissenters' marriages may be abolished, to do away with church-rates, and to reform the corporations. While contemplating no further organic changes in the constitution, his lordship states it as his wish "to see the popular influence control and check the exorbitant or corrupt expenses of the state; to see our institutions renewed and purified by clearing them of their defects, and restoring their original spirit; to witness the removal of all unnecessary impediments to free thought, writing, and action; to have the interests of all classes weighed, not by the prejudices and partial affections of those who counterfeited the people's voice, and usurped the people's inheritance, but by the legitimate representatives of that people, summoned by the sovereign to uphold that monarchy of which they are

the firmest support, and to be the image of that enlightened nation whose confidence they enjoy."

With regard to the conduct of Sir Robert Peel during his late government, and in his resignation, there cannot be a more unequivocal testimony of the general feeling of the country, than the following passage in the *Globe*:—"The resignation of Sir Robert Peel was a dignified ending to a ministerial career marked by great and acknowledged ability. Even the most decided of his opponents felt the manliness of his demeanour, and seemed almost to relent at the consummation of their exertions. There is but one opinion of the skill and talent which he has displayed throughout his arduous and disheartening enterprise."

THE CORPORATION REPORT.

The General Report of the Corporation Commissioners was delivered to Mr Goulburn on the 24th of March; and on the 30th, when laid before the House of Commons, it was ordered to be printed for Parliamentary distribution. The particular reports on which it is founded are not yet, we understand, all printed; but they are believed to be entirely confirmatory of the statements in the General Report. Nearly three hundred corporations have been visited; upwards of two hundred reports are printed, and the remainder are in the course of preparation. The inquiries in all cases were conducted in public.

The corporations which have refused all information to the Commissioners, are Corfe Castle, Dover, Lichfield, Maidstone, New Romney, and some of the London companies; those which afforded partial information, but refused to exhibit their accounts, or to permit inquiry into the state of the corporate property, are Arundel, Hull, Leicester, Rochester, and several of the London companies. The reports on those corporations are said, notwithstanding, to be exceedingly rich; those of Hull and Leicester particularly so. It will be found that they have not been successful in averting exposure; and details of the most gross perversion of public trust are laid open. There is a merciless array of magisterial delinquencies, and all the corruptions of the system of self-election are exhibited in their naked deformity.

The Commissioners, it appears, did not consider themselves authorised to recommend specific measures for the improvement of the corporate system; they have confined themselves to pointing out its abuses, and have suggested no remedies. The following we present to our readers as a condensed view of the results to which the Commissioners have arrived. Its general correctness may be relied on.

The all-pervading abuse of the corporate system is that of *self-election*. The Common Councils, or the governing bodies of the corporations, commonly elect, or admit, the freemen, choose the mayor and other officers, and fill up the vacancies in their own body. They have the irresponsible and uncontrolled management of the whole public property; they dispose of it to themselves or to their friends; they contract debts and bestow the patronage held in trust for the benefit of the community among their own partisans.

The most striking defect in the constitution of the municipal corporations is, therefore, that the corporate bodies have an existence distinct from the communities in which they are found. The corporations look upon themselves, and are considered by the inhabitants, as separate and independent communities; in fact, in most places all identity of interest between the corporation and inhabitants has disappeared. To maintain the political ascendancy of a party, or the political influence of a family, has been the one end and object which has been systematically pursued in the admission of freemen, resident or non-resident, in the selection of municipal functionaries for the council and the magistracy, in the appointment of subordinate officers and the local police, in the administration of charities, in the expenditure of corporate revenues, and in the management of corporate property. The most flagrant abuses have arisen from this perversion of municipal privileges to political objects; and it has been generally found that those corporations which have been unconnected with the Parliamentary franchise have most faithfully discharged the duties of good government, and have acquired, more than others, the confidence and good-will of the communities to which they belong.

The exclusive and party spirit which belongs to the whole corporate body, appears in a manner still more marked in the councils by which they are governed. The members of these councils are for the most part self-elected, and hold their offices for life. They are commonly of one political party, and their proceedings are mainly directed to secure and perpetuate the ascendancy of the party to which they belong. Individuals of adverse political opinions are invariably excluded from the governing body. Since the repeal of the corporation and test acts, and the emancipation of the Catholics, very few instances occur in which either dissenters or Catholics have been chosen into the governing body of the corporation. To these councils, which embody the opinions of a single party, are entrusted the nomination of magistrates, and of the civil and criminal judges. They ought to be the leaders of every measure concerning the interests and prosperity of the town; but they do not even represent the privileged class of freemen; and being elected for life, their proceedings are unchecked by any feeling of responsibility. They are the representatives neither of the population nor of the property of the town; and the discharge of the functions with which they are entrusted is rendered difficult equally by the dislike and the suspicion which the manner of their accession necessarily entails upon them.

The mode in which their revenues are levied and expended, and through which the general mismanagement of the corporate property arises, is fully detailed. The power assumed by the corporations of levying tolls on merchandise or goods brought to market by persons not freemen, is a fruitful subject of complaint. The freemen themselves are invariably exempt from these impositions; and the magnitude, as well as the partiality of the evil, will be understood from the fact, that in Newcastle-upon-Tyne the payment of these tolls has made a difference to a merchant of L.450 annually. In Liverpool, one mercantile firm has paid to the town-dues more than L.1400 in one year. In some towns, as in Bristol, a merchant, by payment of a fine, may be admitted to the freedom of the city; but in Liverpool the corporation refuses to sell the freedom, and the tolls consequently remain as a permanent tax upon the non-freemen merchants. In some towns a large amount of the public property has been spent in bribery, and other illegal practices of contested elections. During the election of 1826, the corporation of Leicester expended L.10,000 to secure the success of a political friend of that body, and mortgaged some of their property to discharge the liabilities so incurred. In Barnstaple and Liverpool, the funds of the corporation have been wasted in defending a body of freemen from threatened disfranchisement, who had been proved guilty of bribery. In general, the corporate funds are but partially applied to municipal purposes; and they are frequently expended in feasting and paying the expenses of unimportant officers.

Some corporations consider that their property has been vested in them solely for the public advantage; but in most cases this truth is acknowledged only when forced on their attention; it is received with difficulty and qualification, and is liable to be continually overlooked or forgotten. Even in those cases where it is admitted, party and sectarian purposes often prevail in its application. Few corporations would admit that any obligation lay upon them to expend the surplus of their income in objects of public advantage different from that which might be supposed to devolve on any wealthy individual in the town. Such expenditure would be considered as a spontaneous act of private generosity; and the corporation would consider itself entitled in consequence, not to the credit of judicious administrators, but to that of liberal benefactors. The opinion having taken strong root, that the property of the corporations is held in trust for the benefit of the corporate body only, distinguishing that body from the community with which it is locally connected, the transition is not difficult to the opinion that individual corporators may justifiably derive a benefit from that property. At Cambridge, the practice was avowed, and attempted to be justified!

This principle has been undisguisedly adopted in few corporations, compared with the number of those in which it is indirectly acted upon. Some sense of impropriety, indicated by the secrecy with which such transactions are conducted, has accompanied the execution of long leases for nominal considerations, or the alienations in fee of the corporate property to individual corporators. The system of lavish expenditure in the shape of salaries to sinecure, unnecessary, or overpaid officers, found in most of the important corporations, is more extensively mischievous than actual peculation, because there is no lack of persons willing to profit by it; at the same time that the direct appropriation of the capital, instead of the income of the corporation, is contemplated as a fraud upon the public by all but a much more limited class of persons.

The heavy debts which have been incurred in many corporations have been increased to their present amount by most negligent and improper management. At Berwick-upon-Tweed, where the freemen manage the affairs of the corporation in Common Hall, and where commons of the value of about L.6000 per annum are enjoyed by them, sums of money have been borrowed for the express purpose of dividing among themselves.

The instances of gross mismanagement of trust property are numerous and striking. At Coventry, the funds of an endowed school amount to L.900 per annum; the two masters divided L.700 between them; but they had only one pupil in 1833, and for some years previously. At Tewkesbury, no redress could be obtained against the master of the school, because he was one of the borough justices, by whom the master is appointed and the school visited.

The administration of justice, both civil and criminal, is in a state disgraceful to an enlightened community. The magistrates are usually chosen from the aldermen, and the aldermen from among the leading political partisans; moreover, they are often taken from a class of persons totally incompetent to the discharge of judicial functions.

The above is an outline of the systems of abuse, though numerous cases illustrative of them are necessarily omitted. The final result—the summing up of the report—is to this effect: That where corporations exist in their most perfect form, and are most rightfully administered, they are inadequate to the wants of the present state of society. In their actual condition, when not productive of positive evil, they, in the great majority of instances, exist for no purpose of general utility. The perversion of municipal institutions to political ends has occasioned the sacrifice of local interests to party purposes, which have been frequently pursued through the corruption and demoralisation of the electoral bodies. That, in conclusion, there prevails amongst the inhabitants of the great majority of these incorporated towns, a general and a just dissatisfaction with their municipal institutions; a distrust of the self-elected municipal councils, whose powers are subject to no popular control, and whose acts and proceedings being secret, are unchecked by the influence of public opinion; a distrust of the municipal magistracy, tainting with suspicion the local administration of justice, and often accompanied with contempt of the persons by whom the law is administered; a discontent under the burdens of local taxation, while revenues that ought to be applied to the public advantage are di-

verted from their legitimate use, and are sometimes wastefully bestowed for the benefit of individuals, sometimes squandered for purposes injurious to the character and morals of the people. That, in short, the existing municipal corporations of England and Wales neither possess nor deserve the confidence and respect of the community; and that a thorough reform must be effected before they can become what they ought to be, useful and efficient instruments of local government.—*Courier*.

Mar. 28. The dinner proposed by the late Opposition in honour of Lord John Russell took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, when, with very few exceptions, the whole of those who had voted for the amendment on the address were present, Lord Morpeth in the chair. In replying to the toast of his health, Lord John made the following, among other remarks:—"It has been my fortune to propose a measure for the relief of the Protestant dissenters from the degrading bonds by which they were formerly confined. It has been my fortune to propose a bill for the reform of the representation of this country; and, gentlemen, I may now say, that, among all my day-dreams of ambition, there has been none which, after those connected with these two subjects, I have cherished so long, or entertained with such perseverance, as the hope that I might, one day or other, be the means of subduing another great grievance—I mean the grievance of the abuses of the Church of Ireland—(tremendous cheering)—abuses which seem to combine the political usurpation of our close boroughs with the religious intolerance of our corporation and test acts." (Renewed cheering.) "Gentlemen, I am glad that we have reserved for this occasion the great trial of strength between ourselves and our Tory opponents. Not that I think that those doctrines which were promulgated so industriously after the dismissal of the late ministry, of 'measures, not men,' and 'wait till they have had a fair trial,' and 'you will find the Tories more liberal than the late ministry'—(cheers and laughter)—not that I think that those doctrines had any thing of truth in them to recommend them, but because I am sure that if we had succeeded in throwing out the present ministry at the commencement of the struggle, it would have been said that there was no difference of principle between us—that we had availed ourselves merely of a party superiority, and that, if the present ministers had been allowed to continue in office, they would have shown, by the measures they adopted, and the success with which they advocated them, that they were better qualified than any other men to conduct the affairs of this country." (Cheers.) At a later period of the evening, Mr O'Connell expressed an anxious hope for the continuance and increase of that cordial spirit of amity and co-operation which now existed in the three several portions of the United Kingdom.

In addition to the acts of patronage mentioned in our last as having been exerted by government in favour of men of genius, we have now to record a pension of L.200, bestowed at the instigation of Sir R. Peel, upon Mrs Somerville, author of the *Mechanism of the Heavens*; one of L.150, bestowed upon Mr James Montgomery, the poet; one of L.300, bestowed upon Mr Southey; one of L.200, to Mr Sharon Turner; a present of L.100 to Mrs Hemans, who is stated to be in distressed circumstances; and the appointment of Mr Milman to the living of St Margaret's, Westminster.

Talleyrand is at present engaged in dictating his memoirs to a nephew: the product must be a work of extraordinary interest.

The Rev. Lord Wriothsley Russell, a son of the Duke of Bedford, has resigned the valuable living of Streatham, in the county of Surrey, from conscientious motives, not approving of pluralities. His lordship retains the living of Cheyneys, though comparatively of small value.

Lady Byron, widow of the noble poet, has broken up her establishment at Hanger Wood, near Acton, preparatory to her departure with her daughter, the Hon. Ada Augusta Byron, on a tour for the summer in France and Italy.

Mr Alexander Baring, the eminent merchant, was gazetted, April 8, as a Peer, under the title of Baron Ashburton.

The amount of the revenue for the year, and the several quarters of the year, up to April 5, compared with the year and quarters of the year ending 5th of April 1834, presents a diminution of the aggregate income of the year, when compared with that which terminated on the 5th of April 1834, of L.751,527, and a diminution of the income of the quarter, when compared with that of the corresponding period of last year, of L.474,451. The most important decrease is in the excise, while in the customs there is a considerable increase. A large proportion of the whole diminution of revenue for the quarter is under the head of taxes, arising, no doubt, from the repeal of the window-tax, considerable arrears of which were received during the corresponding quarter of the last year.

By the criminal returns showing the number of persons taken into custody by the metropolitan police, and the result of the charges, in the year 1834, which have been recently printed, it appears that 64,269 persons were taken into custody, of whom 34,499 were discharged by the magistrates, 26,302 were summarily convicted or held to bail, 3468 were committed for trial, 2565 were convicted and sentenced, 551 acquitted, 329 not prosecuted (bills not found), and 23 whose cases have not been ascertained. The criminal charge under which the greatest number appears is that of uttering counterfeit coin, 929 having been taken into custody under that charge, of whom, however, 819 were discharged by the magistrates, and 98 convicted and sentenced. The charges of murder have been 26, but only 11 prosecutions upon them have been instituted, and 9 convictions obtained, of which last 8 were declared manslaughter, so that only one execution followed. Not less than 19,779 have been taken into custody for drunkenness, of whom 10,944 obtained their discharge without fine, and 8835 summarily convicted. A comparative statement of these returns with those published the three previous years shows that

from 1831 to the end of 1834 there is a decrease in the number of persons taken into custody of 8555, an increase during the corresponding period of 513 of committals for trial, and of 4459 convictions by magistrates. The comparative statements of the intermediate years, following one another, do not exhibit any very remarkable difference, the increase in one year of some cases being counterbalanced by a decrease in the next.

Among the points to which the inquiries of the committee of Lords on Prison Discipline has been principally directed in examining the witnesses from the Middlesex House of Correction and the Westminster Bridewell, has been as to the practical working of the silent system, recently introduced. This system consists in compelling the prisoners to maintain a profound silence while performing their labours on the rotary wheel or mill. Neither laugh or joke may pass, on pain of solitary imprisonment and partial stoppage of provisions, a view to improving the discipline of the gaol, the visiting magistrates sent Mr Chesterton, its governor, a visit while back to visit and to make inquiries at various prisons as far north as Glasgow, and much of the information gleaned has since been adopted, this being its object. It has been found to work wonderfully in producing a salutary dread of imprisonment. Persons whose families had been constantly familiar for years to the turnkeys, have, on their discharge, declared they would take great pains not to come there again, and have kept their word. Many known metropolitan thieves are now making the circuit of the provinces. A large proportion have emigrated into Surrey, and it appears others have confined their operations to the city of London. A short time ago Sir Peter Laurie declared that the gaols of London had become completely crowded since the change. It is by the fair sex that this plan of compulsory taciturnity seems to be the most abhorred.

On Sunday morning, April 5, a gravel-digger, named Ward, residing in Globe Lane, Milnd Road, quarried with his wife, and struck her a blow which sent her flying against the mantelpiece, when out fell two sovereigns and rolled on the floor. A cessation of hostilities took place directly, and an inquiry as to the source from which the gold came, when the mantelpiece was examined, removed, and one hundred and seventy sovereigns were found. The man and his wife have been keeping blind day ever since, and the old woman jocularly tells her neighbours it was the luckiest hit she had in her life. Much curiosity appears to be excited in the neighbourhood as to whom the hoard originally belonged; but it is well known that a foreman of excavators, a singularly thrifty fellow, lived in the same room about six months ago. He met with an accident in the course of his employment, and was taken to the London hospital, where he died after his thigh had been amputated. In his last moments he appeared anxious to impart something to those about him, but was unable to speak. He left only one son, who has been seen to beg in the streets since his father's death.—*Morning Herald*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FORTUNES OF A SPANISH MINISTER.—A speech lately delivered in the Chamber at Madrid by Martinez de la Rosa entered into an explanation of his past and present sentiments with regard to the constitution of the Cortes, and gave, in the course of it, a striking picture of the strange vicissitudes to which a Spanish statesman has been subject in recent times—dungeons one day, the seals of office the next. He began by professing his youthful enthusiasm for the principles of the constitution of Cadiz:—"I entertained the same principles when 40,000 men advanced against this capital; and when, if I may be permitted so to speak, the dungeon was opened in which they were to bury me, I made a proposition that the deputy who should consent that the constitution should be destroyed or altered, should be deemed guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly. That day when 40,000 men were on the point of entering the capital, the very evening before the Cortes were to be forced. . . . Senor Isturiz will say to me he did the day before the constitution was destroyed in Cadiz. Condemned without being heard, threatened with the punishment of death, buried in a prison, I refused even to defend myself, because I believed that a deputy of the nation would be degraded by allowing a judge to call him to account for his opinions. Thus I always maintained my principles—thus I always maintained my consistency. I was shown a decree of the 4th of May, by which it was decreed that those who adhered to the principles of the constitution were liable to the punishment of death, remained firm; I did not solicit that the punishment might be changed; I never demanded favour, I never feared death. I was sentenced to the most atrocious punishment possible—the banishment to a rock in the middle of the sea; and in it I remained six years, having the axe constantly suspended over my head. The year 1820 arrived; my province honoured me with its confidence, and I belonged to the Cortes of that day." The Spanish premier then detailed the circumstances which induced him to change his opinions respecting the practicability of the system he had up to that period upheld:—"I foresaw the evils to which that system would lead, and I was convinced of the necessity of supporting the royal authority and defending order, that liberty itself might not be endangered. I gave expression to these views as a deputy; I was not believed. His majesty did me the honour of naming me minister, and I maintained, as minister, the same principles with the situation in which they happen for the time to be." M. de la Rosa then eloquently stated that, notwithstanding the change of opinion he had avowed,

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solved not to sacrifice one jot of the constitution. ever entered into any plan or project for altering constitution of Cadiz whilst it was the law of the ; although, I repeat, I was soon convinced of its noticability in a monarchy : this is its capital de- Notwithstanding this sincere persuasion, which entertained for some time, one fatal night in my life was in danger I had determined to pe- thousand times rather than sign the smallest e against it ; I will say so, because it is certain ; er feared death, and I never hesitated to make rifice of my life for my country ; but what I never sacrificed, nor ever will sacrifice, is my ation ; I have never perjured myself, nor ever This speech created a very deep and favour- impression.

W TO SELECT A PAIR OF SPECTACLES.—When son calls at an optician's shop for the purpose of using this article, the question is asked, What age of the person who is to use them ? and on information being given, the article is produced the greatest confidence. Few of those who have used spectacles in this manner need be told that is not proper data for selecting the article. It is about as difficult to find two persons of the age alike in respect to this faculty, as it would find them alike respecting any other, such as ng. The following method may be depended on, where available should be resorted to :—Where person for whom the spectacles are wanted has y a pair, or can procure the loan of a pair that n, hold one glass of such between the sun and a of white paper. Move the glass nearer or far- from the paper ; when at a certain distance, a t image of the sun will be formed on the paper. ure the distance at which that image is brightest most distinctly formed. Select a pair from the an by the same means, choosing those which the image at the same distance, and they will und to suit the person for whom they are in- d equally well. A candle or other artificial may be substituted for the sun with sufficient acy. This mode of testing glasses discovers de- which cannot otherwise be easily detected. It is very common defect in spectacles that the glasses ot properly matched. This destroys the eyes of person who wears them, but it may be detected observing whether they form the image or have focus at the same distance. The best ground os form the image most distinctly. People usually oy their sight by using glasses that magnify an than they require. This should be carefully ed.—*Liberator, Glasgow newspaper.*

JOHN CAMPBELL'S BILL FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—According to the in which the bill now proposes to alter the law, ll be in the power of a man's butcher to whom he twenty pounds, to walk up to him in the street, say, "How d'ye do, sir?" touching his hat at ame time ; upon which the customer will express hanks, and tell the butcher he is pretty well ; upon the butcher will say, "I beg your par- I want my bill ; you have got a remarkably hand- watch, and chain, and seals—come to the sheriff ve them." Upon which the customer is forced o and barter his *bijouterie* for sundry legs of mut- and sirloins of beef which he has eaten. Ashamed s fate, he goes home to tell his wife ; and when ed there, he finds that his baker has walked off his window-curtains, that his tailor has carried a satin-wood bookcase, and his shoemaker an ght pianoforte. In despair he asks for his slip- and morning gown, and is told the milkman has ssed himself of these ; and when he rushes to his oom, to seek rest in oblivion, he discovers that rewer has carried off his mattress, and his but- an possessed himself of his blankets and sheets.—

—[Upon this we would make one simple remark ne language of Meg Dods—"And what-for no?"]
MARTHA CRUMP.—Number one of Dame Deborah ham's almshouses is occupied by a very old—what we call her?—not lady, for ladies do not live in houses, nor woman, for there is no such being as an woman—old women went out of fashion soon after abolition of witchcraft :—well then, an old body, for e is generally termed by her neighbours. This old r, whose name is Martha Crump, has been in the e upwards of twenty years. She was not very young a she came in, and of course is now much more re- from youth than she was then. But you never saw a picture of neatness, such an image of exactness ur life. Upon her head she wears a white muslin plaited all round with mathematical precision, from enith of her forehead to the nadir of her chin ; and in that oval muslin frame appears her face, as a re of profound placidity, a homely of contentment eace. The very wrinkles which time has made in visage are exact and uniform—nay, they are not les—they are rather superannuated dimples, all ng—not laughing—for smiling age is beautiful, and ing age is irreverent—they are the trophies, not riumphs of time, for there can be no triumph where has been no resistance, and Martha Crump was r known to struggle against time, either to urge his or to retard it. Tradition says that she was once rettiest little girl in the village, as lively as a bird, rful with unobtrusive mirth, and prettily blending, ngent combination, the purest innocence and ut- lun. They used to say of her that her heart was ght to break—but sorrow, alas ! found its way there- und made it heavy enough. A thoughtless and ed young man, who mistook passionate admiration

of a pretty face for the sober sincerity of honest love, gained her unsuspecting heart, became her husband, and deserted her, even before her first and only child was old enough to call her mother. But even then, deeply as she felt her sad and worse than widowed lot, she gave not way to gloomy despondency, nor did she make others wretched by wearying them with the tale of her sorrows. She toiled diligently for the support of herself and child ; but by the time her son was able and willing to labour for himself and his mother too, he died ; and when the neighbours expressed their pity that her boy had not lived long enough to repay the debt of gra- titude which he owed to his mother, she replied that he had more than repaid a mother's care each hour he had lived. Every body pitied the bereaved mother, and they wondered much at the tears she shed when she heard that her wicked husband had perished miserably in a fore-ign land. Every body also thought she was a very proper object for Dame Deborah Boreham's charity ; and after waiting twenty years for a vacancy, she obtained admittance. Now every body said that Dame Deborah Boreham's wish would be abundantly gratified in the instance of Martha Crump. They were right enough. Here Martha has lived upwards of twenty years, and here, for aught that appears to contradict it, she may live upwards of twenty years longer. There is a look of dura- bility about her, which seems not so much to defy the effect of time by a hardness of resistance, as to evade it by a sweet placidity. Her days are so much alike, that she can hardly distinguish one from another. Her time never hangs heavily, and never moves too rapidly—she finds no fault with any thing that is—she has no vain re- grets for any thing that has been—she has no fears or ap- prehensions for any thing that may be.—*Provincial Sketches.*

AN ADVENTURE WITH WOLVES.—My adventure in the forest having been mentioned, the old Frenchman congratulated me on my escape, assuring us that the danger from the wolves in some seasons was serious ; for though they generally waited till hunger drove them down in winter, yet frolic or fasting sometimes sent them into the vallies, where the sheep, and, unless he happened to be considerably on the alert, the shepherd himself, might be missing by morn. As to the question of domesticating the wolf, he told us that it had often been tried, by tak- ing the whelps young, but that it was a perilous experi- ment at best ; of which he gave an example in his own instance :—Shortly after his return to France, he had shot a she-wolf in the mountains, and tracking her to her den, found her dying, with two young ones at her side. He took them away, and reared them about the chateau like house-dogs. All went on well for a time. The young animals frisked at his sight, licked his hand, followed him like his pointers, and appeared so thoroughly reconciled to the chateau, that he frequently showed them as an answer to the doubts of his neighbours on the subject. But one evening, having lingered rather longer than usual in the hills, and hurrying home by moonlight, he observed his two companions suddenly snuffing the air, smelling to the ground, and exhibiting signs of extraordinary rest- lessness. "As I could see them perfectly by the moon- light," he continued, "I absolutely remarked a total change in their physiognomy. The tame look had van- ished in a moment, and the savage had come in its place. Still they snuffed the air, and every moment grew wilder still. I called to them ; they merely curled up their lips, and showed me their teeth. I now began to conceive that my generalship could not be better em- ployed than in a speedy retreat. However, I was aware of the laugh that would be against me on my return, and I moved off at a walk until I had turned a corner of the road which hid me from them. I then gave the spur to my mule, and galloped. I had scarcely got on a couple of hundred yards, when the whole thicket seemed to be in motion. The cry of wolves was gathering on every side, and full speed after me came my two old acquaintances : one of them sprung on the croup of the mule, the other seized my bridle arm in his teeth. Fortunately the right arm had not been his choice, for if it had, I should not have been here to tell the story. I drew my *couteau-de- chasse*, and slashed my captor across the face, until he dropped with a yell. Another blow drove off my assailant behind. My mule now became a new source of trouble. Though a powerful and extremely well-trained animal, it refused to stir a step farther. Whip, spur, voice, all were in vain ; it reared, plunged, kicked, ran from side to side of the glen, but advance it would not. In the interim, the howling redoubled and drew nearer, though I could see none of the performers. My two companions were quite enough for the purpose of de- vouring me ; and if ever any two animals held a council of war, they were that minute engaged in the purpose. They walked together, they separated, then joined their noses, as if they were whispering their minds, and, fi- nally, as if they had signed my death-warrant, they marched leisurely side by side towards me, howling and showing their tusks. Their former ill reception had evi- dently made them cautious, but they were as evidently determined not to go to bed supperless that night. My mule now became still more outrageous. At last it broke my bridle, and with the same plunge flung me head foremost into a bed of brambles. I thought that my time had fairly come, and grasping my *couteau*, re- solved to die like a hero on the body of at least one of my enemies. However, I was not to have this chance of glory. My mule paid this penalty for its master. The instant the two wolves saw it without a rider, they rushed upon the unfortunate animal, tore it to the ground, and began sucking its blood. The mule defended itself fu- riously ; and on my coming up after the first stunning of the fall, I found its shoe stuck fast in the brain of one of the wolves. The other had gorged itself and was gone. From that time I limited my zeal in the conversion of wolves to shooting and skinning them."—*From the Water Drinker in the Pyrenees.*

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HONOUR.—It is remarkable that, tenacious as public men are of their honour, they seem to have found it an inconvenience to keep or to guard it

all, and consequently have divided it into two parts—public honour and personal honour. The public honour, about which we know something, is given up to any judgment which people may think proper to pass on it ; but the personal honour, which is the share with which we have nothing to do, is most jealously protected. You may do what you like with a man's public character, provided you acknowledge the separate maintenance of his personal character. This is a distinction which has been split by so blunt an instrument as a pistol-ball. The an- cients did not know it because they did not duel. In the progress of improvement there will probably be farther divisions of honour, for there seems to be no reason why it should be split only into public and personal, and there may be an honour for every relation and class of transactions between man and man ; and if a person's conduct as a merchant be impugned, he may fiercely ask the question whether it is intended to impugn his hon- our as a husband?—and he may be satisfied with the assurance that nothing was farther from the purpose of his censor.—*Examiner.*

SELF-INCURRED MISERY.—The amount of self-incurred misery which mankind have suffered in past ages, seems almost to exceed all that they can have endured in the same time through natural evils. A curious publication, showing the number of victims that have been sacrificed by the Inquisition, has just appeared, and according to which, 105,285 fell under Torquemada, 51,167 under Cisneros, and 34,952 under Diego Perez. Those who suffered under the inquisitors who preceded these three monsters amounted to 3,410,215. It is reckoned that 31,912 have been burnt alive, 15,657 have suffered the punishment of the statue, and 291,450 that of the peni- tentiaries. 500,000 families have been destroyed by the Inquisition, and it has cost Spain two millions of her chil- dren.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MICROSCOPY, OR THE IMPORTANCE OF A BUG TO HIMSELF.—Men are perpetually wondering what can be the use of bugs, and fleas, and wasps, and such vermin, and speak of them as absolute blots in the escutcheon of the Almighty. The use of these insects is surely to teach man a perpetual lesson of humility. He is extremely apt to fancy himself the only being of real importance in this planet, and that every thing in it has been made for his exclusive use and accommodation ; whereas a very little consideration must teach him that the said fleas, and bugs, and wasps, &c., are intended to enjoy themselves in their own way, just as he does ; that is to say, without greatly considering the inconvenience, comforts, or happiness of other beings. I consider it as certain that bugs were intended to prey upon man, as that man and the other predaceous mammalia were in- tended to destroy the weaker animals. If a bug (I beg pardon—a *cimex lectularius*) could reason, it would proba- bly suppose that man was of no other use in the creation than to prepare its habitation and supply its food ; and would think that no better evidence need be adduced to prove the immense importance of a bug than that such bountiful provision had been made for it.

THE TWENTY-FOUR LETTERS.—The father of the in- genious self-taught mathematician, Edmund Stone, was gardener to the Duke of Argyle. Edmund had attained the age of eighteen, when the duke, walking one day in his garden, saw lying upon the grass a Latin copy of New- ton's Principia, and, concluding it belonged to his own library, directed it to be carried back and placed there. This was about to be done, when young Stone, stepping forward, claimed the book as his own. "Yours!" replied the duke ; "do you understand geometry, Latin and Newton?" "I know a little of them," answered Stone, modestly. The duke then entered into particular con- versation with him, and requested to know how he had obtained his present knowledge. "A servant," said Stone, "taught me, about ten years since, to read. Does one need to know any thing more than the twenty- four letters, in order to know every thing else that one wishes?" The duke's curiosity was redoubled, and sitting down on a bank with Stone, the latter, at his request, thus proceeded in his account of himself :—"I first learned to read : the masons were then at work upon your house. I approached them one day, and ob- served that the architect used a rule and compasses, and that he made calculations. I inquired what might be the meaning and use of these things, and I was informed that there was a science called arithmetic. I purchased a book of arithmetic, and I learned it. I was told there was another science, called geometry ; I bought the necessary books, and I learned geometry. By reading, I found there were good books in these two sciences in Latin : I bought a dictionary, and I learned Latin. I understood, also, that there were general books of the same kind in French : I bought a dictionary, and I learned French. And this, my lord, is what I have done : it seems to me, that we may learn every thing when we know the twenty-four letters of the alphabet."—The duke now determined to draw Stone from his obscurity, and immediately provided him with an employment which left him in possession of ample time to follow his favourite pursuits.

SELECTIONS FROM BENTHAM.

LOCAL JUDICATURE.—To us a system of local ju- dicature, distributing justice upon the spot, in all its branches, is new, not only in practice, but in imagi- nation. With us no man has yet been found bold enough to insinuate that fifty pounds may be too high a price to pay for five shillings, or four hundred miles too far to go for it.—Power gives existence to a law for the moment, but it is upon reason that it must depend for its stability.—It is the delight of lawyers to go on plodding in paths which reason has never vi- sited, or having visited has deserted.

PROMULGATION.—In England the business of pro- mulgation is a very simple affair. In the body of every act of Parliament a day is specified in which it shall be considered as being in force. Nothing is done to circulate it by king, or judges, or any body else : but a copy is given to the king's printing-office, Max, 1835.

where it is printed in an obsolete obscure type, and inconvenient folio form, and sold, as may be expected under a monopoly, at a dear price; and there it lies for the use of any one that has money to spare to buy it, and thinks it worth his while to do so. Every man is then supposed to know and to understand the law: juries excepted, who, when they have taken upon them to pronounce a man guilty of having violated the law, are held not to have decided upon the law, it being impossible they should understand it.

THE JUDGES AND THE DEFECTS OF LAW.—All human laws will have defects: all new ones more particularly: defects to be remedied must be pointed out by somebody: and who so proper to point them out as the persons engaged by duty in the study of them, and by practice in the observation of the incidents that bring them into notice? No legislator can as such possess opportunities of this nature equal to those which must present themselves to every judge. In England no invitation of this sort was ever given to the judges. Those magistrates, however, have always had the right of making representations of this sort, since, under the name of petitions, it is no more than that which all subjects in general have enjoyed. No nation hitherto whose laws have such large features of excellence in them, as those of England; yet none perhaps whose laws are more abundant in particular, and very gross defects. No judge can well sit on the bench for a day together without being witness to numerous exemplifications of them. In one of the houses of legislature all the judges have always had seats, and at all times some of them have had votes. Yet who ever heard of a representation of this sort spontaneously given by a judge to the legislature? and how many instances do the annals of Parliament afford of bills brought in by law-lords for the amendment of the law? Is a bill of this sort attempted to be stole in by an unlearned hand? learned eyes are not wanting for spying out the defects—not of the law, but of the bill which seeks to remedy it; and scorn is the reward which public spirit gets for its temerity.

PUBLICITY.—Publicity is the very soul of justice. It is the keenest spur to exertion, and the surest of all guards against improbity. It keeps the judge himself, while trying, under trial. Under the auspices of publicity, the cause in the court of law, and the appeal to the court of public opinion, are going on at the same time. So many by-standers as an unrighteous judge, or rather a judge who would otherwise be unrighteous, beholds attending in his court, so many witnesses he sees of his unrighteousness, so many condemning judges, so many ready executioners, and so many industrious proclaimers of his sentence. By publicity, the court of law to which his judgment is appealed from is secured against any want of evidence of his guilt. It is through publicity alone that justice becomes the mother of security. By publicity the temple of justice is converted into a school of the first order, where the most important branches of morality are enforced by the most impressive means:—into a theatre where the sports of the imagination give place to the more interesting exhibitions of real life. Nor is publicity less auspicious to the veracity of the witness, than to the probity of the judge. Envied as he sees himself by a thousand eyes, contradiction, should he hazard a false tale, will seem ready to rise up in opposition to it from a thousand mouths. Many a known face, and every unknown countenance, presents to him a possible source of detection, from whence the truth he is struggling to suppress, may, through some unsuspected connection, burst forth to his confusion. Without publicity all other checks are fruitless; in comparison of publicity all other checks are of small account.

SCOTLAND.

April 2. A whale, seventy-eight feet long, came ashore on the side of Seil, near the mainland of Lorn, in Argyshire, and was secured and killed by the country people.

10. A meeting was held in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, for the purpose of considering the propriety of opening a subscription to defray the expense incurred by Mr. Tait, in his exposure of the spy system. Bailie McFarlane presided, and, in an excellent speech, recommended the proposal being carried into effect. Dr. Browne followed, by proposing the resolutions, and was seconded by Mr. Burton, when a committee was appointed. A large meeting of the working classes was also held in the ensuing week, to petition government in favour of the Dorsetshire unionists, &c.; and it was also resolved to raise a subscription in aid of Mr. Tait, to whom the thanks of the meeting were voted.

Addresses favourable and unfavourable to ministers were dispatched early in the past month from various considerable towns in Scotland. From Edinburgh a favourable one was dispatched with upwards of 2000 signatures, immediately followed by one of the opposite kind, signed by 13,454. From Glasgow the corresponding numbers were 3200 and 15,000.

The sum of £8000 has been bequeathed by the late John Carnegie, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, for the establishment of an hospital in Aberdeen for orphan female children.

One evening, some weeks ago, the inhabitants of Carstairs village were surprised and excited by the unusual conduct of a dog, that went howling round the loch in the centre of the village, and trying to direct the attention of all he met towards something in the water. Lights being brought out, and the surface of the loch examined, a moving body was discovered, when some persons plunged in, and found the almost lifeless body of an Edinburgh carrier, only the skirts of his coat being above the water. About an hour elapsed before animation could be restored, and by day-break next morning, the carrier was able to take the road, in dry clothes. He died, however, soon after.

Several of the landed estates in the neighbourhood of Montrose have lately changed hands. The estates of Charlestown and Kinbar, in the immediate vicinity—part of the contiguous lands of Rosemount—and the valuable estate of Dunottar, near Stonehaven—have all been disposed of on terms which are considered extremely favourable to the purchasers. The fine estate of Rossie is also in the market, and it is believed that a portion of it at least will be sold on the day announced for the roup.—*Montrose Rev.*

A commodious place of worship in connection with the established church, and calculated to contain 1200 sitters, has just been

opened at Airdrie.—The sum of £539 has been subscribed at Inverness, for the erection of a new church in that town.—Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. of Newe and Edinglassie, has resolved to erect, at his own expense, on the upper part of his Strathdon and Corgaff estates, a new church and dwelling-house for one of the General Assembly's missionaries.

The Scottish newspapers, metropolitan and provincial, have been filled for several weeks with accounts of meetings favourable and adverse to the proposal for endowing new churches in connection with the establishment. We deem it only necessary to advert to this fact, as the controversy, being at present carried on without a basis of facts which both parties may rely upon, is in our opinion unworthy of further notice in a chronicle addressed as much to the future as to the present. Undoubtedly, sufficient facts will soon be laid before Parliament, to enable the members of that august court to determine to what extent there are local deficiencies in the opportunities of social worship, and what likelihood there is of additional endowments being serviceable in bringing to church such of the poor as are not now in the habit of attending it. It will also be matter for the consideration of Parliament, whether the taxing of dissenters, in common with others, for setting up places of worship obnoxious to them on religious, and injurious to them on secular considerations, be consistent with justice, or likely to be attended by the desired effects.

Owing to the new ministerial appointments, the following seats are vacated in Scotland—Stirling burghs by Lord Dalmeny, Dundee by Sir H. Parnell, Elgin burghs by Col. Leith Hay, Kirkcubright by Mr. R. C. Fergusson, Leith by Mr. J. A. Murray, Haddington burghs by Mr. R. Stewart, Edinburgh by Sir J. Campbell, Clackmannan by Admiral Adam, and Inverness by Mr. C. Grant. We have as yet (April 24) heard of only one of these seats being contested—Leith by Admiral Sir D. Milne, a Conservative zealous in the church interest. The electors in Dundee and Edinburgh are to re-elect their late members without requiring their presence.

Four Scottish members, reputed heretofore as liberals, have excited the indignation of portions of their constituencies by their late conduct in Parliament—Sir M. S. Stewart, member for Renfrewshire; Mr. J. Maxwell, member for Lanarkshire; Mr. G. Sinclair, member for Caithness; and Mr. A. Johnston, member for the Cupar burghs. The votes chiefly complained of were in favour of the inviolability of the Irish church revenues. It seems that Mr. Johnston, at his last election, engaged to resign on being called to do so by a majority of those who voted for him: a requisition for his resignation, signed by two-thirds, has been dispatched to the honourable gentleman, who is expected accordingly to vacate his seat.

Postscript.

The bill authorising the payment of the American claims passed the French Chamber of Deputies, April 19, by a vote of 289 to 137. Two amendments—one, that no interest at all should be paid, and another, that interest should only commence from the passing of the bill—were negatived; but ministers assented to what General Valdez proposed, that the money shall not be paid until after the French government shall have received satisfactory explanations with regard to President Jackson's threatening message. This was intended, we presume, as balm to the wounded pride of the nation. No doubt the President will give such explanations as the Duke de Broglie will admit to be satisfactory, if thereby he can procure a speedy settlement of this tedious transaction.

It is now certain that General Valdez has succeeded Mina in the command of the army in the rebellious provinces of Spain. Mina is said to be in miserable health. The total amount of the force which Valdez will have at his disposal, is stated at not less than 60,000 men; and the plan of the campaign is to drive the insurgents into the province of Biscay, and there overwhelm them.

The rumour that Lord Eliot's mission to the seat of war was connected with a project of marrying a son of Don Carlos to the Queen of Spain, has been revived, but seems entitled to little notice. The Bayonne correspondent of the Times says that the result of his exertions will be nothing more than perhaps a cartel for the exchange of prisoners.

The Spanish Chamber of Procuradores has decreed the suppression of eight hundred monasteries, the revenues of which are to be applied to the liquidation of the national debt.

Lord Foley and Lord Gosford are to resume their former situations in the household, and the Earl of Errol is to be Master of the Buckhounds.

April 25. Consols for Account, 92½.

BIRTHS.

Mar. 8. At Wilna, the Countess Pelagie Bower; a son.

16. In Belgrave Square, London, the Countess of Burlington; a daughter.—At Orchard House, Northumberland, the Hon. Mrs. Coulson; a son and heir.

17. In Grosvenor Square, London, the Countess of Wilton; a daughter.

18. At Florence, Mrs. Richard Dennistoun; a daughter.

22. At Mosknow, Dumfriesshire, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Graham; a son.

23. At London, the Countess of Cawdor; a son.

24. At Sandwell, Staffordshire, the Countess of Dartmouth; a son.

25. At the Pavilion, Weedon, Sussex, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Gregor, of the 93d Highlanders; a son.

April 2. In Queen Street, Edinburgh, the lady of William Maxwell, Esq. junior, of Monreith; a daughter.

5. At Richmond Park, Lady Vere Cameron; a son and heir.

13. In Upper Harley Street, the Hon. Mrs. Kenyon; a son and heir.

20. At Letham House, near Haddington, the lady of Thomas Hogg, Esq.; a son.

23. At 28, Anne Street, Edinburgh, Mrs. R. Chambers; a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Mar. 2. At Berne, in the house of D. R. Moser, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland, James Dennistoun, Esq. of Dennistoun, to Isabella Katherine, eldest daughter of James Wolfe Murray, Esq. of Cringletie.

21. Edmund Thornton Crawford, Esq., to Eliza Paton, youngest daughter of Mr. George Paton.

April 6. At London, William Wilberforce Pearson, Esq. to Lady Angela Alexander, daughter of the Earl of Stirling.

10. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, Lord John Russell, to Lady Ribblesdale.

14. At Glasgow, Kenneth William Kirkland, Esq. merchant, to

Katharine, second daughter of the late Archibald Hamilton, Esq. Glasgow.

Lately, at Steynton Church, Mr. John Thomas, mason, of Ford, to Mrs. Elizabeth Stephens, of the former place. The groom has attained the patriarchal age of 101 years, and possession of considerable property. The blooming bride is about ten months ago consigned her former spouse to the grave.

[In our number for March, the marriage of Mr. Bradshaw, to Miss M. Tree, was mentioned as having recently taken place; the paragraph being copied from some other paper. We have to mention, that the proper date of the event in question is April 1825. With the origin of this mistake we are entirely unacquainted.]

DEATHS.

Sept. 21. At Ryacottah, Madras, Captain W. P. Burton, senior native veteran battalion.

Jan. 23. At Torry, Dunfermline, James Paton, Esq. for surgeon in the East India Company's maritime service.

Mar. 10. At Aberdeen, in his 65th year, William Dyce, and F.R.S.E.

11. At Jarvisfield, Argyllshire, Mrs. Macquarie, widow of Major General Macquarie.

12. At Berlin, the Hon. Sevilla Howard, wife of Henry F. Howard, of Cornby Castle, Esq., and daughter of Lord Erskine.

17. At Norham, very much respected, John Mason, Esq., 76, who had been depute town-clerk of Canongate, Edinburgh, 53 years.

19. In Lansdowne Crescent, Bath, Lieut.-General Sir W. Cockburn, Bart. of Cockburn and Ryslaw (N.B.), in his 67th year.

21. Suddenly, Mr. Charles Wright, late of the Opera Colony wine-merchant.

25. At 11, Tophichien Street, Edinburgh, John Gordon, late of Kenneyhill.—At Altyre, John Norman Macleod, Esq. Macleod.

26. At Ely Place, London, Sir Charles Gordon, aged 81, third son of the late Charles Gordon, Esq. of Abergeldie.

April 3. At London, Lady Julia Hobhouse, wife of Sir P. Hobhouse, and sister of the Marquis of Tweeddale.—At N. Place, Edinburgh, Mrs. Mackenzie, widow of the late Henry Mackenzie, Esq.—At Poplar Place, Leith, Miss Mary Ogilvy, aged 74.

10. At Compton Place, Eastbourne, aged 74, the Right Hon. Beth, Countess Dowager of Burlington.—At Gilston Park, S. Anne, only remaining daughter of R. Plumer Ward, Esq.

10. At her house in Curzon Street, the Dowager Lady Ry.—At 75, Queen Street, Edinburgh, Mrs. Douglass, senior, of the late John Douglass of Tilwhilly, Esq. advocate, in her year.—At Coll House, Alexander Maclean of Coll, Esq.

15. At Dumfries, Captain Charles J. Hope Johnstone, R.N.

14. At Rothesay, Rachel Elizabeth, wife of Patrick Fraser, Esq.

17. At Dalmahoy, near Edinburgh, John Thomas Hope, eldest son of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope.

At Brompton, R. Wraithman, Esq. eldest son of the late man Wraithman, M.P. in his 46th year.

At Lundie House, in his 70th year, Adam Tait, Esq. of Pit.

In Dublin, John Barclay Scriven, Esq. many years father Irish bar, in his 77th year.

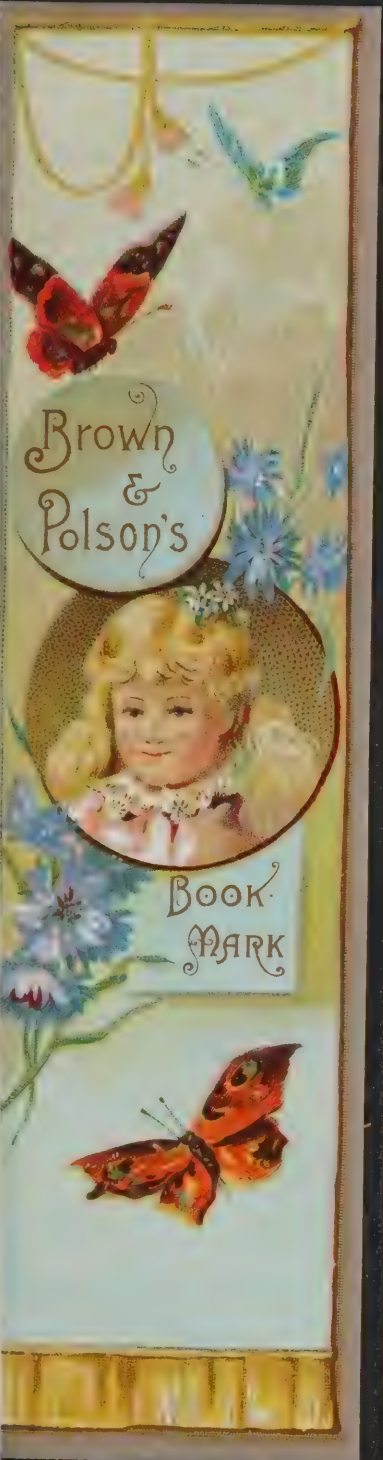
At Bansa Glebe, Lady Blackall, in her 101st year, relict late Sir Thomas Blackall, of Dublin.

At Grenden Underwood, Bucks, Mr. W. Smith, in his 95th. He was blind during the last ten years, and was born and throughout his life in the same house in which he died.

At Romanby, near Northallerton, in his 101st year, Mr. W. Sturdy, tailor. He could recollect making clothing for the 4th of Elliott's Light Dragoons (now the 15th Hussars), which was raised by Colonel Ainslie, in 1758.

PRICES OF SCOTTISH STOCKS—APRIL 27, 1833.

No. of Shares.	100,000	50,000	25,000	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,000	500	250	100	50	25	10	5	2	1	1/2	3/4	1/4	1/8	1/16	1/32	1/64	1/128	1/256	1/512	1/1024	1/2048	1/4096	1/8192	1/16384	1/32768	1/65536	1/131072	1/262144	1/524288	1/1048576	1/2097152	1/4194304	1/8388608	1/16777216	1/33554432	1/67108864	1/134217728	1/268435456	1/536870912	1/1073741824	1/2147483648	1/4294967296	1/8589934592	1/17179869184	1/34359738368	1/68719476736	1/137438953472	1/274877906944	1/549755813888	1/1099511627776	1/2199023255552	1/4398046511104	1/8796093022208	1/17592186044416	1/35184372088832	1/70368744177664	1/140737488355328	1/281474976710656	1/562949953421312	1/1125899906842624	1/2251799813685248	1/4503599627370496	1/9007199254740992	1/18014398509481984	1/36028797018963968	1/72057594037927936	1/144115188075855872	1/288230376151711744	1/576460752303423488	1/1152921504606846976	1/2305843009213693952	1/4611686018427387904	1/9223372036854775808	1/18446744073709551616	1/36893488147419103232	1/73786976294838206464	1/147573952589676412928	1/295147905179352825856	1/590295810358705651712	1/1180591620717411303424	1/2361183241434822606848	1/4722366482869645213696	1/9444732965739290427392	1/18889465931478580854784	1/37778931862957161709568	1/75557863725914323419136	1/151115727451828646838272	1/302231454903657293676544	1/604462909807314587353088	1/1208925819614629174706176	1/2417851639229258349412352	1/4835703278458516698824704	1/9671406556917033397649408	1/19342813113834066795298816	1/38685626227668133590597632	1/77371252455336267181195264	1/154742504910672534362390528	1/309485009821345068724781056	1/618970019642690137449562112	1/1237940039285380274899124224	1/2475880078570760549798248448	1/4951760157141521099596496896	1/9903520314283042199192993792	1/19807040628566084398385987584	1/39614081257132168796771975168	1/79228162514264337593543950336	1/158456325028528675187087900672	1/316912650057057350374175801344	1/633825300114114700748351602688	1/1267650600228229401496703205376	1/2535301200456458802993406410752	1/5070602400912917605986812821504	1/10141204801825835211973625643008	1/20282409603651670423947251286016	1/40564819207303340847894502572032	1/81129638414606681695789005144064	1/162259276829213363391578010288128	1/324518553658426726783156020576256	1/649037107316853453566312041152512	1/1298074214633706907132624082305024	1/2596148429267413814265248164610048	1/5192296858534827628530496329220096	1/10384593717069655257060992658440192	1/20769187434139310514121985316880384	1/41538374868278621028243970633760768	1/83076749736557242056487941267521536	1/166153499473114484112975882535043072	1/332306998946228968225951765070086144	1/664613997892457936451903530140172288	1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576	1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152	1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304	1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608	1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216	1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432	1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864	1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728	1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456	1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912	1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824	1/2722258935367507707706996859454145691648	1/5444517870735015415413993718908291383296	1/10889035741470030830827987437816582766592	1/21778071482940061661655974875633165533184	1/43556142965880123323311949751266331066368	1/87112285931760246646623899502532662132736	1/174224571863520493293247799005065324265472	1/348449143727040986586495598010130648530944	1/696898287454081973172991196020261297061888	1/1393796574908163946345982392040522594123776	1/2787593149816327892691964784081045188247552	1/5575186299632655785383929568162090376495104	1/11150372599265311570767859136324180752990208	1/22300745198530623141535718272648361505980416	1/44601490397061246283071436545296723011960832	1/89202980794122492566142873090593446023921664	1/1784059615882449851322857461811868920478432	1/3568119231764899702645714923623737840956864	1/7136238463529799405291429847247475681913728	1/14272476927059598810582859694494951363827456	1/28544953854119197621165719388989902727654912	1/57089907708238395242331438777979805455309824	1/114179815416476790484662877555959610910619648	1/228359630832953580969325755111919221821239296	1/456719261665907161938651510223838443642478592	1/913438523331814323877303020447676887284957184	1/1826877046663628647754606040895353774569914368	1/3653754093327257295509212081790707549139828736	1/7307508186654514591018424163581415098279657472	1/14615016373309029182036848327162830196559314944	1/29230032746618058364073696654325660393118629888	1/58460065493236116728147393308651320786237259776	1/116920130986472233456294786617302641572474519552	1/233840261972944466912589573234605283144949039104	1/467680523945888933825179146469210566289898078208	1/935361047891777867650358292938421132579796156416	1/1870722095783555735300716585876842265159592312832	1/3741444191567111470601433171753684530319184625664	1/7482888383134222941202866343507369060638369251328	1/149657767662684458824057326870147381212767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Brown
&
Polson's



BOOK
MARK

CORN BROWN & POLSON'S FLOUR

JANUARY.

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FEBRUARY.

MAY.

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MARCH.

JUNE.

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JULY.							OCTOBER.							
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26	27	28	29	30	31		25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

AUGUST.							NOVEMBER.						
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29	30	31					29	30					

SEPTEMBER.							DECEMBER.						
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28	29	30					28	29	30	31			

has the
LONGEST HISTORY
AND
HIGHEST
REPUTATION

HISTORICAL CHAMBERS'S NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS, EDITORS OF "CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL" AND "INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE."

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JUNE, 1835.

PRICE THREE HALPENS

JUVENILE CRIMINALS.

FEW months since, in the course of some inquiries which it was our duty to make in the jail of this city, we were ushered into an apartment containing a solitary inmate—a miserable broken-hearted boy, who had been brought there two days before for some trifling depredations committed in his master's shop, and who had scarcely lifted his head or broken his silence since. He was the only son of a poor but decent widow, and, having been apprenticed to a mercer, in whose shop there were other lads somewhat older than himself, he had been tempted by them to filch some trifle for their common benefit. For this offence, which bore hardly the hue of guilt, the prospects of the youth were to be blighted for ever by a disgraceful confinement and trial, and the hopes of an unfortunate mother prostrated in the dust. Nay, we were informed, that, in all probability, he would be immediately brought into fellowship with a number of hardened offenders of his own age, who would make him the real criminal which the laws and regulations of his country only supposed him to be. *Here, unquestionably, was a great wrong.* Society is evidently injured two individuals of its number as effectually as if it had robbed them of actual property, or condemned them without fault to lose the advantage of all its institutions. It also exposed itself to the risk of converting one who might have been a valuable member of its body, into a dangerous enemy.

It cannot be told without shame, that Britain has advanced to its present point of civilisation without making any decisive attempt to prevent the frequent recurrence of this evil. As blundering and indifference in much of their public procedure, as they are prompt and intelligent in the prosecution of their individual interests and happiness, the people of this country contentedly from age to age see small offenders punished by modes which only tend to make them worse—in other words, a small mischief corrected into a greater, by which themselves are to be the only sufferers. The absurdity of the procedure has been often pointed out, and some partial attempts have been made to abolish it; but still it prevails generally over the country, causing the expenditure of vast but useless sums, and afflicting humanity to a tremendous extent, while public attention is perhaps too much engrossed by political questions to afford any hope of its entire removal for many years to come. In America, where the settlement of all the great questions respecting state polity leaves more of the talent and philanthropy of the country to be employed on matters of minor interest,* there are at least three flourishing institutions of a charitable character for reclaiming and replacing in society those unfortunate beings who are either born and reared in vice, or have fallen in the thoughtlessness of youth into errors, here punished as crimes. These institutions, respectively placed in Pennsylvania, New York, and Boston, contain each about one hundred and twenty children, of whom eighty out of every hundred are stated to be regained for the pure world. Let us not treat children as criminals, say our friends in America, but let us put giddy and misguided children to school under a strict discipline. Their time in the institution is spent in work, in study, and in amusement—the last being allowed in greater ratio, in proportion to their industry in the former—and

the presiding sentiment of the place is kindness, which, with a proper degree of firmness, is after all the only true mode of operating extensive results upon the erring human heart.

"Let us consider," says a judicious writer, "the inmates of our prisons, and analyse the causes of their misfortunes. What does their criminal conduct arise from? In many from ignorance. In many from the pressure of misery. In some from *temporary want of balance between the passions and moral powers*, which exists generally in youth; in most from vicious habits early acquired. Knowledge is the cure for ignorance, so that those in this class may without much difficulty be made good members of society: instead of despising and punishing, let us also teach them. We are aware that it is an easier matter to keep ourselves altogether aloof from persons of this description, than to improve them; indolence and pride both favour such conduct, but is it generous or even politic? for though we personally may avoid contamination, society, in the mass, cannot. In these times, if we would have society avoid threatening convulsions, there is but one course to pursue, which is *active benevolence*. The crimes of those in the second class proceed from circumstances which human nature can seldom withstand, and it should not be forgotten that the money required to punish might often in such cases be sufficient to reclaim. To the third class, those who have done wrong from a temporary want of balance between the passions and the moral powers, most men have belonged in the earlier period of life, and their future course for good or ill has depended much upon the education they have received, and the society into which they have been thrown. We cannot be too careful about destroying prospects in life by too severe a condemnation of the thoughtlessness of youth, by degrading him for ever for actions for which those who ought to have restrained him are more responsible than himself."

Within the last few years some benevolent individuals in our metropolis have formed themselves into what they call a Society for the Suppression of Juvenile Vagrancy, their chief objects being to seclude as many destitute and vicious children as their funds will admit of, in an establishment which they have at Hackney Wick—to educate these to a certain extent, and give them habits of industry—and finally to apprentice them in the colonies. "The plan," says our authority, "which the society has adopted and pursued is as follows:—A fit master having been in the first instance sought out, a number of children were collected in certain premises, with a portion of land attached to them, at Hackney Wick, in the immediate neighbourhood of London. These children have had not only the advantage of all the instruction usually given at the national schools, but pains have been taken to habituate them to patient and intelligent labour: they are taught to mend their own clothes and shoes, cook their own victuals, rear their own vegetables and other produce of the land; and, in fact, not only to perform every service of whatever kind for themselves, but to do whatever else is likely to render them useful and intelligent members of an infant community. To what advantage the labour of the boys has been employed upon the land, we do not know; but we feel convinced that active boys, employed under good direction upon the soil, should, particularly in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, earn a very considerable proportion of the expenses of their maintenance.

To give a perfect education, extending as it must

do through a long period of time, was by no means the object of this establishment; it was for the purpose of receiving children either standing on the verge of crime, or already imbued with vicious habits, and of educating them to such a point that their former bias might be counteracted, and that, when placed, according to the intention of the society, in a sphere of activity and usefulness, the only one in which virtue can thrive, hope might with good reason be entertained of them for the future.

In order that the discipline of the school might not depend upon the amount of active interest taken in its well-being by the committee of management, which of course must be influenced by a variety of circumstances, a well-considered code of laws for the regulation of the little colony has been framed, which we doubt not will much assist in keeping the school up to the standard so necessary for the success of the undertaking. We here extract a few of the regulations.

2. Each boy, after medical examination, and on admission to the school, to be well washed in a warm bath, under the direction of the medical gentleman who examines him, and to have his hair cut short.

3. The boys to be numbered from No. 1 upwards, and entered upon a roll; the name, the age, size, previous mode of life, and extent of acquirements on admission, to be noted.

6. Each division to be placed by the master under the charge of a boy, selected by him for good conduct, to be called a monitor.

8. The master has supreme authority in the school; obedience to him is the first duty of every boy.

10. Each boy to have a separate hammock.

11. Nightly inspection, at irregular hours, of the boys' dormitory, to secure decent and orderly conduct.

12. Morning, the boys' names to be called; wash, personal cleanliness to be very strictly enforced; a place for every thing, and every thing in its place.

13. When the weather is unfavourable for field labour, the boys to be employed in learning some useful trade, such as the committee may from time to time approve. They should be taught also to grind their own corn in hand-mills, make their own bread, cook their own meat.

18. Any boy guilty of falsehood, to be placed in solitary confinement for three hours, and for every repetition of the offence an hour additional. If a monitor, to be reduced, and not again appointed until after long probation; the punishment for every oath or bad language to be the same as above.

20. Flogging or blows are strictly forbidden; and no task to be given from Scripture as a punishment.

In addition to these regulations, there are also certain printed instructions for the direction of the master, of which the following are some extracts:—

6. The master must make himself intimately acquainted with the character and disposition of each boy, and act accordingly. He will generally find that kind words, and above all strict justice and impartiality, will secure to him their affection and respect, which, when once acquired, he will experience but little difficulty in moulding them to his wish. It is, however, required that he should at all times act with spirit and firmness, and, when requisite, awe the refractory into instant obedience by summary punishment. Obedience is to be considered the first duty of the boys; mildness, combined with inflexible determination, is considered that of the master. He will endeavour as much as possible to govern them through the medium of their affections, but will never forget that discipline must be maintained.

* This is a fact which the most cursory glance over a bundle of American periodicals renders abundantly clear. The magazines of America very rarely contain a political article, while ours are filled full of them.

The master will keep a vigilant eye upon the members of divisions, and his constant attention directed towards rendering them efficient in aiding him to keep good order in the colony. His instructions to them must be clear, and delivered in mild language, and in a tone of voice; he will also select, from number, one to act as a general monitor, and for juvenile labour in the colony have, for instance, being ascertained, the next form a committee there for regulating the children upon their arrival, and to the sanitary arrangements of the society; when done, sixty-nine boys from Hackney, in the form of a school with its Cape of Good Hope. Of those who society has received most gratifying masters being satisfied with the boys, with their new situations. Several efforts have also been made, but sufficient not yet elapsed for the receipt of intelligence respecting them all. The total of youthful emigrants has amounted, in this first year of their exportation, to two hundred and sixty-six boys and twenty-six girls.

The society has not only the advantage of doing good, but of doing it with benefit to its own funds, a circumstance which will enable it to extend the sphere of its usefulness to other regions of the world, and to send forth a population not like a pestilence to blight young societies in their bud, but one that will add to the moral power and real vigour of any they may incorporate themselves with. This, we believe, has been the first instance of children emigrating. As inhabitants of a new colony, they have the advantage over grown persons in every particular. The children arrive without any prejudices upon their minds, and are ready to conform themselves to and take advantage of whatever circumstances they may be placed in; whereas persons of mature age have as much to unlearn as to learn; it is long before they can habituate themselves to what must be so totally at variance with what they have been accustomed to in the mother-country. It is up-hill work with them; they begin life twice over. The young emigrants arrive without encumbrances, without wives or children; they are unfettered, and after a time free to apply all their energies in contending with the difficulties of their situation with the greatest possible advantage. The youthful emigrant has but one mouth to feed, and one back to clothe; add to this, he is not turned out raw and ignorant, but, from his previous apprenticeship, has become well acquainted with the actual state of things at the risk of his master, and, before he actually enters into life, has been educated and instructed for it as it is there. The reverse of this is the case with the adult emigrant, who is accompanied by a family; he has to contend, under the greatest possible disadvantage, with difficulties, of the nature of which he is utterly ignorant; he lands generally knowing but little what he is to do, or what he is likely to meet with; he has all to learn, and that, by the way of experiment, at his own cost. Besides this, however elated he may be with the hope of success, still the circumstance of complete separation from those whom blood and friendship have bound to him, must always afflict him. No connections formed late in life have associations so pleasing as those entered into at an earlier period; we must not only perceive together, but recollect together. What an hour that is which we pass with an old friend in recalling the things which time has mellowed in the distance; when we touch occasionally a chord, which vibrates as though it were then that the circumstance was occurring! They have not this. The young emigrant has all his ties to form. From birth, perhaps, an outcast from society, of uncertain origin, unjustly branded with a stigma from this circumstance, it is probable that he has but few ties in the mother-country. The colony will easily be recognised by such an emigrant as his home.

If it be granted, as we think it must, that emigrants of the description under consideration have advantages which no others can have, we also contend, that, for the colonists themselves, this is the exact description of persons they should be the most solicitous of obtaining, for they arrive at the precise period of life when they become the most useful and profitable servants. The colonists have not the expense of rearing them up from infancy, nor of supporting their aged relatives; they stand alone, ready to return hard labour for the lengthened period of five or six years, for the sum of £12, paid to the society, with food, lodging, clothing, good treatment, medical assistance when requisite, and a small sum for pocket-money, to be withheld in the event of bad conduct.

With most associations, it has been generally the practice to expend large and unnecessary sums upon the buildings and other matters which are by no means intimately connected with the main object; and their funds have frequently been exhausted, not in carrying on the business which they have undertaken with ardour, but in making an appearance before the world. It was therefore with much gratification that, upon visiting the asylum at Hackney Wick, we saw the reverse to be the case. One large room, lofty, and consequently healthy, serves for all purposes, except cooking. It is there that the hammocks are swung, the children are instructed, and eat; the office, too, at which the general business is conducted, is shared with another society. In fact, the strictest regard to

economy appears to have influenced all the proceedings of this society."

We take leave of this subject with an earnest hope that other associations, similar to that here described, will speedily be put into operation throughout the country. That their labours may be attended with a result beneficial alike to individuals and to society, we cannot for a moment doubt.

Foreign History.

FRANCE.

WE mentioned in the Postscript to our May number, that the bill authorising the payment of the American claims passed the French Chamber of Deputies, April 19, by a vote of 269 to 137. Two amendments—one, that no interest at all should be paid, and another, that interest should only commence from the passing of the bill—were negatived; but ministers assented to what General Valez proposed, that the money shall not be paid until after the French government shall have received satisfactory explanations with regard to President Jackson's threatening message.

On the 5th May, the trial of the prisoners implicated in the disturbances at Paris, Lyons, and other places in France, in April 1834, commenced. A battery of cannon was concealed in the Palace of the Luxembourg, but there was no extraordinary display of force to prevent disturbance. A hall has been constructed for the occasion, of lath and plaster, and redolent of damp paint, but gorgeous and gilded withal. The hall was opened about eleven o'clock. The witnesses for the crown and for the prisoners occupied distinct benches. Among the former were many females. The accused were brought in by gendarmes, and some of them were singular and picturesque in their appearance and dress. Those from Lyons had long beards and hair, with waistcoats à la Robespierre, and fantastical coats. The Parisians provided themselves with glazed broad-brimmed hats, adorned generally with the tri-coloured cockade. The names, professions, and ages of the prisoners, were asked and taken down; and some of them demanded that certain of their friends, not lawyers, should be allowed to plead for them. Preliminary business of this description occupied the first day.

When the court re-assembled on the 6th, an extraordinary scene occurred. Martin, one of the prisoners, demanded to be heard on a question of right, common, as he said, to all the prisoners. The president commanded silence until the "act of accusation" had been read. Martin persisted, and the guards endeavoured to silence him. Cavaignac, another prisoner, demanded to be heard in behalf of all the prisoners; he spoke with extreme vehemence. The president repeated, that in the first place the act of accusation must be read. All the prisoners then rose at once, and loudly protested against the president's decision. Martin was especially vociferous. Lagrange, another prisoner, repeated the protest of his comrades; and all of them again rose en masse. Martin (du Nord), the Attorney-General, endeavoured to address them, but his voice was completely drowned by the stentorian exclamations of his namesake, Martin the prisoner. This scene of uproar continued for some time; the peers being visibly embarrassed as to their mode of proceeding. Cavaignac was held down, shouting all the time, by three of the municipal guard. The Attorney-General demanded that he should be imprisoned for insulting the court; the law allowed him to be sentenced to any term of imprisonment less than six months. Cavaignac demanded two years' imprisonment; and all the prisoners, except twenty from Lyons, rose and demanded the same. The court retired to deliberate.

After four hours of deliberation on the mode of dealing with the refractory prisoners, the president announced that it had been determined that no sentence should then be passed, but that the "incident would be united with the main question, and both be judged at the same time;" in other words, that their punishment would be aggravated, when sentence was passed on them for their political offence. It was also announced that prompt measures would be taken to ensure the tranquillity of the future proceedings. The court then adjourned. The scene of tumult was renewed on Thursday; the prisoners and their advocates denouncing the proceedings, the crown lawyers endeavouring to defend them. Towards the close of the sitting, it was quite impossible to hear a sentence distinctly on either side. Beaune, one of the prisoners, distinguished himself by speaking down the Attorney-General, who attempted to read a charge against him for contempt of court. The rivalry of lungs was continued so long that the scene became irresistibly ludicrous; and the court was broken up in a hurry, amidst the denunciations and frantic protestations of the prisoners—in order to prevent the laughter which seemed ready to burst from all present. Written protests against the course adopted by the court have been published by the prisoners and their advocates.

In consequence of the refractory conduct of the prisoners, Martin, the Attorney-General, proposed that all who refused to behave quietly and decorously should be tried in their absence. The peers deliberated on this proposal, which caused no slight sensa-

tion in Paris, as the last person who had been so tried was the celebrated Danton; and the papers were filled with extracts from the History of the Revolution by Thiers, full of eloquent denunciations of the inquiry of proceeding against even such a wretch as Danton in his absence. Many of the peers, including Court Mole, and Pasquier, the president, refused to concur in the Attorney-General's proposal; but it was finally agreed that the act of accusation, or indictment, should be read in the presence of those only who refrained from interrupting the proceedings by clamour. (The peers have since decided, by a majority of 278 to 78, not to try the accused in their absence. Accordingly, on Saturday, all the prisoners were moved, after a scuffle between one of them and an officer of the national guard. Subsequently, twenty-nine of the more peaceable were brought again into court. One of these, however, Lagrange, attacked the court with vehemence; and it was not until he was dragged out that one word of the indictment could be heard. This document consists of five hundred and nineteen pages, the reading of which would occupy several days, and had not concluded when the last accounts were dispatched.

In the mean time, out of the twenty-eight prisoners who submitted to hear the indictment read, twenty-three have vehemently protested against the illegality of the whole proceedings. The chosen defenders of the accused, to the number of ninety-one, comprising in their body several barristers of reputation, and five members of the Chamber of Deputies, have had frequent meetings; and in the last number of the Tribune, published May 11, they inserted a spirited protest against the tyrannical refusal of the Court of Peers to allow them to plead the cause of the accused. The Duke de Montebello brought this subject before the Chamber of Peers, and proposed to summon the editor of the Tribune, and the ninety-one signers of the protest, to the bar of the chamber, to answer for their conduct. But on the day after the protest was published, the Tribune ceased to appear, being utterly borne down by fines and the expenses of prosecutions; and the editor is already in prison, along with two of his predecessors in the same office. The peers agreed to the motion of the Duke de Montebello on Thursday, May 14. On the same day, M. Pers applied to the chamber for permission to prosecute the two deputies who signed the protest, but the discussion was postponed.

Forty-three peers have retired from the court in disgust, in addition to eighty-eight who had previously refused to take any part in the proceedings. About five hundred of the tenth legion of the national guard have protested against being employed in guarding the Luxembourg during the continuance of the "motus processus."

Attempts have been made at Lyons to intimidate the witnesses summoned to give evidence for the prosecution. Part of the mayor's house was blown down by the explosion of a species of hand-grenade.

After great opposition, the French ministers succeeded in obtaining a vote for £48,000 additional secret service money, on April 30th, by a majority of 259 to 130.

SPAIN.

WE noticed in our last the retirement of Mina from the command of the royal troops of Spain, after doing little or nothing beyond showing his determination to persevere in the inhuman system of cold-blooded massacre which has from the commencement disgraced this civil war. It is satisfactory, therefore, to learn that a termination has at last been put to these atrocities, by the interference of Lord Elliot, whose mission to the seat of war, for the purpose of mediation has, it seems, been thus far successful. Previously to his arrival, some severe fighting had taken place, in which the Carlists are said to have been completely victorious. Valdez, Mina's successor, is said to have lost 5000 men, and some accounts assert his defeat to have been "disgraceful." The latest accounts would lead us to anticipate a speedy termination of hostilities altogether. General Cordova, who was dispatched to the north for the purpose of inspecting the state of affairs, has returned to Madrid, and, in consequence of his report, the queen is said to be disposed to listen to proposals for a pacification. The terms, according to some of the French papers, are, that Don Carlos should renounce his pretensions to the crown; that his eldest son should be affianced to the young queen, and succeed to the throne by the title of Louis II.; that the Estatuto Real should be maintained, and the privileges of the northern provinces secured: these provisions to be guaranteed by France and England, and ratified by the other leading European powers. Be the latter statement true or false, the reported proposals of pacification seem to confirm the statement put forth some weeks since by some of the (then) ministerial London papers, respecting the object of Lord Elliot's mission, viz. to assure Don Carlos that he never would be recognised king of Spain, even should he succeed in dethroning his niece; for that France and England were both pledged to support the present sovereign. As Lord Elliot is on his way home, however, we may shortly expect some explanation on these points.

PORTUGAL.

THE sudden demise of Prince Augustus of Portugal was noticed in our last. No time is to be lost, it would appear, in providing the young queen with another

island. The two Chambers of Peers and Deputies on occasion, in their addresses of condolence, to suggest to her majesty the propriety of speedily providing a suitable successor to the deceased, as being the most likely and effectual consolation both for herself and the afflicted nation. Animated by a responsive sympathy for her people's grief, the widow has expressed her conviction of the judiciousness of the commendation, and her perfect readiness to act upon

"Noble Peers of the Kingdom—Twice in one day to express the wish expressed which you have addressed to me, a task which far exceeds the strength of my afflicted heart. Those amongst you who have known the generous and honoured husband whom I have had the misfortune to lose, will be able to appreciate, as they deserve, the loftiness of his mind and the magnanimity of his intentions—powerful reasons, which justify a deep regret; but since the interests of the empire, and its welfare which is inseparable from it, lead you this day by my presence, I must, and am able to reply to the noble Peers of the Kingdom, that I will take their wishes and the interests of the nation into consideration." "Gentlemen Deputies of the Portuguese Nation—If I did not do justice to the grave motives which have determined the Chamber of Deputies of the Portuguese nation to send me the present message, I should witness with pain the interruption to my deep grief; but since to representatives of the nation, who, like me, are aware of the great loss which we have sustained, believe that in order to consolidate the institutions which emanated from my august father, of glorious memory, I could choose another husband, I reply to the political necessity which has dictated the present message, that I am a Queen and a Portuguese. In virtue of these two qualities, the Deputies ought to and may expect from me the sacrifices which the country demands, and which I will not derogate from my dignity."

Modern times furnish no parallel to this sacrifice of royal inclinations to "political necessity." It is stated that the younger brother of the queen's late husband has been fixed on, or at least recommended by the Portuguese legislature, as the second husband of Donna Maria.

Her majesty prorogued the Chambers in person on April 21. There was nothing worth notice in her address.

The Marquis of Palmella has resigned his office to Count Villa Real, and is said to be coming to England to consult the British ministry on the subject of the marriage. M. Ferraz, the minister of justice, has also resigned, and is succeeded by M. Leitao. These changes do not seem to have at all affected the ability of the administration.

AFRICA.

INTELLIGENCE from the Cape of Good Hope to the 15th March, contains accounts of another irruption by the Caffres into the British settlements, and of some most severe actions having taken place between our troops and the savages. The Caffres had appeared in great numbers on the Fish and Kieskamma rivers. Colonel Somerset, with the forces under him, had been successful in driving the savages from their location with little loss; but Captain Jarvis, with a division of the 72d regiment, and the field commandant, having discovered the track of a large body of the savages, proceeded to Trumpeter's Drift, when, on the 9th March, they discovered a large body of the enemy, sufficient to overpower the forces, had they fought well. The Caffres attacked the troops, and the conflict was very severe. The great intrepidity of the captain and the field commandant, added to the valour of the troops and the Westenhage burgher force, enabled them to cut their way completely through the enemy, with the loss of only five killed and eight wounded, while the Caffres lost in killed no less than one hundred and fifty. Severe conflicts had taken place with other bodies of the Caffres, which had been attended with more loss of life to the colonial forces than had hitherto occurred. Colonel Somerset had again cleared the Fish River, and driven the savages into the interior. The commander was about to take the field and proceed into Caffre land, having considerably increased his forces. A great number of cattle had been taken. The governor had appointed a commission to inquire into the losses of the agriculturists, in order to afford relief.

WEST INDIES.

WE are happy to observe that the accounts from our various West India colonies are gradually becoming more favourable. The Barbadian of the 18th March says, "After all the gloomy anticipations and predictions of a large majority of slave proprietors, of ruin to West India property, by the abolition of slavery, the prospect of future prosperity brightens every day. There may be here and there trifling exceptions, but we can safely say that the apprenticeship scheme is working as well as any reasonable man could expect. The recent importation into Jamaica of eight hundred European colonists, consisting of carpenters, masons, ploughmen, &c. and for whom an act had been passed, granting £5000, "in order to establish townships," appears to have given great satisfaction to the planters in the neighbouring colonies.

EGYPT.

ARRIVALS from Egypt, to the middle of March last, furnish dreadful accounts of the ravages of the plague, which, after being confined for a while within the walls of Alexandria, is now spreading far and wide

over Syria. At Alexandria, by the last accounts, upwards of 200 were dying daily of the pestilence; all trade was suspended, and the ships that were waiting for their cargoes had put to sea without them. The plague was brought to Alexandria by a Maltese, and on its first appearance Mehemet Ali issued strict measures of precaution to prevent its spreading; but the people, who will not be persuaded that the disease is contagious, evaded the sanitary cordon, which was ultimately abandoned. The elder inhabitants expect the disorder to become still more aggravated and fatal when the warm weather sets in. Mehemet Ali and his son Ibrahim set out on separate tours to distant provinces soon after its breaking out. A letter from Cairo, dated 13th March, states that the distemper had spread all over that city.

The trial of Richard Lawrence, on an indictment for an assault upon the President of the United States, with intent to kill, took place, April 11, before the Circuit Court for Washington. Prior to the commencement of any proceedings, Lawrence rose and addressed the court: "I am under the protection of my father at home. The throne of Great Britain and the throne of this country of right belong to me. I am superior to this tribunal." After many other interruptions of the same sort, the trial at last proceeded. After evidence had been heard, the jury retired for about ten minutes, when they returned with the following verdict, being the same with that which was returned in Hatfield's case, viz. "Not Guilty according to the indictment, the prisoner labouring under insanity at the time of the act."

The following is an extract from an interesting letter, just received by a gentleman in Liverpool, from Mr Sutcliffe (a native of Lancashire), who holds an official situation in the island of Juan Fernandez. Mr Sutcliffe, we believe, distinguished himself at the battle of Waterloo, and has since been for some years in the service of Spain:—"Island of Juan Fernandez, South Pacific Ocean, Dec. 10, 1834.—Dear Sir, you perhaps never dreamt of my addressing you from this island, but strange as it may appear, you will receive these few lines from the military and political Governado. It is more than three months that I have had the honour of that title, and as an opportunity offers by a vessel leaving here for Chili, I send this to inform you of my emigration from the Cordillera of the Andes to the Pacific Ocean. Little did I ever think when a youngster, whilst perusing that insinuating book wrote by Daniel Defoe, that I should ever read it on the island—be the first governor from our native soil. However, fate has so ordained it. There are three islands, and about five hundred inhabitants, including the troops; and I have no doubt but that the population will increase, as all the political and criminal exiles are sent to people this island, and over which I have a limited sway. In fact, I may repeat what is said of Alexander Selkirk, 'I am monarch of all I survey.' The climate is delightful, it is a continual spring; and as I am fond of field sports, there is plenty of occupation. There is an abundance of the most delicious fish, and plenty of birds; not forgetting an amazing quantity of goats and seals, which we kill for their skins. There is a rare shell, the paper nautilus, of which I shall send you a few. I hope this will find you in good health—this leaves me in the best. When you write, send me all the news you can; and, if convenient, a few papers, as any thing in this retired spot will help to drive away a dull hour. If any of the vessels from Liverpool, that are bound for the Pacific, should be in want of wood, water, or refreshments, they may be sure of a supply while I am on the island. They need not come to anchor, but send their boats into Cumberland Bay, where I have made a mole, and excellent watering-place. Wood is always ready cut, as the South Sea whalers are continually calling in for supplies."

Intelligence has been received of the total loss of his Majesty's ship William IV., commanded by Captain Milne, on the coast of South America. The William IV. was bound to Valparaiso in Chili, with a general cargo valued at about £40,000. Five times they had got about three hundred miles to the west of Cape Horn, but were as often beaten back by the violent gales. At last they were steering to Monte Video, on the north of La Plata, with a view to refit and repair the ship; but the atmosphere was so hazy that no observation of the sun, moon, or stars, could be obtained to ascertain their position; and they in consequence ran aground upon the coast of South America, about three hundred and ninety miles from Buenos Ayres, where the vessel was totally wrecked on the 5th of October last. Josiah Wilkinson, the cook, was washed overboard; Thomas Adams, seaman, died of fatigue, after getting ashore; Captain Milne and the rest of the crew, although much reduced, are safe. On the 21st of September, Mr James Headrick, eldest son of the Rev. James Headrick, of Dunnichie, Forfarshire, second mate of the ill-fated vessel, fell from the jib-boom, and was unfortunately drowned.

Some of the South American republics appear to be again "upon the move." There were some rather serious disturbances at Callao, on the 1st of January, in consequence of an attempt on the part of the soldiery to make General Lafuente President of Lima. The insurrection was suppressed, and the general banished; but the peaceable inhabitants were so much alarmed as to leave their houses and take refuge in the British and American ships in the harbour. A Lieutenant Drummond, of the British ship Satellite, was wounded in the knee, while assisting a lady to reach his vessel.

The House of Assembly in Lower Canada was, when the last accounts were dispatched, occupied in discussing a plan for appropriating the clergy reserved lands to the purposes of general education; and it was supposed that a majority of the house would vote for such a measure.

The East India Company have been taking measures to ascertain whether the tea plant can be successfully cultivated in any part of their territories. A tea committee has been constituted; Mr Gordon, one of the members, was dispatched from Calcutta some months ago, to

Canton, with 30,000 rupees, to purchase seeds, plants, and engage labourers; and some specimens of a plant indigenous to some parts of Assam have been received at Calcutta, which are pronounced by Dr Wallick, of the Botanic Gardens, to be the true tea plant.

PARLIAMENT.

BOTH houses of Parliament re-assembled on Thursday May 12. From the absence of Lord John Russell, the House of Commons (owing to his defeat in Shire), no public questions of great importance yet been brought forward there.

1. SLAVE TRADE.

On Tuesday, May 12, Mr F. BUXTON addressed to the King, praying him to take an end to the slave trade, which is now on extensively by foreign nations. The address occupied nine pages of the vote paper. Mr Buxton reported his motion by a speech of some length, and several official documents. From these it appeared that, between the 1st Jan. 1827 and the 30th Oct. 1833, there had sailed from the port of Havanna 1,000 vessels in the slave trade; and that, in the course of three years and a half, 150,000 slaves had been exported into Rio Janeiro alone.—After a brief discussion, in which Mr Hume and Mr Spring Rice took part, Mr Buxton, on the suggestion of Mr Hume, withdrew his motion, with the view of bringing it forward in a more concise form.

2. IRISH PROCESSIONS.

In the House of Lords, on Friday May 15, the Earl of WICKLOW adverted to the procession which had welcomed Lord Mulgrave to Dublin on his assuming the duties of Lord-Lieutenant. Lord Wicklow said it was an organised arrangement of Mr O'Connell, marshalled under officers, carrying banners with inscriptions of "Repeal of the Union," "O'Connell for ever," and such like. Such a procession was illegal; and he wished to know whether Lord Melbourne was aware of these circumstances, and whether he had intimated his displeasure at them? —Lord MELBOURNE said he was aware that there had been an enthusiastic demonstration of popular feeling on Lord Mulgrave's entry into Dublin, but he did not know that any illegal ensigns had been exhibited. If there had been any violation of the law, punishment would follow.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said he had received letters stating that the banners and green flags in the procession had upon them these mottoes: "The Rising Sun"—"Dan's Lieutenant"—"Repeal"—"Separation."—These accounts were confirmed by private letters; and if the noble viscount were ignorant of them, if he had not heard of such things, he begged to assure the noble viscount that he was almost the only one who had not. (Hear.) He was apprehensive that what one of these writers said would be verified. The writer said, "Lord Mulgrave's entry into Dublin was a complete display of O'Connell's force, and the sanction given to the late proceedings will induce loyal Protestants not to abstain from celebrating the 12th July, when, I much fear, some conflict will take place."—Lord MELBOURNE said he was perfectly aware of the evil consequences that might ensue from such an exhibition, but did not see how Lord Mulgrave could have prevented it.

3. RESIGNATION OF LORD WELLESLEY.

The preceding conversation led to another respecting the unexpected resignation of Lord Wellesley of his recent appointment as Lord Chamberlain, on the preceding day. Alluding to the questions put to Lord Melbourne by Lord Wicklow, the Marquis of LONDONDERRY observed, a noble person high in the confidence of his Majesty, and in that of the government, had just resigned office, because he felt that the influence of Mr O'Connell was so great in the government, that, with his opinions, he could not properly continue in office. If the noble viscount's personal friends were thus alarmed, could he wonder that his political enemies were frightened?—Lord MELBOURNE said he had the authority of Lord Wellesley himself for stating most distinctly, that any report to that effect was entirely without foundation. It was not upon the grounds stated that the noble marquis had resigned his office; and with respect to the state of Ireland in general, Lord Wellesley agreed with the views of his (Lord Melbourne's) late government, and with what he presumed to be the views of the present government, with respect to that country.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, the person who told him the report about the Lord Chamberlain had it from Lord Wellesley himself.—Lord BROUGHAM observed, that, in opposition to Lord Londonderry's second-hand information, there was the evidence of two persons who had communicated directly with Lord Wellesley. He was himself a witness beyond doubt; he knew of Lord Wellesley's intention to resign, and the reasons of it; and those reasons were completely different and wholly standing apart from those supposed.

4. NATIONAL EDUCATION.

May 21. Lord BROUGHAM proposed a series of fourteen resolutions for the establishment of schools for the instruction of youth, and the formation of school-masters, and the appointment of a board of commissioners for superintending the application of the funds arising out of the endowments for education, and providing that the trusts be duly executed. His lordship introduced the subject in a long speech, in which he

compared the past and present state of education in England, and illustrated the subject by references to what had been done in other countries. As the resolutions embraced a variety of views, he was anxious that they should be printed, and considered by their lordships, before he made any distinct motion on this important subject.—Lord MELBOURNE expressed approbation as to the course adopted by his learned friend, and, on the part of his Government, undertook that they would give the most anxious attention to the proposition. The Bishop of GLOUCESTER concurred in the views taken by the noble and learned lord, the Archbishop of CANTERBURY.—Lord also agreed with the general views of the , and expressed a hope that the object for which he had so long struggled was on the point of being accomplished.

5. MINOR SUBJECTS.

2. Sir GEORGE GREY stated, in reply to a question from Mr Hume, that ministers had determined to recall Lord Aylmer from the governorship of Lower Canada, and to send commissioners to that province with the view of settling the matters in dispute between the House of Assembly and the government. He also said that Lord Amherst had been offered the place of Chief Commissioner, but had declined it, and that the Colonial Secretary was employed in the selection of persons to act as commissioners, who, it was hoped, would fully and impartially investigate the differences now troubling the colony.—The Duke of RICHMOND presented the report of the select committee on the state of prison discipline in England and Wales. The report recommends the adoption of one uniform system—the appointment of government inspectors, the classification of prisoners, and the enforcement of silence both before and after trial. The noble duke concluded by moving that the powers of the committee should be extended to Scotland.—Agreed to.

—14. Lord MANDEVILLE, in moving for a return of the chief constable's report of the outrages which were perpetrated at the Armagh races in October last, charged the Earl of Gosford (Lord-Lieutenant of the county) with having packed the magistrates who were to conduct the investigation, &c.—Dr LUSHINGTON defended Lord Gosford from the charges of partisanship which had been brought against him.—Mr HUME moved an amendment, to the effect that there was no foundation for the charges made against Lord Gosford.—After a few unimportant remarks, Lord Mandeville's motion was withdrawn, and Mr Hume's amendment was put and carried.—Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition, signed by 12,000 persons resident in Edinburgh, against any grant of public money for procuring additional church accommodation in Scotland. It appeared that in the Edinburgh churches and chapels there are no fewer than 5000 unoccupied seats, or sittings, as they are most frequently called; and excess of accommodation was also to be found in other parts of the kingdom. The noble and learned lord said he had no doubt, before any grant was made, that inquiry on the subject would be instituted.—The Duke of Buccleuch maintained that, however the fact might be with respect to Edinburgh, he was prepared to prove that in other parts of Scotland additional church accommodation was wanted.—In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr CUTLAR FERGUSSON presented four petitions from Kirkcudbrightshire, and one from Paisley, signed by 2000 persons, praying for a grant of public money to increase church accommodation in Scotland. Mr Fergusson coincided with the petitioners, and hoped the establishment would be supported.—Mr STEWART MACKENZIE presented several petitions of a similar tenor from places in Scotland.—A great number of petitions on the same subject, both *pro* and *con.*, have since been presented by various members on the same subject.

—15. In reply to a question from Mr O'BRIEN, Mr SPRING RICE stated, that the evidence collected by the Irish church commissioners had been all received, and that the substance, if not the whole, would soon be laid on the table. Ministers were very anxious that there should not be one moment's needless delay.

—19. Mr WALLACE obtained leave to bring in four bills to improve the practice of the Courts of Session, Teinds, Justiciary, Sheriff, and Burgh courts; to amend the Small Debt Act, and enforce the holding of Small Debt Circuit Courts by Sheriffs; also to extend its provisions to the amount of L.10, and to abolish the arrestment of workmen's wages, and imprisonment for debt for sums under L.10. He did not feel himself called upon to enter into explanations relative to those bills, but should reserve what he had to say for another occasion.

—22. Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice, amidst loud cheers, that, on Monday the 1st of June, he should move for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the municipal corporations of England and Wales.

ENGLAND.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE elections consequent on the appointment of the new ministry, have been occupying the attention of the public during the adjournment of Parliament. The success of the ministerial candidates has been remark-

able; out of twenty-two members who vacated their seats on taking office, the whole, with one or two exceptions, were re-elected by their constituents without opposition. The friends of the new ministry point to this fact as affording undoubted evidence of the confidence of the country in their prospective government, more especially when contrasted with the unfavourable reception experienced by their predecessors, eleven of whom were rejected by the constituencies to whom they offered their services. The Conservatives, on the other hand, allege that the heads of the new government cunningly selected only such colleagues as were almost, if not wholly, certain of being returned to Parliament; thus throwing an ostensible glare of popularity upon their party, which, generally speaking, they do not in reality possess. They likewise explain their non-opposition to the ministerial candidates by stating, that, knowing a Whig or Radical (or a coalition of the two) ministry must for the time be appointed, and believing that Lord Melbourne, Lord John Russell, and the other heads of it, would not scruple to place in office even the most democratic of the Radical party, in the event of the Conservatives successfully opposing their own more immediate party friends, they (the Conservatives) rather prefer entrusting the government to men, whose present "liberalism" will, as they anticipate, evaporate with the termination of their period of exclusion from office.

Of the English members attached to the new ministry, those who have been returned without opposition are, Sir John Hobhouse (Nottingham), Lord Howick (Northumberland), Sir Rufane Donkin (Berwick), Lord Seymour (Totness), Mr Spring Rice (Cambridge), Sir Thomas Troubridge (Sandwich), and Mr Ord (Newport). There is nothing material to record in the proceedings and speeches on the above occasions. The principal topics touched upon by the speakers were the English municipal and Irish church reforms, both of which the ministry were determined to carry through against whatever opposition. At Cambridge, Mr Spring Rice declared that he had no wish to hurry the late ministers from office. "Their own Secretary for the Treasury was not more anxious to avert the crisis, which at last ended in the breaking up of the government, than he was. He was most anxious to see them convert to reform, and bringing forward measures founded on sound principles of reform. He wished to see them in office, so that the career of reform might advance independent of all opposition; but, at the same time, it was impossible for him to sacrifice principles to keep them in." As to the support the new ministry might receive from the Radicals, Mr Rice protested that no collusive paction or compromise had taken place (as had been alleged) between these gentlemen and the government. Although Mr O'Connell might support them, the ministers were as much opposed to the repeal as ever. At Nottingham, Sir John Hobhouse hinted at the probability of a short tenure of office to himself and colleagues, and stated that they had more obstacles opposed to them than ever beset an administration. He warmly praised the conduct of the Radical members in the House of Commons, and implored union amongst reformers of all descriptions, to withstand the influence of the Court and House of Peers.

Of the English ministerial candidates whose elections were contested, the following were returned. Mr Rolfe for Falmouth, by a majority of 22 over Lord Tullamore; total voters 708. Mr Labouchere for Taunton, by a majority of 170 over Mr D'Israeli (author of several fashionable novels); total voters, 734. Lord Morpeth for West Yorkshire, by a majority of 2807 over Mr Stuart Wortley; number of voters, 13,194 (the constituency amounts in all to 18,000). Mr Poulett Thomson for Manchester, by a majority of 1366 over Mr Braidley; total voters, 5044. Mr Thomson's speeches on the hustings afforded no indication of the course to be pursued by his colleagues, and he pointedly refused to give any pledges.

The only instance of defeat sustained by a member of the new ministry, was that of Lord John Russell himself, in South Devonshire. A Mr Parker was put forward in the Conservative interest, and the struggle that ensued exceeded any thing of the kind that has yet taken place since the passing of the reform act. All that money and influence could do was exerted by the supporters of both. Liberal sums were subscribed by Mr Parker's friends (amongst others Lord Rolfe for L.1000) to defray the expenses of his canvass; but that gentleman has since declared that his own family have borne the whole expenditure. On the other hand, public subscriptions were opened in different quarters in behalf of Lord John Russell. His Westminster committee collected L.3000; Newcastle-upon-Tyne sent L.123; Taunton L.60; Cheltenham L.35; Manchester L.1000; Stroud L.100; and subscriptions were also opened in Liverpool, Cambridge, Reading, Bristol, and other places. Lord John was likewise personally assisted in his canvass by Lord Ebrington, Sir W. Molesworth, Colonel Seale, Dr Bowring, and many other gentlemen both in and out of Parliament, who went down to Devonshire for the express purpose, and the utmost confidence of success prevailed amongst his lordship's friends.

In almost all his speeches during the progress of his canvass, his lordship pointedly alluded to the Irish church question, and stated his determination to adhere to the principle of appropriating the surplus church revenues to the purposes of "general education," al-

though "nine-tenths of the whole population of Ireland should be opposed to him." The nomination took place on Friday, May 1, in the Castle Yard of Exeter. Mr Bulteel proposed and Mr Sillifant seconded Lord J. Russell; Mr Parker was proposed by Mr Baldwin, Fulford, and seconded by Mr Henry Northcote. When Lord John Russell came forward to address the electors, he was assailed with tremendous hootings, and cries of "Who told a lie?" "The bishop's coming?" "How's your friend the Pope?" Lord John stated his determination to have a hearing, if he staid till sunset. The sheriff in vain endeavoured to procure silence. At length Sir Thomas Dyke Acland (a supporter of Mr Parker) came forward, and the crowd listened to him. He made a brief but manly appeal to their better feelings and sense of justice, which produced the desired effect; and Lord John, after thanking the sheriff, and especially Sir Thomas Acland, for the interference in his behalf, was allowed to proceed, though at intervals he met with much interruption. He defended his recent conduct in Parliament, and stated the principles on which he accepted office, especially in reference to corporation and Irish church reform. In allusion to the charge of his truckling to Mr O'Connell, he denied that he had acceded to any measure detrimental to the interests of the country (including repeal of the Union) to purchase that gentleman's support, which, however, he would always be proud to receive. Mr Parker spoke briefly, but with much energy and effect. He avowed himself an enemy to the spoliation of the church, and attributed the insubordination of Ireland to that system of taxation which the Whigs encouraged. He would give no pledges as to particular votes, and had no panacea for agricultural distress, but would support a fair commutation of tithes. He placed no confidence in a majority in which Mr O'Connell's little finger was heavier than all the rest of the government. At the conclusion of the first day's poll the numbers were: for Lord John 2738; for Mr Parker 3372; majority for the latter 634. At the final close the numbers were:—Parker 3745; Lord John 3117; majority for Parker 628. (The number of registered voters was 8100.) Lord John did not attend at the declaration of the numbers, nor did any one appear for him: but an address was circulated by him, in which he attributed his defeat "to the effects of intimidation and undue influence to the temporary alarm on weak minds, caused by the revival of the cry of 'No Popery'; to the advantage gained by misrepresentation and slander among the ill-informed; and lastly, to the great industry displayed by my opponents in registering their friends and dependents." The chairing of Mr Parker is described as being a singularly magnificent spectacle; upwards of two hundred carriages, and troops of farmers and others on horseback, decorated with flags and ribbons, and attended with bands of music, attended that gentleman from the hustings, and paraded through the town of Exeter.

As soon as Lord John's defeat was known, offers of a seat were made to him by various members of constituencies, both in England and Scotland; amongst others, by the electors of the Cupar district of burghs—a majority of whom had previously signed a requisition to their sitting member, Mr Johnston, requiring him to resign. After considerable hesitation, his lordship at length accepted the offer of Colonel B. (his Majesty's son-in-law) to vacate his seat for the borough of Stroud in his favour. He was accordingly introduced to the electors by the colonel on May 1, and returned on the 19th without opposition.

In Scotland, the whole eight members appertaining to the ministry were returned without opposition, with the exception of the Lord Advocate (Mr Murray) of Leith, who was opposed by Admiral Sir David Milne. After the first day's polling, however, the latter was tired, having not the slightest chance of success. Lord John Campbell was re-elected for Edinburgh in his absence. As a partial set-off against this success, the ministerial candidates in Scotland, the representation of the county of Inverness has fallen into the hands of the Conservative party. The late member, Mr Charles Grant, having been raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Glenelg, Mr Grant of Glenmorrison came forward as his successor in the Whig interest, and was opposed by Chisholm of Chisholm, a Conservative. After a severe contest, the latter was returned by a majority of 28.

In Ireland, the new Solicitor and Attorney Generals were re-elected: the former without opposition, the latter by a large majority.

LIBERAL REGISTRATION CLUB.

MAY 21. Between two and three hundred gentlemen, connected with the Liberal party, held a meeting at the British Coffeehouse in Cockspur Street, for the purpose of establishing a reform association or comprehensive plan. The venerable reformer, Mr Coke of Norfolk, having been called to the chair, Lord Ebrington, after some prefatory remarks, moved a series of resolutions for the formation of the association, with general committee and sub-committee finance, &c. The resolutions state, that the object of the association should be strictly limited to obtain information of the numbers and other circumstances connected with the local constituencies; to procure knowledge of the organisation and rules of all existing local societies for the registration of voters; to promote the formation of associations for registration in every county and town, and in parishes and

JUNE, 1835.

the list of the new Melbourne ministry given in last was necessarily incomplete, and, respecting of the subordinate arrangements, incorrect, we republish it with the alterations and additions recently made.

count Melbourne,	First Lord of the Treasury.
quids of Lansdowne,	President of the Council.
nd John Russell,	Secretary of State for the Home Department.
nd Palmerston,	Secretary Foreign Affairs.
Charles Grant (now ord Glenelg),	Secretary for the Colonies.
Spring Rice,	Chancellor of Exchequer.
John Hobhouse,	President of the Board of Control.
Poulett Thomson,	President of the Board of Trade.
nd Howick,	Secretary at War.
nd Duncannon,	Privy Seal, and Chief Com- missioner of Woods and Forests.
nd Holland,	Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
nd Auckland,	First Lord of Admiralty.

1 of Lichfield,	Postmaster-General.
Henry Parnell,	Paymaster of the Forces,
	and Treasurer of Navy.
Francis T. Baring,	} Joint Secretaries of the
E. J. Stanley,	
d Seymour,	} Treasury.
W. H. Ord,	
Robert Steuart,	} Lords of the Treasury.
Fox Maule,	
	Under-Secretary for the
	Home Department.
George Grey,	Under-Secretary for the
	Colonial Department.
1 Fordwich,	Under-Secretary for the
	Foreign Department.
Robert Gordon,	} Joint Secretaries to the
Vernon Smith,	
Rufane Donkin,	Board of Control.
	Surveyor-General of the
	Ordnance.
nel Leith Hay,	Clerk of the Ordnance.
nel Anson,	Storekeeper of Ordnance.
l Dalmeny,	} Lords of the Admiralty.
iral Adam,	
iral Sir W. Parker,	
ain Elliott,	
Charles Wood,	Secretary to the Admiralty.
Labouchere,	Vice-President of the Board
	of Trade, and Master of
	the Mint.

Charles Pepys,	}	Commissioners of the Great Seal.
Jancolot Shadwell,		
Justice Bosanquet,		
John Campbell,		Attorney-General.
W. M. Rolfe,		Solicitor-General.
Arthur Ferguson,		Judge Advocate.
W. A. Murray,		Lord Advocate.
Wunninghame,		Solicitor-Gen. for Scotland.
de Mulgrave,		Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
W. Morpeth,		Secretary.
Plunkett,		Lord Chancellor.
George Perrin,		Attorney-General.
Michael O'Loughlin,		Solicitor-General.
W. de Conyngham,		Lord Chamberlain.
Albert Conyngham,		Vice-Chamberlain.

On Monday, May 11, a public dinner was given in honour of Sir Robert, in the Merchant Tailors' Hall, London, originating with a great body of the merchants, bankers, and traders, in the metropolis. About 400 individuals were present, the hall being completely filled; and so great was the demand for tickets of admission, that the issue of them was obliged to be stopped many days before the festival took place. Mr John Masterman was in the chair; and among the company, besides Sir Robert himself, were the Duke of Wellington, Marquis Camden, the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl de Grey, Viscount Sandon, Viscount Canterbury, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Wharcliffe, Lord Abinger, Lord F. Egerton, Lord Ashburton, the Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. Sir J. Beckett, Bart. M.P.; the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart.; the Right Hon. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.; the Right Hon. F. Shaw, M.P.; the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson; the Right Hon. W. Yates Peel, M.P.; W. O. Gore, Esq. M.P.; J. H. Palmer, Esq. late Governor of the Bank, &c. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts being given and responded to, the chairman proposed the toast of the evening in a speech highly flattering to their guest, in the course of which he stated that he had been deputed to present an address to Sir Robert, signed by 8450 of the principal bankers, merchants, and others, of London. Sir Robert, after expressing his total inadequacy, considering the circumstances in which he was placed, to express his sense of their kindness, said that he considered it not so much in the light of a compliment to himself, as a demonstration of public principle, from which, considering the quarter whence it proceeded, he augured the most beneficial consequences. He considered that their assembling there that day was a pledge of their determination to support the ancient institutions of the country, and to maintain those principles, which were interwoven with the safety of those institutions, and the security of prosperity in this empire. He understood that it was in some degree incumbent upon them to come forth in this manner, because they did not happen to have any publicly recognised organ through whom their sentiments could be expressed. (Loud cheers.) When he considered that that great meeting, abounding in wealth, intelligence, and respectability, had not one single member out of the eighteen allotted for the metropolitan districts, to represent its opinions, he certainly confessed himself something astonished. (Cheers and laughter.) The hall had been taxed to the utmost extent of its accommodation, and if there had been room for ten times a greater number of gentlemen within these walls, they should have had them present. And yet they and their friends had not the good fortune to secure a single representative through whom their just and legitimate

influence could be exercised. After some general remarks about his late and present position, Sir Robert proceeded to say there was no greater mistake than that people situated as he was, were so very anxious for office. There was to him nothing in office abstractedly to compensate for its labours and inconveniences, its annoyance, and its deep anxieties. That office holds out great advantages to the ambitious mind, he would not deny; but are there not without office, equal if not greater means of distinction in public life? For himself, in taking office, he was urged by nothing but a sense of public duty, and from the desire to serve his king when called upon, to the utmost of his ability and power. (Loud cheers.) The chief advantage, perhaps, arising to him from office was, that he had had the good fortune of being connected, in civil life, with that great man whose fame exceeded that of any other conqueror—(cheers)—a man from whom he (Sir Robert) never had been separated by any difference on political subjects, and with whom his connection never had been embittered by the slightest touch of paltry jealousy—(loud cheers)—and if he hoped that, connected as he had been with him in civil appointments, he should have the happiness to have his name transmitted with his (the duke's) to after ages, it would be the chief pride, the dearest gratification of his heart. (Great cheering.) Sir Robert then proceeded to allude to the present state of the political world, and observed, "In one word, I say to you there is at present great danger to the institutions of this country—danger to the form of government under which we have lived and prospered. But it is in your power, and that of those who think with you, and fill your situations in the country, to avert the danger. (Continued cheers.) It is in your power, by exertion, and by the exercise of those functions which the constitution has left to you, to mitigate, if not altogether to remove, the evil. (Loud cheers.) My opinion is, that the danger can be only met by your gaining an effectual influence in the popular branch of the legislature. (Hear, hear.) We shall only aggravate the evil if we attempt to deceive ourselves. Let us not indulge in any useless lamentations. Let us waste no time in regretting that which is beyond our remedy. (Cheers.) But if we cease to take a desponding view of public affairs, all will yet be well. Act like Englishmen; and if you will only do so, I am confident the country will be rescued from the dangers by which it is at present so closely enveloped. I warn you that you must not place a firm reliance upon the prerogative of the crown—on the influence or authority of the House of Lords. The prerogative of the one, the authority of the other, are constitutionally potent in controlling the powers of the lower house; but you must not now-a-days depend upon them as bulwarks which are impassable, and which can be committed without apprehension to the storm and struggle of events. The government of the country, and the mode in which it is conducted, allow me to tell you, must mainly depend upon the constitution of the House of Commons. I again say the royal prerogative, the authority of the House of Lords, are most useful, nay, necessary, in our mixed and balanced constitution. But you must not strain those powers. I ask you, then, to take means to assert in the House of Commons those principles which we believe to be just, and to exercise that authority to which you are fairly entitled." Sir Robert proceeded to remark, that he took office with the avowed determination of abiding by the reform bill; and acting upon that principle, he felt bound to resign, when he decidedly found a majority of the House of Commons hostile to him. "Allow me then," he continued, "to recommend you all, in common with myself, to refrain from flattering ourselves with any distant hope of altering the present system—let us not seem to threaten, even in thought, those who have acquired new rights with the forfeiture of that acquisition. (Cheers.) Let us stand by the constitution as it exists at present. (Cheers.) Let us never hint at alteration, or raise a secret doubt by our conduct, even in the minds of the most suspicious. I may venture to prophesy to you that the first proposition for change will come from the other side—(great and continued cheering)—from those who were themselves the authors of that reform bill. (Great cheering.) Ay, it will come from them, and the moment, perhaps, is not far distant—the moment they have ascertained the bill is not likely to answer the purposes they had in view—the moment they see it is not potent to exclude the influence of what we call Conservative principles. (Continued cheering.) Allow me to say to you, gentlemen, that your duty will be to use every means to regain your influence in the House of Commons, not, as your enemies would say, by bribery and corruption, but by going forth and giving a frank exposition of your principles—and by showing there is nothing selfish in your support of institutions under which we all live, and the rights which we all enjoy—that we are not interested in the maintenance of any abuse—that we hold that no public office ought to be maintained for the purpose of patronage—that we want no salaries no more amount of salary for the reward of public men than that which may be sufficient to integrity and competence in the discharge of their official duties—(cheers)—that we are separated by any line of internal demarcation, from the misgovernment of the country. (Cheers.) Why, who are nine-tenths of those who are here

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one should tell us that we have an interest separate from those of the middling classes of society? (Cheers.) Speaking in behalf of nine-tenths of those assembled within these walls, I say we disclaim any separation from the middling classes of society in this country—(loud cheers)—and if circumstances may appear to have elevated us above them, to what, I venture to ask, is that elevation in our case owing? (Cheers.) Either on our own part or on the part of our immediate forefathers. It is owing to nothing else but to the exercise of those qualities of diligence, the love of order, of industry, of integrity—(cheers)—which secure to every member of the middle classes of society the opportunities of elevation and distinction in this great community—(cheers); and it is because we stand in our present situation—it is because we owe our elevation in society to those qualities to which I have alluded, and because we feel that the same elevation may still be secured by the same means, that we feel our interests identified with theirs, and, by the blessing of God, are determined to keep open to them those same avenues that have been opened to ourselves. (Loud and continued cheering.) Gentlemen, while on this subject, will you allow me to recall to your recollection what was the grand charge against myself—that the king had sent to Rome for the 'son of a cotton-spinner,' in order to make him Prime Minister of England. (Cheers.) Did I feel that denomination by any means a reflection on me? Did that make me at all discontented with the state of the laws and institutions of the country? No. But does it not make me, and ought it not to make you, gentlemen, do all you can to reserve to other sons of other cotton-spinners—(loud cheers)—the same opportunities, by the same system of laws under which this country has so long flourished, of arriving by the same honourable means at the like distinction? (Loud cheers.) We are charged with having interest in the perpetuation of abuses, and as fattening on the public income. Looking to this company, and to those associated with it in feeling, I say we have a direct, a superior interest to any other body in the nation, in the correction of every abuse and the application of every just and economical remedy; but, consistently with those feelings, we do not disguise our firm resolution to maintain to the utmost of our power the limited monarchy of this country—(cheers)—to respect the rights of every branch of the legislature—(cheers)—to maintain inviolate the united church of England and Ireland—(loud cheers)—to maintain it as a predominant establishment—meaning by predominance, not the denial of civil rights to other classes of the community, but maintaining it in the possession of its property and of all its just privileges, and that we will not permit the ancient institutions of this country—(cheers)—our limited monarchy, to be changed by specious propositions of reform—(loud cheers)—into a democratic republic. (Loud cheers.) Now, gentlemen, that is what I apprehend by Conservative principles; and we tell all, in whatever class of life they may be, that they have as deep an interest in the maintenance of those principles as any of the politicians or men of property who are now within my hearing. (Cheers.) The encouragement of industry depends on the maintenance of those principles. (Cheers.) The preservation of order depends on this not less than the maintenance of that security which has hitherto led men through honest industry to accumulate property in this country." (Loud cheering.) Sir Robert then proceeded to advise a cordial and active co-operation amongst all who cherished these principles, with the view of regaining a predominant influence in the legislature. They might differ on minor points, but he hoped they all agreed in one—that the reform bill should not be made a platform from which a battery may be directed against the institutions of the country. In conclusion, he entreated them to recollect the associations connected with the place where they were assembled. From that place a voice issued in 1793, which enabled the ministers of the day to check the contagion of democratic and French principles, then in their rage. (Cheers.) "I call on you to remember the motto under which you are assembled, *Concordia parva res crescit*: however little your influence now may be, by firm union, by determined perseverance, you will yet be enabled to overcome all difficulties, and rally around you a thousand arms to fight in the same cause. (Loud cheers.) Proclaim to the country, from this the centre of the metropolis, that, entertaining principles of moderation, you still will stand by the ancient walls, the ancient landmarks of the constitution—(cheers)—that you will rally round the monarchy, and protect it in its just prerogatives, protect the independent exercise of the authority of the House of Lords—(loud cheers)—and maintain firm and inviolable the rights of the established church. (Cheers.) You will stand by, in the emphatic language of acts of Parliament, the Protestant government and Protestant religion of this country. (Cheers.) Elevating that voice, maintaining those principles, as I must contend, so moderate, so just, so necessary, so essential, depend upon it the voice you are called upon to utter from every part of this country, from the heart of this great corporate community, through every artery of this empire." (The right hon. Baronet Lord and long-protracted cheering.) The Duke of Wellington being next engaged and received, and briefly acknowledged, Sir Robert Peel gave their chair-

man's health, in a highly complimentary speech, during which he impressed on the meeting the present indispensable duty of "registering their votes; to postpone all private feeling, and local and personal interest to the public good; and to appear at the hustings, boldly, manfully, and uncompromisingly, and tender their votes in the cause of right and order. That was the real and the only effectual way in which they could enforce their principles." None of the other toasts or speeches of the evening demand notice.

Since the above meeting, deputations from the respective parishes of Mary-le-bone and Westminster have waited on Sir Robert to invite him to similar public entertainments; but he has declined both, on the score of its being improper to contribute to any sort of political excitement during the sitting of Parliament.

POLITICAL DUELLING.

Our readers will recollect that, in the Parliamentary summary in our May number, we noticed, in our account of the proceedings in the House of Peers, certain interrogatories put to Lord Melbourne (upon the latter announcing his re-accession to the Premiership) by Lord Alvanley, touching the "terms" said to have been come to with Mr O'Connell by the new ministry, with the view of obtaining the powerful aid of that gentleman, and which Lord Alvanley concluded by remarking, that "it was beyond all power of human credulity to believe that he would not oppose the present government, unless he received an equivalent for his forbearance." On the 20th April, Mr O'Connell, in the Commons, said, "The bloated buffoon, who had talked of them as he did, might learn the distinction between independent men and those whose votes were not worth purchasing, even if they were in the market." Subsequently to Mr O'Connell's departure for Dublin, Lord Alvanley enclosed a letter, dated at Clefen, to be forwarded by his friend, Colonel Damer, to Mr O'Connell at Dublin, in which the following occurs:—"I am aware that you assume a right of insulting with impunity, and I can hardly hope that you will make an exception in my favour by doing that which every other gentleman would do, and giving satisfaction where you have offered insult; I however give you the option of doing so." Colonel Damer, having inclosed this and forwarded it on the 22d, and having then ascertained Mr O'Connell's arrival in Dublin on the 26th, and received no answer on the 28th, wrote to him again on that day. Still not hearing, Lord Alvanley, on May 2, addressed a letter to the members of Brookes's, in which, having stated a part of the above circumstances, he appealed to the society:—"Having, therefore, tried those means to obtain redress which are customary amongst gentlemen, I now appeal to the only tribunal of men of honour to which we are both amenable; and have, therefore, sent a requisition, already signed by several members of the club, requesting the members to call a general meeting, to take the case into consideration." In answer to this appeal, the following requisition and names immediately appeared:—"London, May 2. We, the undersigned members of Brookes's Club, request the managers to call a general meeting as soon as possible, to consider a statement that will be made to it of Mr O'Connell's conduct to Lord Alvanley, both being members of the club. Alvanley, Seston, De Ros, H. Gally Knight, Argyll, Jersey, Tankerville, Stanley, C. C. Greville, Willoughby de Eresby, T. S. Duncombe, C. Standish, H. Baillie, C. St John Fancourt, R. Errington, Villiers, W. H. Irby, Norfolk, J. S. Hippisley, R. W. Bulkeley, M. W. Ridley, J. R. Graham, G. Anson, Lichfield." This was on Saturday. On Sunday, 3d of May, Lord Alvanley enclosed the requisition to the managers, and received an answer from them on the same day, signed as below, stating that "it would be inconsistent with the practice, and contrary to the established rules, to take cognisance of differences of a private nature between members of the club, and therefore decline to call a general meeting in compliance with the above requisition. Duncannon, Albemarle, John Byng, Edw. Blount, Edw. Ellice, R. C. Ferguson. Brookes's, May 3, 1835." The next step in the matter was taken by Mr Morgan O'Connell, who, on Monday the 4th, delivered to Lord Alvanley, by his friend Col. Hodges, a letter, in which, having stated the principal circumstances in the transaction glanced at above, he continues to say, "It is now quite evident that your object, and that of those with whom you act, was by no means that of obtaining the satisfaction which one gentleman may have a right to demand from another. Your object, in fact, in thus publicly parading your willingness to fight, was quite clearly neither more nor less than that of casting a stigma on my father, on the party of which I am one, and so, through us, to cast discredit on the measures we advocate, and on the government of whom we are the supporters." In conclusion, Mr Morgan O'Connell writes—"I have considered you the most fitting medium through whom to convey this succinct narrative to the public; but not, I confess, in the vain hope of inducing a man whom I sincerely believe to have been appropriately designated by my father, and who, moreover, has been deliberately guilty, as I must conceive you to be, of this utterly ungentlemanlike and braggadocio mode of carrying on party warfare; not, I repeat, in the vain hope of its inducing you to give me satisfaction, or to call upon me for a meeting." A meeting was the immediate result of this letter—of which two accounts have appeared from the two seconds on the occasion, not, however, materially differing, except in one point. After the parties were on the ground, Colonel Hodges "thought it his duty to declare that he was ready to recommend to his friend (Mr Morgan O'Connell) to receive an apology from Lord Alvanley. Colonel Damer replied, that Lord Alvanley came there to convince Mr Morgan O'Connell that he was ready to put matters to that test which Mr Morgan O'Connell had intimated that Lord Alvanley was unwilling to do; Colonel Damer then offered a paper to Colonel Hodges, protesting against the proceed-

ing of Mr Morgan O'Connell, and disputing his right to interfere. Colonel Hodges refused to receive the protest, and denied its admissibility. The ground was then measured at twelve paces." We shall now quote the accounts referring to the point of difference we have already touched on. "It was agreed," says Colonel Hodges, "that Colonel Damer should give the word, and that it should be, 'Ready, fire!' The parties were placed—the pistols were delivered. Colonel Damer gave the words, and Mr M. O'Connell fired. Lord Alvanley did not fire, and exclaimed that he thought the words were only given by way of preparation, and claimed the right to fire. Colonel Damer agreed with Lord Alvanley, but Colonel Hodges protested against such interpretation being attached to the words, and insisted that Lord Alvanley, having omitted his opportunity, should not fire." Colonel Damer, on the other hand, relates the matter thus:—"Colonel Hodges and myself agreed that I should give the signal to fire, and that it should be, 'Make ready! fire!' I was proceeding to instruct the gentlemen concerned as to the signals that were to be their guide, and had said, Gentlemen, I shall use the following word, 'Make ready! fire!' when Mr O'Connell thinking that I had given the signal, through mistake discharged his pistol. I had then a short discussion with Colonel Hodges as to the light in which that shot was to be considered, when Lord Alvanley desired me to withdraw the right I conceived he had to return the fire." The shots were afterwards ineffectually exchanged, and Colonel Damer declaring that Lord Alvanley had proved to Mr M. O'Connell that he was ready to meet him, waded him off the ground." "After the parties had left the ground," says Colonel Hodges, "Lord Alvanley told Mr Morgan O'Connell, that although he (Lord Alvanley) had not fired on the first shot, he was convinced that Mr Morgan O'Connell had not taken any sort of advantage, and had acted with perfect fairness." This last circumstance was also stated by Colonel Damer. Here terminated the matter betwixt Lord Alvanley and Mr Morgan O'Connell;—when Mr O'Connell senior again came on the ground. On the very day of the above meeting, Colonel Damer received an epistle from the latter, dated Merriem Square, Dublin, May 1, in which he acknowledges the receipt of Colonel Damer's letters, but serves, "Your first letter is indeed dated the 22d April, but was not put into the London Post-office till the 24th, and could not reach me here before the 29th." He then makes some facetious remarks about the "unvalorous absurdity of Lord Alvanley sending him a challenge, considering his (Mr O'Connell's) 'sentiments on that subject have been so publicly and frequently proclaimed' (alluding to his vow against duelling, since his fatal success in a duel, an action of that nature some years ago), he adds, 'But there is really a serious view of the subject, which I do believe, my duty to take: it is this—that these letters are a distinct breach of privilege. It seems to me, at present, that I am bound to treat them as such. If I continue to think so, I will bring them to the attention of the House of Commons accordingly. As to the matter, I have no hesitation to tell you that I treat it as the most sovereign contempt, as a practice inconsistent with common sense, but, above all, as a violation of the palpable of the divine law.' To this letter Colonel Damer replied, May 5, by affirming that he put his (Colonel Damer's) letter of May 21st to Mr O'Connell in the letter-box of the Travellers' Club-room before 10 o'clock on the 22d, and therefore requesting Mr O'Connell to return him the envelope enclosing it, that he might ascertain how the delay in its being forwarded came about."

Mr O'Connell's answer is as follows:—"Merriem Square, May 8. Sir, As you have been pleased to publish my last letter to me before I could possibly reply to it, I am under all the existing circumstances, decline altogether (but without intending any personal offence) any further correspondence of any kind on the subject contained in any of your former letters. I have the honour to be, &c. Colonel Damer forwarded the above to the Times, enclosed in a note which begins thus:—"Upper Grosvenor Street, Tuesday, May 12. Sir, Mr O'Connell having closed his correspondence with me, I beg you to be good enough to insert his answer to my letter, requiring of him the envelope of the one which I put in the post on the 22d of April, and which he affirmed to have borne the post-mark of the 27th, and to have been received by him on the 29th. As he is particular in dates, I take this method of informing him that his letter of the 8th of May was put into the post on the 10th; and that the cover, which I had fortunately preserved, bears the Dublin post-mark of that day."

Here, for the present, rested the dissension between Lord Alvanley and Mr O'Connell; but the latter, during the transaction of the foregoing matters, gave offence in another quarter, which nearly led his son to a similar perilous predicament with that above stated. Mr Benjamin D'Israeli the younger, author of "Vivian Grey," &c. having, while addressing the electors of Tottenham, on the 28th April, spoken of Mr O'Connell as "traitor," upon the authority, as he remarked, of "Whigs whom he (O'Connell) now supported; the lie in retaliation, while addressing the New Franchise Association in Dublin on May 2, spoke of Mr D'Israeli as "a fellow whose conduct had never been equalled in the annals of political turpitude for downright blackguardism. This miscreant," he continued, "is a liar in action and in word; in his life he is a living lie. If such a creature as this shall be tolerated amongst gentlemen, England must be degraded by allowing a creature like this—a most depraved of his species and his kind—a creature so atrocious, so vile, and so selfish a character, to have any intercourse with the virtuous and respectable portion of her sons." Mr O'Connell concluded by saying, "As this D'Israeli's genealogy been traced up, he has no doubt he would be found the true heir-at-law of that penitent thief who atoned for his crimes on the cross. I now had done with D'Israeli, and forgave this heir-at-law of the blasphemous thief." In consequence of this speech Mr D'Israeli wrote to Mr Morgan O'Connell, observing that, as the latter "had established himself

er's champion," he (Mr D'Israeli) requested him "to give him his vicarious duties," and yield satisfaction for the attack on his character. To this Mr Morgan O'Connell replied, "I deny your right to call upon me to be present instance, and I am not answerable for what my father may say. I called on Lord Alvanley for satisfaction, because I conceived he had purposely insulted my father, by calling a meeting at Brookes's for the purpose of expelling him the club, he being at the time absent in Ireland." Mr D'Israeli then tells Mr Morgan O'Connell that he feels it his duty to publish the correspondence, and afterwards writes a letter to Mr O'Connell himself, in the columns of the Times, dated May 6, mentioning in the most severe terms upon that gentleman's political character and conduct. Mr D'Israeli also writes to Mr Morgan O'Connell on the same day, in which he says, "I deduce from your communication that you do not consider yourself responsible for any insults red by your father, but only bound to resent the insults that he may receive. Now, sir, it is my hope that you will not be so; assuredly it was my intention to do so. I shall take every opportunity of holding your father's name up to public contempt; and I fervently pray that, if some one of his blood, may attempt to avenge the distinguishable hatred with which I shall pursue his existence." To this Mr Morgan O'Connell, on May 7, simply replies, "Your letter of the 5th instant, in which you declare that you 'did not intend to convey to me any personal insult,' followed by a publication of which you gave notice, induced me to think that the matter was closed between us. The tenor of your last letter is such that it is impossible for me to renew the correspondence." Nothing further has taken place betwixt any of the different parties—nor is there likely to be any, as we observe that Mr D'Israeli and Messrs Maurice and John O'Connell have since been bound over to keep the peace. Alluding to the circumstances above detailed, the Spectator observes, "Every body professes to disapprove of duelling. It is admitted to be an absurd mode of settling disputes; but it is nevertheless one to which persons who are in a certain rank of society feel themselves compelled to resort; and they who declaim most philosophically against the practice are as likely as others to submit to it when the time of trial arrives. We are all slaves in a greater or less degree to the tyrant custom; and experience has proved that no considerations of religion, or utility, or regard to the law of the land, are sufficiently powerful to induce the generality of mankind to brave the censure of society, even though that censure is felt acknowledged to be unjust. As long, therefore, as a man is 'cut and sneered at by his former associates on account of a refusal to send or accept a challenge under circumstances which are commonly supposed to call for a proceeding, duels will continue to be fought. The time will be put an end to when it becomes ridiculous to such a mode of obtaining 'satisfaction' is laughed at as its absurdity—and not before." We are inclined to a more serious view of this "tyrant custom" than the Spectator, and hold, that if duelling be, as it is, a transgression equally against divine and human laws, it is the duty of a government to punish it as such. To look on it as indirectly to sanction it, thus recognising the existence of a foolish and criminal habit as of superior consideration to the direct injunctions of God.

On 24. An action, brought by Mr Nugee, the fashionable tailor in St James's Street, against Mr Grant, a Jew of Sir Colquhoun Grant, was tried in the Bail Court on Thursday. The ground of the action was the payment by the defendant of a bill for clothes furnished him in the summer of 1832, amounting to £16s. 6d. Mr Grant was under age when the clothes were bought, and son of a surgeon at Burmah in the East Indies. Among the items in the bill were charges of twelve guineas for a blue cloth cloak, and in the charge one guinea for rich neck lines tassels; two pounds fourteen shillings a pair for trousers; six guineas for each coat, &c.; and it appeared in the course of six months the plaintiff had ordered and received six coats, seven waistcoats, and ten pairs of trousers. Mr Stultz and Mr Story, also fashionable tailors, proved that the charges were rather below than above the mark. Mr Justice Williams said that the first time the land would not have thought of ordering a quantity of clothes, in so short a time, and at such a price; and the jury by their verdict cut down the tailor's bill to £7s. 10d.

On 28, 29. A grand festival of no less than seventeen temperance societies in the towns and villages round Eton (Yorkshire), was held. The vast body of members arrived on the appointed ground in succession, headed by a banner, presented a most interesting and imposing spectacle. At 12 o'clock on Monday (28th), the church was filled by the temperance societies. Several highly interesting speeches were delivered on the subsequent occasions (in the evening, and on Tuesday, both in the morning and evening), by Mr Gough, E. Parsons of Leeds, Pollard, agent of the Temperance Society, and Livesey, Anderton (the temperance poet), and Swindlehurst (King of the Reformed Guards), all of Preston. Striking pictures from real life drawn of the evils of intemperance, and of the progress resulting from moderation, but especially from abstinence; which was shown to have been remarkably beneficial to the health of sawyers, pressers, and engaged in the more laborious and exhausting occupations. In a field near the church, a splendidly decorated booth, forty-five yards by eighteen, had been erected, down which seven rows of tables were ranged. In the afternoon of Monday, one thousand four hundred persons sat down together to tea, and were succeeded by another thousand one hundred, who in their turn were fed by two hundred. Mirth and cheerfulness pervaded the vast assemblage; and, when morally considered, any night could be of equal interest with that which passed on this occasion. Next day the proceedings continued; a prayer meeting and a public meeting

were held, and tea was again partaken of by an immense number of individuals. The same evening the festival terminated.—*Leeds Mercury.*

— 30. The Venus steamboat left the Steam Packet Wharf, St Katharine's Dock, with from 230 to 240 female emigrants, to take their passage on board the ship Canton, for Sydney. The emigrants were for the most part fine healthy looking girls, some of them of exceedingly interesting appearance, and almost of a class much above that in which the distress which prompts to emigration might be supposed to exist.

— 11. Two steam-boilers exploded at Messrs Ring and Vicar's sugar-house, at the bottom of Ford Street, Vauxhall Road, Liverpool. Such was the force of the explosion, that it carried away the whole roof of the building, blew down the newly erected chimney, which fell upon a house occupied by Mr Acton, his wife, and servant; and carrying with it the roof, floors, furniture, bedding, &c. to the bottom rooms. In one of these, Mr Acton was sitting with his wife, and a friend who had just called upon him. The latter was killed, by the accumulated weight of bricks and rubbish falling upon him; but Mr Acton and his family escaped with trifling injuries. Four men engaged on the premises of Messrs Ring and Vicar, one of whom was the engineer, were also killed. The cause of the accident was the trial of a new boiler, which exploded from inability to bear the pressure of the steam with which it was charged. Immediately after the first explosion, a second took place of the old boiler, occasioned by the concussion, and by the falling materials heaped upon it by the first shock.

Conservative associations are rapidly forming in various parts of England; amongst other places, at Croydon, Cambridge, Brighton, Peterborough, Birmingham, Warwick, Norwich, Barnstable, Lewes, &c. The object they profess is the maintenance of the present institutions in church and state.

Since the accession of the Melbourne ministry, the Right Hon. Charles Grant has been raised to the Peerage, by the title of Lord Glenelg of Glenelg; the Right Hon. Edward John Littleton, by the title of Lord Hatherton of Hatherton; and the Right Hon. Lieutenant-General Sir John Byng, by the title of Lord Strafford of Hamdonsworth.

It is stated that Sir Edward Sugden, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has declined accepting the retiring pension, to which he was thereby entitled, and means to resume his practice at the English bar, but only as a chamber counsel. From the testimony of all parties, Whig, Tory, and Radical, Sir Edward seems to be considered the ablest, as well as the most popular, Chancellor that ever presided at the Irish bar.

The British Magazine publishes the following statement of the sources of church of England patronage:—Patrons of benefices: the King, 93 benefices; ditto as Prince of Wales, 35; Duke of Lancaster, 52; the King by the Lord Chancellor, 824—in all, 1004: bishops, 1298; deans, 70; chapters, 694; dignitaries and prebends, 291—in all, 2353: Oxford, 432; Cambridge, 312; Eton, 42; Winchester, 15; St David's, 4—in all, 805: private patrons and lay corporations, 6549—total in England and Wales, 10,711. The more usual statement is, clerical, 2353; collegiate, 805; lay patrons, 7523—in all, 10,711.

The Jews have resolved to petition Parliament for the removal of their disabilities. They pray to be put "in the same condition, as to all civil rights and franchises, with the other subjects of his Majesty dissenting from the established church."

Mr Chantrey is engaged, by command of his Majesty, on a bust of Sir Robert Peel, to be placed in the corridor of Windsor Castle.

From the late returns, it appears that the number of curates in England is 5282, whose average salary amounts to only £80 per annum.

A correspondence has taken place between Lord Durham and Lord Brougham, of an explanatory character, respecting a misunderstanding between their lordships on some political points, which has ended in a perfect reconciliation, much to the satisfaction of their mutual friends.—*Globe.*

Some days ago, a very numerous deputation, from the nine parishes of Westminster, waited by appointment on Mr Spring Rice, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the purpose of pressing on the right hon. gentleman the propriety of abolishing the window-tax. The deputation were received with great courtesy, but Mr Rice gave them no prospect of any immediate repeal.

Tumults have broken out in Bedfordshire and other districts, amongst the peasantry, occasioned by the detestation felt at the working of the new poor-law bill. They have since been quelled without difficulty. There have been several incendiary fires lately in Essex, Sussex, Huntingdonshire, Warwickshire, and Somersetshire; and a number of persons have been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in them.

The price of wheat is now as low as it has been since the year 1786, when the annual average of the kingdom did not exceed 38s. 10d.

Lately, a lad, only seventeen, hanged himself at Frome, after having pawned his clothes, and parted with his last shilling to pay his losses at skittle-playing.

It seems probable that the "silent system," which has so long been in operation in America, will soon be universally adopted in Great Britain, from the success of the first experiment of this sort, made by orders of Sir Robert Peel's ministry—or rather, as is stated, upon the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington. At the close of the Middlesex adjourned session lately, the foreman said that he was instructed by his colleagues, who had visited the House of Correction, to express their admiration of the cleanly appearance of the prison and its inmates, but most of all at the excellent discipline which prevailed. The rule for prohibiting conversation amongst the prisoners seemed to them to be calculated to produce the most beneficial results. The chairman said he was happy to hear a jury approving of that system, which was the best mode of punishment ever adopted. It prevented

the contamination of juvenile delinquents by older and more hardened offenders, and had already had the effect of reducing the number of prisoners.

The William Rodger, of Glasgow, a large ship of the first class, carrying nearly 1000 tons measurement, has arrived at Bristol, direct from China, with a cargo of upwards of 11,000 packages (nearly 10,000 chests) of sorted teas. This is the first tea-ship that ever entered the port of Bristol.

IRELAND.

On Monday, May 11, the new viceroy of Ireland, Earl Mulgrave, made his public entry into Dublin with circumstances of extraordinary splendour. He landed at Kingstown, from the Lightning steam-packet, about eleven forenoon. Many thousand persons on the pier received him with loud acclamations. The Duke of Leinster, Lord Cloncurry, the Earl of Leitrim, and several other noblemen, welcomed his arrival. About half-past twelve, Lady Mulgrave entered one of Lord Haddington's carriages, which was sent to receive her; the viceroy mounted his horse, and moved towards Dublin, a cavalcade of more than five thousand persons following him.

The inhabitants of Kingstown had erected three triumphal arches, thrown over the principal street leading to Dublin, decorated with green boughs and festoons of flowers, through which the cortege passed at a very slow pace, the windows being filled with well-dressed ladies, who wore green and blue favours, and waved their handkerchiefs as the viceroy's carriage passed along the town. On entering Black Rock, his excellency was met by an immense cavalcade of well-dressed and comfortable farmers, wearing sashes, and bearing wands surmounted with green ribbons. On arriving at Merriem, about three miles from town, the procession was joined by the several members of the trades of Dublin, bearing banners, flags, &c. splendidly ornamented. They took their places in regular order in rear of the procession. When his excellency reached Ball's (now denominated Mulgrave) Bridge, the ceremony of giving a name to that beautiful structure was performed by Lord Mulgrave, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the people, in which Lady Mulgrave and the military officers present most heartily joined. Shortly after, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, with some of the civic officers, made their appearance, and proceeded in advance of his excellency to town. For some hours before the procession had reached the city, the streets leading to the Castle were lined with military, who preserved excellent order, and appeared on the most good-humoured terms with the people. The trades marched four abreast in regular military order, with the standards and insignia of their craft, besides other flags bearing inscriptions appropriate to the occasion, such as "Welcome Mulgrave," "Cead Mille Failte" (the national welcome), "Ireland gives her rulers a fair trial," &c. There were also others of the "Repeal" character (see Parliamentary summary). A correspondent of the Times says, "One of the most remarkable features about the procession was the entire absence of the Conservative aristocracy." It is also said that the unusually splendid display of popular welcome to the viceroy was chiefly promoted by Mr O'Connell. On reaching the statue of King William in College Green, one fellow contrived to mount on the head, and having seated himself there, waved a green bough, and cried out lustily, as his excellency was passing, "Ireland for ever!" at which he laughed heartily. The day was, from the time of quitting Kingstown until the arrival of the noble earl at the Castle, very propitious. Shortly after two o'clock, a rocket was sent up at the Castle as the signal of his excellency's having been sworn into office, and immediately twenty guns fired a royal salute in Phoenix Park.

The Irish Anti-Tory Association was dissolved on Thursday, April 30, on the motion of Mr O'Connell; the object for which it was established, namely, the ejection of the Tory ministers, having been effected. A new society, called the Franchise Association, was then formed; and Mr O'Connell declared himself an advocate of poor laws for Ireland, as a means of compelling the landlords to support the tenantry whom they turned adrift for using their political franchise with independence. He has at the same time published a long letter to the "People of Ireland," in which he states he has tendered to the Melbourne ministry his "unbought, unpurchaseable, unconditional support," and without having "made terms or stipulations with them." He then explains at great length his reasons for doing so, and enumerates the benefits he expects from the new ministers, which are these:—1st, That the power and insolence of the fell Orange faction must instantly cease; 2d, The country will cease to be governed by its enemies; 3d, The alien landlord will be banished; 4th, The land will be reclaimed; 5th, The people of Ireland will be enabled to govern themselves; 6th, The great mass of the population will be enabled to live in peace and determination.

tion of the country; 7th, That the present ministers are publicly and most unequivocally pledged to a thorough reform of all corporate abuses.

There are many other benefits, he says, to be derived to Ireland from the present ministry, and proposes giving the Union another trial under them; "but if," he concludes, "the experiment fails, why then we will demand 'the repeal' in a voice of thunder, and we shall be joined in that cry by all the rational and honest politicians in Great Britain. Thus, then, either the repeal will be rendered unnecessary—which I candidly own is not my own opinion, though it is that of myriads of men of intelligence and integrity—the repeal will either be rendered unnecessary, or its imperative and inevitable necessity will be demonstrated, and then the repeal will be certain."

SCOTLAND.

April 27. At a Court of Justiciary, constituted for the purpose, the Right Hon. John Archibald Murray took the oaths on his re-appointment as Lord Advocate of Scotland, and produced a commission, appointing J. Shaw Stewart, Graham Spiers, George Napier, and Cosmo Innes, Esqrs. to be Advocates-Depute.

May 7. A pint of young potatoes, the first of the season, sold in Edinburgh green-market for 10s.

—8. A great public meeting of the "bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of Glasgow, cordially approving of His Majesty's most gracious declaration of his desire to extend the benefits of religious instruction, in connection with the established church of Scotland, to the poorer classes of society in that part of the united kingdom," pursuant to a published requisition subscribed by upwards of one thousand of the most influential gentlemen in the city, was held in the Trades' Hall, Glassford Street, Baillie Gilmore in the chair. Many other public meetings of a similar, as well as an opposite, disposition, have been held in different parts of Scotland within the last month. It would be as superfluous as impossible to give any outline of their proceedings.

—9. The equestrian statue of Charles II., which originally graced the Parliament Square, Edinburgh, was replaced in its former position, amid a considerable concourse of spectators; and this fine specimen of art, remarkable for spirit and classical grace, harmonises well with the finished architecture of the surrounding buildings. The statue was formerly deeply overlaid with paint, of which it had received more than one coat. All these have now been removed, so that the fine lines of the artist are again brought out almost as sharp as at the first, and it is to be protected from the effects of the weather by bronze of a proper hue. The pedestal on which it is placed is very neatly designed; it is constructed of large masses of stone from the Craighall quarry, and its architecture is simple and in good taste. The old marble tablet, with the original inscription, containing an eulogium on the character of Charles II. more flattering perhaps than true, which had disappeared for many years, and was found in a small vault in the Parliament House about the year 1815, and then replaced in its panels, has been restored. The following notices respecting this statue, extracted from the Council books, are curious:—"A. D. 1686. George Drummond, town-treasurer, in his accounts, charges L.2580 Scots (L.215 sterling), the contents of a bill of exchange, for the statue of Charles II.—Paid the mason for the pedestal, L.20 sterling.—Allowed Mr. Clark, advocate, an abatement of his stent, &c., (suppose L.25 Scots) for writing the inscription."

—13. City Expenditure.—The long pending action between the Town Council and the Trustees for the city creditors, respecting the expenditure of the town, came on for decision before the Lord Justice Clerk, and Lords Meadowbank and Glenleith. Among their findings respecting the various items of the city expenses, the following were the most remarkable:—Their lordships were unanimously of opinion that the Lord Provost had no claim whatever upon the city for salary, and that no sum for this purpose should be allowed. They also decided that the principal and professors of the University, and the masters of the High School, could claim at present no farther salary than the amount of the College revenue divided among them; and that for the remainder they were to rank among the ordinary creditors of the city. Their lordships were farther of opinion, that, in strict law, the pensions granted by the Town Council ought not to be paid; but as the most of them were of trifling amount, they hoped the trustees would not press their rights on this point. With respect to the civil and criminal establishments of the city, the alighting of prisoners in the jail, bridewell, &c., and the salaries of the city-officers, their lordships were of opinion that these should be maintained. They farther found, that no specific sum ought to be allowed the town for carrying on law-suits, because, as every law-suit must be for the interest of the trustees as well as for the city, they held that the trustees must be consulted on every law-suit that was entered into. It may be proper to state, that this will have the effect of preventing the town from engaging in a law-suit with the trustees respecting the disputed properties that the town holds in its possession, as it is not to be supposed that the trustees will consent to a law-suit being carried on against themselves. The trustees have announced their intention of soon paying four and a half per cent. to the creditors.

—17. This evening, a very serious affair occurred at Piershill barracks, at present occupied by the 6th dragoon guards. Bell, a private in the regiment, having taken deep offence at Troop Sergeant-major Moorhead, because the latter refused to obtain a pass for him from his officer, in the heat of passion ran to his room for his pistol, which having loaded, he returned to where the sergeant-major stood, and deliberately levelled and fired the pistol at him. The ball entered upon the left side, a little below the shoulder, and severely shattered the spine, at the same time lodging internally. The unfortunate victim is scarcely expected to live, the surgeons being unable to find the ball. Bell has been committed to the Causton jail.

—18. A washerwoman in Crosscauseway, Edinburgh, having fallen asleep at her employment during the night, was found suffocated in her own tub next morning, her head below the water and her feet raised from the floor.

—19. The first sale of teas imported directly from China took place at Leith. Much interest and considerable competition amongst the trade was excited, and the teas met a quick sale at the following prices, exclusive of duty:—Bohea, from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.; Congou, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 2½d.; Orange Pekoe, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7½d.; Capers, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; Blackleaf Pekoe, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; Twankay, 1s. 9d.; Hyson, 2s. 9d. to 3s.; Gunpowder Hyson, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 4d. The teas upon the whole were considered an excellent parcel. They were brought into Leith, April 29, by the Isabella, and it was announced during the sale that the ship was to continue a regular trader, and that her cargo would be brought to public sale annually.

—23. The ship Highlander sailed from Berwick to Montreal with 118 emigrants; and on the same day, 147 sailed from Greenock to New York in the John Hale.

A weaver at Dundee has been committed to jail under suspicion of having murdered his wife by stuffing cotton down her throat. The General Assembly of the church of Scotland met on Thursday, May 21, Lord Belhaven, Lord High Commissioner. Dr Thomson, one of the ministers of Perth, was chosen Moderator. The Herald says that Lord Melbourne has refused to accept of appointments of some deputy-lieutenants proposed by Gordon, and that the refusal was couched in very

published statement, it appears that 3522 of the port of Greenock to North America, Lothians, Renfrew, Lanark, and portion of them. It is also stated that they were taken across the Atlantic. Mr Buchanan, the British Consul at a notice, stating, that he was migrating to Canada, by way of inspection; and when containing charged accordingly. He also states

that articles suited to new settlers can be obtained in Upper Canada on better terms than they can be brought out; and he strongly urges the advantage of going out in a vessel from which spirituous liquors are totally excluded.

Another newspaper has been announced to appear shortly in Edinburgh, called the "Constitution." Its principal object is understood to be the defence of the church.

We stated in our last that Mr A. Johnston, member for the Cupar district of burghs, had been called on by about two-thirds of the electors who voted for him at the last election, to resign his seat, in consequence of his opposing Lord John Russell's motion respecting the Irish church. Mr Johnston laid the case before Lord John Russell, Mr Spring Rice, and Dr Lushington; and they being unanimous, that, under the circumstances, he was not bound to retire, he has determined to retain his seat. Mr Johnston has published the written opinions of the three right honourable referees.

Postscript.

In the House of Commons, May 22, Mr Spiers moved the second reading of the Liverpool police bill.—Mr Ewart moved that it be read a second time that day six months. He said, in point of fact, it was a bill to enable the corporation of Liverpool to pay the clergy of that town out of the corporate funds, which were the property of dissenters as well as of churchmen.—Lord Sandon said the plan was generally acceptable in Liverpool, and as long as an established religion supported by all classes was kept up, the principle on which Mr Ewart's objections rested could not be recognised by the legislature.—A long and animated discussion followed; in the course of which, Mr Thorneley, Mr Sheil, Mr O'Connell, Dr Bowring, Mr Wilks, and Mr Mark Phillips, supported Mr Ewart's amendment; and Sir Robert Inglis, Lord Francis Egerton, Mr Goulburn, and Colonel Sibthorpe, spoke in favour of the bill.—Lord Stanley wished the bill read a second time, and the third reading to be delayed until the corporation reform bill had been introduced.—In the course of the debate, there was an altercation between Lord Stanley and Mr Sheil, which provoked some very warm language from the latter.—On a division, the numbers were—for the second reading, 185; against it, 171; majority, 14. From a list of the minority given in the Chronicle, it does not appear that any of the ministers voted against the bill.

May 26. News of a very serious character has arrived from Spain. It appears that as soon as the treaty for exchange of prisoners betwixt Valdez and Zumalacarrreguy (effected by Lord Elliot and Colonel Gurwood) was made known, violent tumults broke out. On the 11th May the crowd collected in considerable numbers, and proceeded to the residence of M. Martinez de la Rosa. They were dispersed by military force. On the 12th the troops were under arms, in the midst of such great agitation, that fears were entertained of a more serious revolutionary movement. Some cries of "Live the Constitution" were heard. Nor were these symptoms confined to the streets and the populace. The Spanish Chamber of Deputies was the scene of as much excitement and threatening. M. Galiano had risen and denounced, in the strongest terms, the convention, and demanded from the ministers the production of a copy. Most injudiciously on the part of the ministers, this was refused, and the consequence was their immediate defeat by a majority of four. By accounts down to the 14th, it appears that public tranquillity had been in a great measure restored, and the Procuradores had become comparatively calm. A private declaration of Martinez de la Rosa, that no farther negotiation with Don Carlos would be attempted, had tended to produce this alteration in the temper of the Lower Chamber. The son of Galiano, the deputy, had been arrested on a charge of being implicated in the riot of the 11th; but this was looked upon as an imprudent step; and it is not generally believed that the young man is guilty. Meanwhile, matters at the seat of war are becoming worse and worse. Valdez openly proclaims the utter failure of his plans hitherto. In a fit of despondency, he withdrew the garrison from Estella, and Zumalacarrreguy is said to have instantly pitched upon that town for the quarters of his sick and wounded. In almost every province, too, hitherto quiet, conspiracies are starting into existence; and the difficulties of the party of the queen seem to have become so overpowering, as to leave no hope of retrieval, except in intervention.

A correspondent of the Times gives a curious statement of a conversation betwixt Louis Philippe and Lord Elliot and Colonel Gurwood, on the return of the latter through Paris. Louis Philippe having asked their candid opinion of the state of things in Navarre, Lord Elliot answered, "that he was convinced that Zumalacarrreguy would beat Valdez, as he had done his predecessors in the command." "But," asked the king, "can he beat them up to Madrid?" "Yes, sir; there is nothing to hinder him," was Lord Elliot's answer. "Very well," rejoined the king, "Don Carlos is a very honest man." Further, when the obligations imposed upon the contracting parties by that treaty (calling for an armed intervention) were alluded to, the king is represented to have distinctly declared that he did not feel himself called upon to answer the demand of the Spanish government, if it threatened to involve such an interference.

The Belgian Chambers were suddenly prorogued on the 14th May; the object, it is said, being to avoid a ministerial defeat on the question of a new commercial code.

May 23.—Consols for account, 91½.

SCOTTISH BANKRUPTS.

John Henderson, merchant, Leith.—Walter and George Carsewell, juniors, merchants and manufacturers, Paisley.—George Sinclair, writer, builder, &c. Glasgow.—Hector Henderson, tea, wine, and spirit merchant, Glasgow.—Connell and Company, general agents, Glasgow.—John Spence, colourman and tallow-chandler, Glasgow.—Greig and Baillie, music-sellers, Edinburgh.—James Anton, solicitor, shipowner, and broker, Portsoy.—John Paris, merchant, manufacturer, &c. Arbroath.—John Thomson and Company, stationers, St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.—John Perkins, merchant and drysalter, Leith.—John Barker and Company, surgeons, druggists, and apothecaries, Edinburgh.—John Morrison and Company, merchants, Glasgow, and distillers, Islay.—John Barr and Company, calico-printers, Maryhill, near Glasgow.—James Brown, merchant and spirit-dealer, Murraygate of Dundee.

ENGLISH BANKRUPTS.

From April 21 till May 22.

April 21. F. R. and C. Massina, Turnham Green, schoolmaster. W. Sayers, Horsham, baker. W. Harris, Fareham, Hampshire, cattle-salesman. R. Ord, Bishopthorpe, Yorkshire, dealer. Smallwood, Birmingham, grocer. W. Williams, Pateau, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper. T. Rayner, Manchester, victual. 25. R. W. Savage, Great Ryder Street, Westminster, dealer. T. L. Terrey, Cornhill, vintner. D. Tye, Weybridge, cattle-salesman. T. Browett, Northampton, tin-plate-worker. Hogarth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builder. T. Backhouse, Weyfield, plumber.

28. J. Crosby, Nottingham, dyer. A. Webster, St Michael's Alley, Cornhill, victualler. J. Willis, High Street, Poplar, victualler. C. B. Bell, Leeds, cloth-merchant. B. Proby, Bradford, Nottinghamshire, lace-maker. T. F. Chapman, Lichfield, Devonshire, hotel-keeper. T. Daniell, Boulogne, France, copper-smelter. M. Dunn, Preston, Lancashire, wine-merchant. T. Richardson, Norwich, coal-merchant. W. Bodin, Lichfield, agent.

May 1. W. Cheetham, Austinfriars, Old Broad Street, powder-merchant. C. M. Ullithorpe, Red Lion Square, broker. F. Hennell, Air Street, St James's, tailor. I. Ramas, Bright, clothes-dealer. J. Caldwell, New Crane, Shadwell, licensed victualler. C. Jarman, West Smithfield, woollen-draper. Penrice and M. Andrew, Old Change, warehousemen. S. L. and H. Binney, Berners Street, dyers. T. and T. Kirby, Rip, Yorkshire, flax-dressers. J. and E. Browne, Bath, stationer. T. James, Llangamarch, Breconshire, flannel-manufacturer.

5. G. W. Turner and H. Davey, Bermondsey, paper-manufacturers. W. A. Archibald, Ratcliffe Cross, sugar-refiner. Ford, Fieldgate Street, Whitechapel, iron-founder. E. T. Cotton, Oxford Street, ironmonger. R. Vaughan, Freeman's Court, Cheapside, coffee-house-keeper. W. D. Stroud, Woolhampton, Berkshire, linen-draper. J. Adams, Bridge Foot, Vauxhall, corn dealer. T. Westley, Colchill Street, Eaton Square, bal. T. Seaman, Manchester, brewer. W. Church, Aston, near Birmingham, engineer. E. D. Carl, Norwich, grocer. R. T. Cheltenham, builder. J. S. Troutbeck, Darcy Lever, Lancashire, manufacturing-chemist. J. Downs, West Retford, Nottinghamshire, grocer. J. P. Mortimore, Devonport, upholsterer. 8. J. P. Bannister, Harley Mews, Marylebone, hackneyman. W. Thomson, Cross Lane, Tower Street, wine-merchant. J. Evans, Bridge Street, Lambeth, grocer. J. Rowley, Way Street, Commercial Road, baker. R. Elliott, Prince's Street, Coventry Street, Westminster, victualler. J. Scott, Wakefield, grocer. J. Bishton, E. Kempson, W. J. Jellieorse, and W. L. lum, Capponfield Ironworks, near Wolverhampton, iron-mass. W. Hickson, Ball of Lincoln, Lincolnshire, grocer. J. Shep, Southampton, innkeeper. G. Badenach and T. Jenkins, Liverpool, brokers.

12. R. Griffiths, jun., Wellington Street, Strand, bookseller. W. B. Gunning, Egham, bricklayer. G. Rix, Albany Wharf, Cambridge, pater. W. Houlder, Paignton and Brixham, Devonshire, tea-dealer. R. Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hair. W. Mason, Watford, timber-dealer. F. C. Spencer, Halifax, wine-merchant. R. Dymock, Oxford, saddler. M. Mole, jun., South Shields, ship-owner. E. Mayston, North Elmham, Norfolk, shopkeeper. W. J. Cooper and J. Beattie, N. Shields, drapers.

15. D. Boast, County Terrace, New Kent Road, surgeon. T. Woodward, Piccadilly, grocer. J. Pask, Bury St Edmunds, leather-cutter. J. Hackett, Leicester, printer. W. W. Lutterworth, Leicestershire, cattle-dealer. J. Tonks, Birmingham, wire-worker.

18. P. J. Goldsmid, Quadrant, Regent Street, bill-broker. W. Johns, Gracechurch Street, auctioneer. W. Taylor, Hinton, Hertfordshire, cow-dealer. C. Bass, Kingston-upon-Hull, innkeeper. J. Glass, White Hart Street, Drury Lane, victualler. A. B. Holborn, dealer in lace. T. Laurence, Farnham, Surrey, ironmonger. W. Thompson, Brassington, Derbyshire, cattle-ber. J. Hall, Edgworth, Lancashire, and J. Wager, Wicks, Derbyshire, calico-printers. S. C. Hancock, Newbury, Berkshire, cheese-factor. C. Murgatroid, Halifax, Yorkshire, stuff-merchant. M. Kirkland and G. Robinson, Manchester, muslin-manufacturers. W. Haynes, Coln St Aldwyn's, Gloucestershire, miller. W. Brown, Gloucester, victualler.

22. P. Mottram, Oxford Street, dealer in lace. H. W. Blackman Street, Southwark, carpet-warehouseman. E. M. son, Liverpool, grocer. W. Carswell and T. R. French, Manchester, linen-merchants. G. Downs, Tickhill, Yorkshire, dealer. J. R. Henderson, Leicester, wine-merchant. J. J. mer, Worcester, hop-merchant. T. Kemp, Birmingham, dealer.

BIRTHS.

April 16. At Tulloch Castle, the hon. Mrs Davidson of Tulloch a daughter.

25. At Gilmerton House, Lady Kinloch of Gilmerton; a daughter.

26. At London, the hon. Mrs Trotter, Ballendean; a daughter.

28. At 4, Hillside Crescent, Edinburgh, Mrs Robert Allen; a daughter.

30. The Marchioness of Hastings, Baroness Grey de Ruthy; a daughter.

May 1. At 2, Atholl Place, Edinburgh, Mrs William Chambers a daughter, who died same day.

11. At Possil House, near Glasgow, the lady of Archibald, Esq. advocate, sheriff of Lanarkshire a son.

12. At Glassgow House, the lady of Stair Hawthorn Stair, Esq. of Fysshall and Glasserton; a daughter.

15. At 23, Windsor Street, Edinburgh, Mrs W. H. Murray a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 2. At Calcutta, George Skipton, M.D. member of the medical Board, to Anne, eldest surviving daughter of Archibald, Esq.

April 16. At Atholl Place, Edinburgh, Sir James Brown, to Janet, daughter of the late Robert Watson, Esq. of Edinburgh.

30. At Moray Place, Edinburgh, Captain James Roxburgh, to gal army, to Sibella, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Carnegie.—At the Chapel of the British Ambassador, Paris, Captain Alexander Cumine Peat, of the Hon. East India Company engineer service at Bombay, to Eliza, youngest daughter of late Thomas Scott, Esq. W.S. and niece of the late Sir W. Scott, Bart. of Abbotsford.

4. At Glasgow, Henry Irvine, Esq. of Wigton, Cumberland, the accomplished vocalist, Miss Coveney, of London.

17. At Gretna Green, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. to a Grant, daughter of Sir Colquhoun Grant. Mr Sheridan was with the young lady while her father was engaged in his political canvassing. She is said to have L.40,000 in her own right.

DEATHS.

April 28. At Roseneath, Alexander Lang, Esq. of Overton, vocate.

May 4. After a short illness, the Right Hon. Selkirk, fourth Lord Semple.

9. At Abercromby Abbey, Mrs Moray of Abercromby.

10. At Dublin, Mrs Hemans, the celebrated poetess.

In her 93d year, Sarah Blackburn of Mirfield, widow. I deceased was mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother of children. She was able to walk out of doors a week before death, and retained her faculties until the last.—Leeds Mercury.

At Hayfield, Aaron Ashton, in his 104th year. He recalled going to Manchester with his father in 1745, to see the rebel army. At the age of 20 he enlisted, and was a soldier for 28 years, at the battle of Bunker's Hill he received a wound from the shot which wounded Major Shuttleworth, of Hathersage. A few months of his death, this old patriarch continued to talk about, and enjoyed good health and all his faculties nearly to the last; and though in humble circumstances, was perfectly content.

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CREDIT.

an examination of the Gazettes, it will be found here are on an average about eighty bankruptcies in England and twelve in Scotland every month. The exhibition of these bankruptcies in the Gazette does not by any means convey a faithful idea of the amount of insolvency in the two countries; unless other bankruptcies are compounded for secretly. What with gazetted bankruptcies, private compositions, cessios, executions of trust-deeds, and other varieties in processes of insolvency, there are at some hundreds of failures monthly in Great Britain. Many great evils in this world are slurred over and little thought of, from a way that people are of speaking of them lightly in a sort of slang, as if a peculiar form of speech or a smirk could radically change the nature of what is an absolute mischief. Bankruptcy is an evil which usually goes with this kind of treatment. An enormous amount of individual and family distress is created, and yet it is looked upon as a merely ordinary thing—a thing not warranting a momentary reproach. Well, you would hear I am down for twenty thousand—couldn't be helped—Tipper and Jenkins are in three thousand five hundred—understand it will be them—sorry for it—a capital fellow is Jenkins." Such is the way we often hear men talk of their bankruptcy. They speak of it as an affair of no serious importance—treat it as only the unfortunate result of a game at which they had been playing, and find it very strange that any of their old friends should look cold upon them in consequence.

Unfortunately, all do not speak and feel in this manner. Many there are who bitterly feel their situation, with reference to its consequences to others and to themselves, who deplore the good nature which led to destruction of their hopes, and perhaps have a consciousness that their insolvency does not, in a moral sense, release them from their obligations. On the whole, however, these are exceptions which are for the most part only found in unsophisticated parts of the country. Generally speaking, the public mind is in an unhealthy state in respect of bankruptcy. A man would appear to have arisen, that commerce, trade, or business, is a game in which all must necessarily take their chance of losing without grumbling; and amounts to the conclusion that bankruptcy is a natural, not a moral evil, and is therefore incurable. We would wish to see a very different mode of thinking prevail upon this subject. Trade is not a game; it is a sober arrangement betwixt parties, in which the element of faith is the principal element in the contract. When we play a game of chess, we know that we have a chance to lose, and make up our mind accordingly; when we transact business, we do it on the principle of a hazard, but of a certainty that it is, putting speculation out of the question, a game, hence a loss under such circumstances is felt to be the character of a robbery—a taking of property by fraudulent or fallacious representations. But it will be answered, such is now the extensive use of credit, such the changes and chances in society, such the competition in gaining a livelihood, that bankruptcy is a contingency quite unavoidable, a tune which will overtake the best of us. In this there is no semblance of sound reasoning. It is an error by a pleading of error. It is at the bottom of the whole mischief is credit. It is the curse of the country. It may be said there are now two kinds of capital in current circulation, one true, the other false. The true kind

is composed of property, money, skill, labour, and so forth; while that which is false consists of credit—a vision—a nothing. Betwixt these two descriptions of capital a constant struggle is maintained, greatly to the injury of the honest and industrious part of the community. One man, after twenty years' toil, commences business with the savings of his industry. He perils a thousand pounds of hard-won money. He stakes his all. But he can make little or nothing by his enterprise. He is opposed by a man who has commenced on credit, one who has raised money in various oblique ways, and given for his stock a mere promise to pay. This opponent, having got his goods for nothing, at least not being particularly animated with the intention of paying for them to their full value, can greatly undersell the real capitalist. Dashing into business with a flaming announcement of the extent, excellence, and cheapness of his commodities, he throws the modest small capitalist into the shade. With him trade really becomes the game which it is often represented to be. It is all one to him whether he hit or miss. And so, after doing a world of mischief by underselling, after filling the market with his wares, after living for a certain period on the produce of his sales, and committing all kinds of extravagances, he all at once quietly goes down. He appears in the Gazette as a bankrupt: his assets will not pay a quarter of the demands upon them; a large drain is also made from the funds to satisfy lawyers and trustees; his stock is sold for a trifle, by that means still further glutting the market with a particular kind of goods; in short, the ramifications of the mischief he has committed are endless. And this is described as a misfortune—a natural unavoidable evil—a contingency arising out of the chances and changes of life. Such a burlesque on common sense! The whole affair is a gross moral error; first, an error on the part of the creditors in trusting; and, second, a much greater error of the debtor in dissipating their property foolishly, we might almost say criminally, without a moment's reflection on the consequences of his delinquency.

It is generally observable that in the long-run the steady man, with his small but substantial capital, is farther advanced in his worldly circumstances than the flash man of business with all his surreptitious advantages; but his advancement has required superlative exertion; the difficulties he had to contend against were enormous; and it is likely that he is an old man before he can say he has secured anything like a competency. Credit, as now exercised, is in these respects the heavy drag on the wheels of a wholesome system of trading. All businesses, every department of society, feel its searing influence. It is the fruitful source of extravagant expenditure among all classes of society; the temptation to gamble away the property sacredly committed to our charge; the cause of that wide-spread insolvency, open or concealed, which leads to every species of misery. It is usual to declare that the worst thing that can be said of the bankrupt is, that he was imprudent—imprudent either in taking or giving credit, or in both. But this is a silly palliative. Can a mere expression of regret cancel a large amount of debt, or restore comfort to the fireside rendered dismal by his imprudence? We remember when, ten years ago, an extensive bankruptcy occurred, it did not only injure capitalists, but swept away the means of creditable support from a considerable number of families in the rank of tradesmen. It carried distress into many a domestic circle; and all that was said of the bankrupt was, that "he had been imprudent." Morally

speaking, the conduct of the highwayman who plunders all he meets was not more criminal or productive of greater misery. If, instead of imprudence, we should say, a want of calculation and due regard for the interests of others, the definition would be a good deal nearer the truth. A blind spirit of speculation—a staking of the property of creditors on little else than the throw of a die—is the fertile cause of insolvency. Unfortunately this recklessness in trading has frequently the tendency to produce bankruptcy in others, to whom no blame can be imputed—a circumstance which certainly ought to have the effect of introducing a distinction of opinion in reference to the rash and imprudent on the one hand, and the blameless unfortunate on the other.

When one searches into the remote causes of the boundless extent of insolvency which prevails, it will generally be seen that much of the evil has been generated by paper currency. By the free manufacture and dissemination of paper money, particularly such as prevails in Scotland, almost every kind of adventurer, with a show of security, has the means of overcoming the substantial capitalist, and injuring any branch of manufactures. There was a period in the history of the country when the institution of paper money as a representative of real property was perhaps of use; this period has, however, passed away, and the establishment of banks, with the power of issuing notes to an unlimited amount—that is, lending fictitious capital—is now the source of incalculable injury to the fair trader. To this cause alone may be traced not a small proportion of that extensive system of underselling, as well as working at under prices, of which every reputable tradesman, who gives value for his materials, so loudly complains. The Scottish banks have, in most instances, sustained their credit, and carried on this injurious process, simply from the influence of national wants, and the support which they mutually yield. No one knows the amount of the real property responsible for the payment of their notes, and there is an equal ignorance in relation to the extent of their issues. Possessing the extraordinary double advantage of deriving a profit both from the notes they put in circulation and from the property of which these notes are supposed to be the representatives, they have, little by little, assumed a dominant character in the country, and made nearly all classes feel their dependence upon them. On all sides are they observed to prop up, on a principle of usury, the credit of merchants, tradesmen, farmers, private gentlemen, and professional persons, greatly to the injury, as we have said, of the real capitalist, and thereby actively creating subjects for the Gazette, the trust-deed, and the cessio.

It has usually been represented that the credit fabricated by banks is of exceeding utility in assisting industrious individuals at their outset in business. But the representation rests on a fallacy. The community at large is not bettered by the forcible establishment of any individual in trade. The giving of an advantage to one is only taking it from others. If there be a wholesome demand for goods in a particular trade, there is no danger of that demand being left unsupplied by men already in business, and who have some real capital to venture. The intrusion of a young penniless speculator, backed by credit, is not a matter of necessity; it is a matter of absurd favour, and, as such, is calculated to do more harm than good.

If credit, on the principles we have been adverting to, have produced a moral evil, as it assuredly has, mankind are not without the ability to rectify the mischief. The legislature has it in its power to en-

force a system of more rigorous scrutiny into the causes of bankruptcy. The commissioners of inquiry ought to be enabled to make an effective distinction between the three classes of insolvents, namely, the criminal, the rash or imprudent, and the blameless unfortunate, and release them from their obligations accordingly. Such a species of examination on public grounds, would act as a preventive of deliberate injury to society, and prove a source of consolation to those whose ruin is to be traced to the conduct of others, or the result of sheer misfortune. The practices under the insolvent act in England, and the similar arrangement of cession in Scotland, stand likewise greatly in need of amendment. As for the cession, it is a mere farce—an interposition of certain legal forms to enable an individual to set his creditors at defiance. Much is at present said of the propriety of abolishing imprisonment for debt, and of the compensatory privilege of summarily seizing on the goods of the debtor for liquidation of claims. Whatever may be the result of this process in England, we know that in Scotland it will be worse than useless, and certainly add to the number of insolvents; and for this reason—that the landlord has a prior claim over the goods of the tenant; and if any one dare to touch these goods, he becomes liable in paying the rent of the tenant. This has ever acted, and will continue to act, as an insurmountable obstacle to the seizing of goods by the creditor; and the only remedy would be placing the landlord's claim on the footing of an ordinary debt. With such remedial measures as these, it is desirable that the legislature should forthwith institute a searching scrutiny into the issues of paper money on the part of the banks, as well as of the amount of real property liable to meet the demands which may be made upon them in the case of runs. An obligation to make these exhibitions at stated intervals is what the public have a right to demand, and without which they will ever remain obnoxious to the paralysing effects of an illimitable system of credit, or currency of fictitious capital.

Foreign History.

SPAIN.

THE affairs of Spain prove to have been affected in a most unexpected manner by the mission of Lord Elliot. The Duke of Wellington, in the treaty with which, in his late capacity of foreign secretary, he charged this nobleman for an exchange of prisoners between the contending parties, and which was effected on the 29th of April, used terms very respectful to the Carlists. The validity of the decrees issued by Don Carlos was in this document indirectly acknowledged; the same titles were conferred on Valdez and Zumalacarreguy; and the two armies were put upon an equal footing by being called the "belligerent armies." These phrases, and the respect implied by the mission itself, communicated fresh hopes to the Carlists, and in a corresponding manner depressed the adherents of the established government. Valdez was consequently compelled to retreat to the Ebro, leaving a large tract of country to the rebels, who then became possessed of the whole of Navarre and Biscay, except the towns of Pampeluna and Vittoria. The intelligence of these results caused insurrections of the more liberal or republican party in various parts of Spain, but particularly in Madrid, where, on the 11th of May, the people assembled in tumultuous parties, assailed the minister De la Rosa in the streets, to the peril of his life, and could only be dispersed by military force. In London, the Madrid riots and other disastrous effects of the Duke of Wellington's mission were made known on the 21st, when intelligence was also communicated of a conversation in which Louis Philippe had spoken favourably of the Carlist cause to Lord Elliot, as that nobleman was returning home. A dreadful panic consequently took place in the money market, during which Cortes bonds fell from 64 to 51 in one day, and soon after to 49, though they ultimately found a temporary point of settlement at about 51. On the 29th of May, an application from the Spanish to the English government, for aid in suppressing the Carlist insurrection, in terms of the Quadruple treaty, reached London, while a similar application, it was understood, had been made to France. Some communications are said to have been immediately held between the French and English governments, the result of which was a resolution against the direct interference which, in a more imminent danger to the Spanish government, would have been necessary in terms of the Quadruple treaty; but at the same time a resolution to allow forces to be enlisted in France and Britain on behalf of the Queen of Spain. Accordingly, on the 10th June, the King of Great Britain in council issued an order, taking advantage of a provision in the foreign enlistment act, to allow his subjects to engage in the

service of the Queen of Spain during the ensuing two years; the French government at the same time granting permission to enlist in France, where 1500 men are already prepared to cross the Pyrenees, and taking steps for the transportation, to Spain, of a foreign legion of 6000 men, now in their service at Algiers. Means were immediately taken by the Spanish minister Alava for raising 10,000 men in England. An office was established at Charing Cross for the reception of recruits, and Colonel Evans, M.P. for Westminster, was announced as the individual who was to be placed at their head. The multitude of applicants was so great, that no doubt is entertained (June 23) of the complement being speedily obtained. On the other hand, a volunteer force is said to be forming at Amsterdam in favour of Don Carlos; and it is surmised that the despotic powers may conceive themselves to have the same right to aid that prince which France and Britain assume to aid Queen Isabella. A French colonel, moreover, who has been at the head-quarters of General Valdez, as an accredited agent from his own government, reports, that, to reduce the rebellious provinces to an unconditional surrender, would require a French army of 120,000 men. The truth is, that these provinces do not rebel so much through favour for Don Carlos, as through resentment for the abolition of some peculiar privileges of independency which took place a few years ago, and the rescission of which act would do more, it is stated, for the queen's cause, than almost any display of military force. The Carlists, who at the utmost possess but two provinces, forming about a thirtieth part of Spain, are less formidable enemies to the existing government than the republican or ultra-liberal party, who were at the bottom of all the late conspiracies and tumults, are of great strength in all the principal towns, and in the state of Spain have but too many justifying arguments for their eagerness in the pursuit of reformation. "There are other circumstances," says the Scotsman, "in the state of Spain, which are likely to nourish the elements of dissension. Many recent letters assure us that the priests, formerly so powerful, are now treated with contempt, and that their doctrines are not in greater esteem than their persons. The change is such as might be expected from the shock which the late revolution gave to ancient ideas, and the long sojourn of the British and French armies in the country. It has been ingeniously observed, that the literature of Spain is the echo of that of France, coming back from a period of fifty years; and it is extremely probable that the moral state of the Peninsula is not unlike that which existed on the other side of the Pyrenees at the commencement of the revolution in 1789. The superstition which has so long reigned paramount in Spain, has been sapped in the minds of the upper and middle classes; and where religion is so much disfigured by absurdities, the first and most natural transition is from implicit faith to entire infidelity. This state of things may continue for a course of years, but the revulsion which has been gradually taking place in France will follow in Spain, and Christianity, less or more purified of abuses, will regain its ascendancy. Such is the natural cycle. Religion allied with power, and exempted from free inquiry, sinks into superstition: this in its turn generates infidelity; and ultimately the natural craving in man for something to satisfy the higher aspirations of his soul, leads him back to Christianity in a more rational form. If the change to infidelity has already taken place in Spain, it will only be in the towns; and this, by separating the urban population from the rural, in their religious as well as their political sentiments, is likely to increase the estrangement between them, and add to the chances of collision. The priest-ridden and the priest-despising Spaniards will not easily be persuaded to act cordially together. Of the triumph of the good cause, however, in Spain, we entertain no doubt."

The Queen Regent prorogued the Cortes on the 29th of May, and soon after displaced the ministry of Martinez de la Rosa; for which, on the 14th June, the following substitutes were appointed:—Torreno, President; Marquis D'Amarilla, Minister of War; M. Alvarez Guerra, Interior; M. Garcia Herreros, Justice; General Alava, Marine; M. Mendizabal, Finance. As these individuals have all distinguished themselves on the ultra-liberal side, their appointments are highly popular, and the Queen Regent is much praised for her concession to the will of her subjects.

Recent intelligence, received by telegraph, announces a decisive victory, gained, on the 16th June, by Valdez over the Carlists, in the neighbourhood of Vittoria, and the disablement of Zumalacarreguy by a shot in the thigh, which was expected to prove mortal. In this fight, great numbers of the Carlists are said to have been slaughtered and taken prisoners; and they are also stated to have lost the whole of their artillery.

PORTUGAL.

AN unexpected change of ministry took place at Lisbon on the 26th of May, under circumstances which are thus described by the correspondent of the Times:—Freire, one of the late ministers, requested the young queen to confirm certain appointments; her majesty, who has lately been in very ill humour, and on bad terms with the Duchess of Braganza, refused to do this: Freire represented the absolute necessity of following the advice of ministers; upon

which the queen burst into tears, and said, "I am no longer queen, if I cannot do my abn will, as my ancestors have done." She ran to the Duchess of Braganza, who said she had acted wrongly; she then consulted the Marchioness of Calho, and other court favourites, who commanded her conduct, and advised her to take a whip and lash Freire's shoulders; which suggestion the queen listened exceedingly. Soon afterwards, Villa Real, monstrated with her; she was obstinate: Villa Real threatened resignation: "that," said her wifm jesty, "is just what I want." Villa Real re and Saldanha, who was purposely at hand, was duced, and appointed President of the Council Minister of War.

The new ministry formed by Saldanha consists besides the President, the following members:—F. A. Campos, Minister of Finance; P. Magalhaes, Home Department; M. A. De Carvalho, Juiz Terceira, Commander-in-Chief; Palmella, Foreign Affairs.

It is understood that the two last only take office to prevent the further progress of mischief. The Minister of Finance has declared that he will religiously keep faith with the English creditors.

Other rumours represent the queen as having been prompted to this step by a predilection for the Duke of Nemours, second son of the King of the French, who she wishes to become her husband, against the election of her former ministers, and, it is added, the English government.

FRANCE.

THE trial of the conspirators, which commenced on the 5th, and of which many details were given last month, still drags its slow length along, producing apparently any thing but honour or popularity to the government. To overcome the difficulty arising from the clamorous behaviour of the prisoners, the Chamber of Peers discussed, on the 19th May, the propriety of conducting the trial in their absence, which was voted by 82 against 78. It would be difficult to make our readers comprehend the manifold absurdities and outrages of legislative and judicial decision which have since occurred; but some points must be adverted to. An altercation and personal collision between some of the reporters and M. Jaubert, member of the Chamber of Deputies, provoked the *Reformateur* journal to use the phrase "legislative bullies" in reference to that gentleman and some of his brethren who had supported him. For this offence the nominal editor was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and a fine of ten thousand francs. Nineteen persons, including M. Puyraveau, a member of the lower Chamber, having addressed a letter of sympathy to the prisoners, that gentleman was summoned before the Chamber of Peers, whose authority, however, he refused to acknowledge, though ultimately yielded up to it by his brethren. After sitting upon this case, in secret conclave, a decision was given, on June 2, acquitting a certain number, but fining nine, inclusive of Puyraveau, guilty of contempt of court. One (Trelat) was sentenced to three years imprisonment, and a fine of L.400; three others to one month's imprisonment, and fines of the same amount; and the other five to one month's confinement, and fines from L.8 to L.20. Trelat openly avowed his desire at the bar of the court for the overthrow of the monarchy, and the establishment of a republic. Preliminaries having been thus settled, the Chamber proceeded to try the conspirators separately in small detachments, disregarding alike the dogged silence and their clamorous protests. Considerable excitement was occasioned during the trial (June 17) of Carrier, a workman of Lyons, who proved that Picot, a witness against him, was an emissary of police, sent to urge the people into rebellion.

It is gratifying, during proceedings so discreditable to the French government, to be informed, as was by the following letter in the Scotsman, written by a gentleman who has several times visited France, that the moral improvement of the people is making rapid advance:—

"PARIS, 16th May 1835.—However little may be thought by the British generally of Louis Philippe, and of his ministry, I must be allowed to entertain great respect for both, as men who, though they have doubtless made blunders, well understand the necessities and wishes of their country. When I see every where evident and palpable signs of rapid improvement in the soil, in the roads, in the houses, and in the people, it will be difficult to convince me that they are discontented and badly governed. In October 1831, I was struck, in my journey to Orleans and Nantes, with the advance made since 1825. In May 1833, I was still more forcibly struck with the increased advance made in the preceding eighteen months; and in now again entering France on its poorest side, at the distance of two years, the progress in the whole appearance of things is so remarkable, that, if I ever doubted of the possible improvement of masses as well as individuals, continued scepticism becomes impossible. On one occasion, I sat gazing for hours from the carriage, at well-dressed, intelligent, and contented-looking people—on their comfortable houses, crowded roads, and well-cultivated fields; and contrasted them with the squalid, dissatisfied, miserable appearance, patched dresses, and coarser manners and expression, of the people, the time I travelled the same road two years after the war, and my feeling was simply, 'now I could die contented—the people are advancing in prosperity and happiness, and the future is secure.' It seemed to decide the question."

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tem, whether human nature is capable of attaining to a higher state of earthly existence than what it now endures, and to decide so conclusively in the affirmative as to make one 'feel joy all over.' It was not my state which made every thing *coulour de rose*; for I had been tramping all Tuesday night, and been turned inside out by sickness on Wednesday in a gale of wind crossing the Channel, and was rather tired. Besides the disappearance of wooden shoes—the substitution of three horses for one man to a plough, where formerly there were two horses, three oxen, an ass, a driver, and a ploughman—the variety of military appearances of any description—the decorated waggons and comfortable houses, are all objects which do not depend on the state of a man's feelings, but on that of his eyes. The more moral expression of the people is also remarkable."

The Grand Duke of Baden, against the vote of his representative chamber, has agreed to enter into the Russian commercial league, and proceeds to act accordingly.

The New Orleans Bee, May 6th, says—"By private advices received yesterday from Tampico, it appears that the revolution in Mexico is assuming a serious aspect. Already have several of the states declared in favour of the plan of Alvarez and Farias, and many others that have not yet made any demonstrations are expected soon to join them. Both generals intend to concentrate their forces on Mexico, and Alvarez has already advanced for that purpose. Santa Anna has assumed the command of the army, and gone to Tampico; but it is believed he will march thence (after some necessary arrangements) to the remnants of Gomez Farias, at Zacatecas. Barrón acts still as the Regent-President."

The following is an extract of a private letter from Jamaica, dated April 20:—"Never was Jamaica in a more contented and tranquil state than at this moment. The quantity of sugar this year, which will exceed that of many years past, will give contradiction to all that has been said or written against the emancipation act. That will exist as a glorious memento of the government of the Whigs, for every day's experience proves it to be a golden act. The apprenticeship term is now more valuable than when the negroes were slaves, and land, which, two months ago, was worth six years' purchase, is now worth ten, and is highly increasing. The importation of Europeans is a total failure, and ought to be cried down forthwith in Europe. It is from them that the future troubles of Jamaica will spring."

A recent letter from New York announces the fall of the Table Rock at the Falls of Niagara. This immense mass of stone was on the Canada side of the river, projecting so as to afford the spectator a front view of the horse-shoe fall. It was considerably undermined, and some fissures on the surface had for some time past indicated the disruption. A large mass detached two or three years back. By the total fall of the Table Rock, the visitor is now deprived of the most favourable position for viewing the magnificent appearance presented by that stupendous fall of waters.

It is not altogether improbable, from the present state of the American and the English corn-markets, that corn may, in the course of the present year, be exported from this country for the supply of the United States; a circumstance which, if it should occur, would be almost without precedent. The American corn-markets are rising rapidly, whilst ours, as every one knows, are "looking down," as the trade say. Whether the rise on the other side of the Atlantic and the fall on this will be so great as to render exportation from this country profitable, is uncertain; though there is already a great deal of trouble amongst the holders of bonded corn, and, if it should be cleared off, there may then perhaps be an inquiry for British. The harvest in the United States is expected to be late this year, from the coldness of the spring; and, if it should be deficient also, our farmers may possibly have the opportunity of turning the tables on the Americans.—*Liverpool Times*.

PARLIAMENT.

1. THE BALLOT.

June 2. Mr Grote moved a resolution, "that it is the opinion of this house that votes at elections for members of Parliament should be taken by way of secret ballot." His speech was allowed, by all sections of the liberal party, to be an able one. "The vote by ballot," said he, "is not un-English, for of thousands private associations and clubs which exist every where throughout the country, whenever members are called on to perform the process of election, the votes are uniformly taken by ballot. It is the mode of voting spontaneously resorted to by Englishmen when they are left to themselves in private associations, and when they desire to vote for a free and unconstrained expression of opinion from each individual member; and surely it is to be denounced as uncongenial to the feelings and habits of the nation. Some persons will tell me of undue interference with the liberty of voting will continue, even in spite of the ballot, because the ballot will not produce entire and effectual secrecy. A landlord (they contend) disposed to act oppressively, though he cannot watch his tenant during the express of voting, may yet find out, by indirect and collateral evidence, how he has actually voted, and may punish him accordingly. I shall admit, sir, that with

or without the ballot an oppressive landlord may deal harshly by his tenant. But let him do this, or abstain from doing it, as he pleases, still he cannot make the infliction of loss conditional on the way in which the vote is given—he cannot make his oppression the means of controlling or perverting an unseen vote. If the tenant voter be an object of suspicion, he will not discharge himself from that suspicion by falsifying his vote at the poll, because it never can be made evident to any one else that he has actually done so." Mr Grote, in one part of his speech, alluded to the almost invariable result of contested elections:—"Often and often do open elections leave behind them a deplorable train of private feuds and animosities, even amongst equals and independent individuals. It is an object of first-rate moment to do away with those acrimonious political animosities which form the bane of social intercourse, and which so inevitably spring up in contested elections, if the citizens are marshalled in open and undisguised rivalry against each other. I venture to assert, that you will never approach to the solution of this problem without the aid of the ballot." (Hear.) The hon. gentleman concluded his speech in these words:—"There is the amplest proof that your suffrage is the very reverse of free; and, therefore, the measure which emancipates it will work a salutary and important change. But it is a change, the extent of which every man can see and measure—a change which can only land you in the true and natural haven of a representative assembly, the undisturbed manifestation of real electoral feelings. Let me remind you, sir, that the dignity, the usefulness, the moral ascendancy, of this house, depend upon its possessing the entire and unqualified confidence of the people; and that of this there is no other constitutional test, except the free and unbiassed choice of the electors. Let me remind you that the first and greatest interests of the state—the tie of affectionate reverence which binds a nation to its elective legislature—the inducements for the rich to respect the conscience, to cultivate the attachment, and to improve the understandings of the poor—all these inestimable objects are at stake in the integrity and independence of the suffrage. You ensure them, beyond suspicion or contest, by granting the ballot: you never can ensure them without it." (Loud cheers.)—The motion was seconded by Sir W. MOLESWORTH, who called on the ministry and their immediate friends to remember their late defeats in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Denbighshire, Derbyshire South, Devonshire South, Essex South, Hampshire South, Gloucestershire West, Lancashire South, Leicestershire South, Lincolnshire, Norfolk East, Northamptonshire South, Shropshire North, Suffolk East, Suffolk West, Surrey East, Surrey West, Warwickshire South, Devonshire, Inverness-shire, and Staffordshire; in all of which cases, according to their own confession, they had suffered from no reaction of public opinion, but from corrupt influences—influences which the ballot alone, he contended, could overcome.—The motion was opposed by Lord J. RUSSELL, who, notwithstanding his own suffering from corrupt influences, did not believe these to be generally exercised, and was inclined to hope that, as public opinion advances, they would be so universally scouted as to be no longer practicable.—The motion was lost by 319 against 146.

2. MUNICIPAL CORPORATION REFORM.

June 5. Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the regulation of the municipal corporations of England and Wales. According to a newspaper abstract, "one hundred and eighty-three cities and boroughs in England and Wales, comprising upwards of two millions of inhabitants, will fall under the operation of this bill. It is proposed to repeal all acts, charters, and customs inconsistent with the provisions of the bill; and to erect in each of the one hundred and eighty-three cities and boroughs a new municipality, to consist of a mayor and burgesses. Permanent residence for three years, and the payment of three years' rates for any tenement, are the sole qualifications for a burgess. Speaking generally, therefore, it may be said that all who pay municipal taxes, however small their amount, will by this bill gain municipal privileges. The most important of these privileges will be the right to vote for members of a town-council, or local parliament. The town-council is to be elected for three years; one-third of the members to go out annually, and their places to be supplied by the constituent body. The mayor is to be elected annually by the council. The powers and duties of the town-council will be very extensive. They will appoint town-clerks, treasurers, and other officers; control absolutely the expenditure of the corporate funds of every description; have the management of the police, and licensing of public houses; and nominate justices of the peace, subject to the confirmation of the Crown. The mayor is to be a justice of the peace for the county as well as the town. A recorder will be appointed by the King, and quarter-sessions established, in those places where the town-council think it desirable, and are willing to pay the expenses; but in those only. All the exclusive rights of trading, peculiar privileges of certain companies, &c. are to be utterly abolished. The boundaries of the cities and boroughs are to extend to a distance of seven miles, and be generally similar to those of towns electing members under the reform act." On his lordship concluding his speech, Sir

R. PEEL professed his adhesion to the general principles of representative local government, reserving for himself the right of suggesting various alterations in the bill, in its subsequent stages.—After a short discussion, the bill was introduced, and read a first time.—June 15. The bill was brought forward for a second reading, when Lord STANLEY avowed a general approval of it, and Sir R. PEEL, while declaring that he would give no opposition to the present motion, still reserved his vote respecting "the three great points," as he called them, namely, the qualification of the constituency, the frequency of elections, and the question whether the governing body ought to possess a qualification or not.—The bill was then passed through the second reading.

3. IPSWICH ELECTION.

June 10. Mr P. M. STEWART brought up the report of the Ipswich election committee, and, by the direction of the committee, submitted the following resolutions to the house:—"That the resolutions of the 14th of April be rescinded; that Robert Adam Dundas and Fitzroy Kelly, Esqrs. were not duly elected, and ought not to have been returned members to have served in this present Parliament, for the borough of Ipswich; that the petition of Robert Gill Ranson, Richard Crawley, and Henry Haken, does not appear to be frivolous or vexatious; that the opposition to the said petition does appear to be frivolous and vexatious; that Robert Adam Dundas and Fitzroy Kelly, Esqrs. were, by their friends and agents, guilty of bribery and corruption at the late election for the borough of Ipswich, and that Arthur Bott Cook, J. B. Dasent, John Pilgrim, and others, were guilty of bribery at the said election; that J. B. Dasent, Arthur Bott Cook, R. B. Clamp, and John Pilgrim, were guilty of absconding to avoid being served with the Speaker's warrant, and that J. E. Sparrow and John Clipperton, the avowed agents of the sitting members, and P. F. O'Malley, Esq. one of the counsel employed by the sitting members, aided and abetted them in keeping out of the way to avoid giving their evidence before this committee; that the said John Pilgrim, having at length been served with the Speaker's warrant, was prevented attending the committee by being arrested on a charge of embezzlement by Messrs Sewell, Blake, Keith, and Blake, under very suspicious circumstances; that the conduct of the magistrates, Samuel Bignold, Esq., E. T. Booth, Esq., before whom he was charged, appears to this committee to be a breach of the privileges of the house."—Mr GISBORNE moved that Dasent, Cook, and Clamp, be taken into custody; that Bignold and Booth be taken into custody; and that Sewell and Blake be summoned to attend at the bar of the house.—In the debate which ensued, Sir R. PEEL stood forward in defence of the individuals referred to, and entreated the house not to condemn them without evidence.—Next day, Mr GISBORNE altered his motion to the following:—"That John Bury Dasent, Esq. John Bond, Arthur Bott Cook, Robert Burchamp Clamp, John Pilgrim, Frederick O'Malley, Esq. John Eddowes Sparrow, and John Clipperton, be taken into the custody of the sergeant-at-arms attending the house; and that Mr Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly." The motion was carried.—June 15. The sergeant-at-arms having reported that he had these individuals in his custody, Mr GISBORNE proceeded to move, *seriatim*, their commitment to the jail of Newgate. He observed that they might assume the guilt of the parties from the report of the committee and the evidence taken before it, or they might proceed to give the parties a hearing. He was of opinion that it was most expedient to pursue the first of the two courses; and this opinion was in accordance with the practice of the house; for he found that with only two exceptions, the house had never called a person to the bar, or in any manner listened to what he had to say in his defence, after he had been reported guilty of a breach of privilege, but that he had been treated as a guilty person. The hon. gentleman then went through the various cases analogous to that before the house, and concluded by moving the committal of the parties to Newgate—some for absconding, others for aiding those who absconded, in order to avoid the service of the Speaker's warrant.—The parties were accordingly committed.

4. GRANT TO THE SCOTTISH CHURCH.

June 11. Sir W. RAE moved "that the petitions presented to the house relative to the building and endowing of places of worship connected with the established church of Scotland, be referred to a select committee, and that such committee shall inquire and report how far the building and endowing such places of worship is required for the moral and religious instruction of the lower orders of the people in Scotland." Sir William supported his motion on the ground of the vast number of petitions presented for the increase of church accommodation in Scotland. He also stated, that the rapid growth of crime in that country was the consequence of the deficiency of church room.—Mr PRINGLE seconded the motion.—Lord Advocate MURRAY opposed it. Petitions signed by 79,000 persons had been presented to the house against the proposed grant. These petitions came from persons not differing in doctrine or morality, but merely from the members of the church of Scotland in some points of church government. They urged the house not to make such a grant as was asked for, as it would be most unjust to them, and

injurious to their feelings. Now, when the question was so divided as this was, could the house decide as to the want of accommodation in the churches, and as to the other points alleged by Sir William Rae? He would take one of the petitions presented by Mr Pringle—this was signed by 200 persons; while there was another petition on the table which denied all the allegations in the first petition, and this was signed by 600 persons. How could the house determine which of these petitions was right? It was stated that the members of the establishment were a very numerous body. But he would ask, whether the members of the establishment were not quite as wealthy as the dissenters, and therefore quite as able to provide places of worship as the latter class of persons? Would it not be felt as a grievance by the dissenters, that a grant of the public money should be given to the establishment? If the whole of the money in the public purse belonged to the church of Scotland, then there might not be so strong an objection to the grant; but as long as the conscientious feelings of others were involved, and those having rendered important service to religion, he thought that the house was bound to attend to their feelings, and not call upon them to contribute their money. They supported their own form of religious worship, which differed only in church government, not in doctrine, from the church of Scotland; and it would be hard to make them contribute also to the latter. He proposed as an amendment, "that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to appoint a commission to inquire into the opportunity of religious worship, and into the means of religious instruction, afforded to the people of Scotland, and especially to the poorer classes of the community, whether they belong to the established church, or be of any other religious persuasion; and into the state of the law for repairing or building churches; and into the funds which may now be, or which may hereafter become, applicable to that purpose."—Sir GEORGE CLERK was disappointed by Mr Murray's speech. He reminded the house that the subject before the house was one of the topics in the King's speech at the opening of the session, and that Sir Robert Peel had intended to act upon the suggestion. He regretted the tone of the learned lord respecting the established church of Scotland; for the tone of his argument was fatal to the existence of all establishments. It had been said that meeting-houses had been built by dissenters in Scotland; but, however praiseworthy might be the efforts of individuals, they did not absolve the state from the obligation of providing adequate means of worship for the people. He remembered an argument of Dr Lushington, when grants for building of churches were opposed on that ground: he had said, that it was not to be endured that members of the church of England were to be indebted to dissenters for the means of public worship; and the same argument applied to the church of Scotland. He objected to this new mode of governing the country by means of commissions. If a commission of inquiry was conducted without party-spirit, he did not decry it; but, coupling Mr Murray's speech with the motion to which it led, he could draw no other inference than that it was intended to hang up the question for a number of years.—Mr CUTLAR FERCUSSON was in favour of the grant; apparently for this reason, that "the county which he represented was unanimous in its favour." He should vote, however, in favour of the amendment; not for the purpose of throwing cold water on the subject, but as the facts of the case were disputed, they must be decided to the satisfaction of the country; and he was convinced that they could not be so decided by means of a committee of the House of Commons. He thought that the appointment of a commission would be a better mode of arriving at the truth.—Mr WALLACE supported the amendment. There existed a great deal of property in Scotland belonging to the church, which might be made available for church purposes. A great portion of the tithes, or tithes, were unappropriated. He possessed some property of that kind in two parishes, and he should disdain to put his hands into the public purse until those tithes were exhausted. (Cheers.)—Mr GILLON would not assist the church of Scotland with public money to put down the dissenters, and would oppose the motion.—The debate was adjourned to June 15, but was not resumed on that day.—Friday, June 26, was subsequently appointed for the further discussion of the question.

5. THE CATHOLIC OATH.

June 11. Mr ORMSBY GORE presented a petition from Oswestry, praying for such an alteration of the Catholic members' oath as would prevent them from voting on questions connected with the church.—Mr O'CONNELL reminded the house, that in a former session he had moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the oath; but that the house, with Lord Althorp for its leader, had almost unanimously declared it to be unnecessary. The petition stated that the Roman Catholic members swore, on taking their seats, that they would not avail themselves of any privilege in order to weaken the Protestant religion. First, it was necessary distinctly to understand what privilege was. Did the right to sit and vote come within the meaning of the word "privilege?" That was not its legal interpretation. As a lawyer, he was quite clear upon that point; but if the house thought otherwise, let it

be brought to a decision. The petitioners went on to argue that the Roman Catholic members ought not to vote to lessen the revenues of the church. That was as much as to say that revenue and religion were synonymous terms. If so, he admitted that the Roman Catholic members did not observe the oath. They contended, however, that religion was one thing and revenue another. The one emanated from God; the other was tainted with the Mammon of the world. He put it thus—Would the Protestant religion be at an end if the church were deprived of its entire revenues? (Cheers.) Was that meant to be contended? If it were, what a triumph did the Protestants give to those whom they called Papists! But they could not mean that the Protestant religion meant pounds, shillings, and pence. When the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland was deprived of its revenues, it did not diminish the quantity of religion there. This was the distinction on which he stood—that religion was not revenue, nor revenue religion. Were a question to arise on the Thirty-nine Articles, and were it proposed in Parliament, as in America, to cut them down to nineteen articles, he should not vote upon it; but on a matter relating to the revenues of the church, he said at once what all sincere religionists would say, that religion was only encumbered by revenue. What had been the revenue of the church for the first three hundred years? Revenue and religion were not combined then, and they were not combined now. He therefore laughed to scorn all those who said he was attacking religion because he wished to relieve his constituents from an unholy and an unchristian burden. The resolution passed by the house only declared that the surplus should be applied to the purposes of education, after providing for all the spiritual wants of the people. Was there any thing in religion beyond spiritual wants? Yes. There was a traffic in things that did not belong to the altar, but were about it. It had been well said by Dr Boyton, that, by not supporting the church, the Protestant aristocracy were slaughtering their milch-cow, since the church provided livings for all their younger children. If religion and revenue were separate, the Roman Catholic members could take and keep their oath with a clear conscience—with perfect fidelity; and he would not say they laughed to scorn their opponents, but dared them to introduce a bill to put a different interpretation on the oath. If they did not do it, he would; he had tried it before, and would try it again.—After some remarks from Mr Gore, the petition was laid on the table.

6. MINOR SUBJECTS.

May 25. A smart debate, occasioned by a petition, took place in reference to the conduct of the churchwardens at Bungay, who had imprisoned Mr Childs, the eminent printer, for a debt of 17s. 6d. of church rates, when the proper legal course would have been to distrain his goods. Mr Childs, who is a dissenter, refused payment on conscientious grounds, and of nine hundred householders in the village, no less than eight hundred and ten petitioned the house for some alteration in the law which authorised the act. He had been liberated on the following day, and was welcomed back to his residence by such a procession as the town had never before witnessed.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressed his adherence to the opinion he had formerly announced, that the state was bound to provide for the maintenance of the fabric of the church—a doctrine perhaps technically sound; but if the establishment has surplus funds of which it makes no use, or a bad use, common sense requires that the expense of maintaining the church should be thrown upon these, rather than upon the general revenue of the country. His lordship added, that while he fully admitted the necessity of a measure for the abolition of rates, it must be postponed. The government, he confessed, had got into difficulties before by attempting too much at once; against this error he wished to guard, and in the present session he had no hope of finding time to carry through any important bills, beyond the two for the reform of the municipal corporations and the Irish church.—Sir R. PEEL, in a sarcastic speech directed at the measures of the ministers, informed them that the provision for church rates would not be so easily attained as was supposed, for, instead of a debt of L.80,000 upon them, which Lord Althorp contemplated, he had ascertained it to amount to L.827,000.—At the conclusion of the debate, Sir JOHN CAMPBELL declared that the churchwardens had acted illegally, in which opinion he was joined by the Recorder of London.—The Marquis of CHANDOS, after a long speech respecting the deep regret the house felt at the continuing distress of the agricultural interest, to which the attention of Parliament was called by his Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne at the commencement of the present as well as the preceding session; humbly to represent the anxious desire of this house that the attention of his Majesty's government might be directed without further delay to this subject, with a view to the removal of some portion of those burdens to which the land was subject through the pressure of general and local taxation.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied, by moving as an amendment a resolution, "that this house will direct its early attention to the recommendations of the committee which sat during the late session of Parliament, on

the subject of county rates, with a view to the utmost practical alleviation of those burdens to which the land is subject through the pressure of local taxation."—Lord Chandos's motion was lost by 211 against 19.

—26. The house, by 212 against 34, negatived a motion for inserting a clause in the Great Western Railway bill for preventing travelling by it on Sundays. The vote was announced amidst loud cheers.

June 1. Mr CAYLEY brought forward a motion for a select committee, to inquire if there be no effective means within the reach of Parliament to afford substantial relief to the agriculture of the United Kingdom, and especially to recommend to the attention of such committee the subject of a silver, or conjoined standard of silver and gold.—Mr WODEHOUSE supported the motion.—Mr POULETT THOMSON had he listened with the utmost attention he could command to the speech of the hon. member, but could not make out what definite object he wished to be accomplished by the committee, though, from the tenor of his argument, he could arrive at no other conclusion than that he aimed at a change in the monetary system, or standard of value. He opposed the absurdity of expecting relief to agriculture from conjoining silver with gold as a standard.—Sir R. PEEL said it was known perfectly well that the real object of the present motion was, not an inquiry into agricultural distress, but the depreciation of the standard.—Several speeches followed, and the house rejected the motion by a majority of 216 to 126.—In the course of the presentation of petitions respecting the Scottish church, Mr A. JOHNSTON attempted to obtain leave to explain his conduct in reference to his constituents; but the house overruled him, on the ground that they could not interfere in such a case.—18. The same member brought forward, in a house of about 120 members, a motion for the abolition of lay patronage in the church of Scotland; but was speedily left in a house of 30 members, and accordingly had to abandon the subject.

—3. Mr Poulter's Sabbath observance bill was thrown out by 54 against 43.

—19. Mr BUXTON moved for a committee to inquire how far the provisions of the bill for the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, upon terms of paying twenty millions to the planters, had or had not proved efficacious towards their objects; and whether, upon ascertaining their partial or total failure, it would not be advisable that payment of the sum in question might not be arrested for the present?—Mr Buxton then argued that they had failed.—Sir J. GREY opposed the motion, in an effective speech of considerable length and ability, admitting that cases of cruelty had occurred, but that such proceedings were not enough to require the interruption of the progress of the great measure of slave emancipation. The government had lost no opportunity of carrying forward the measure fully, fairly, and efficiently; and it would not relax its efforts. He made several statements of the beneficial effects of freedom in Bermuda and Antigua. A relation of his own had, he said, informed him, that this year his estate, with a smaller amount of labour, was more productive than in the corresponding part of the year 1833.—Mr O'CONNELL considered the explanation of the government so satisfactory, that he could not but recommend the hon. member to withdraw the motion. He had intended to support the motion, but after what had transpired, he thought it ought to be withdrawn.—Motion withdrawn.—Captain PECHELL presented a petition from Mr G. Pecheil, a captain in the navy, complaining of the proceedings against him in the Court of Exchequer for the recovery of L.3, 6s. due for tithes on some land in Hampshire, to the vicar, Mr Kemp Cook. It appeared from Captain Pecheil's statement, that the tithes in question had been held up, not for the purpose of sale or removal, but to be eaten on the field by his sheep, and that, therefore, they were not titheable; but that the vicar had demanded L.3, 6s. as the alleged value of a tithe of the (though it was really not worth more than 20s. or 30s.); and instead of bringing the petitioner before two magistrates—a tribunal quite competent to dispose of the case—had sued him in the Court of Exchequer; where, judgment being given against him by the Chief Baron (as the petitioner alleged, contrary to law), on the ground that the sheep were not admitted to feed all over the field at once, but in portions hurled off, though that was the usual way, the petitioner was involved in costs amounting to not less than L.318, 18s. 11d., although both his counsel and solicitor, from a sense of the extreme injustice of the case, gave their services gratuitously.—Some observations were made in defence of the clergyman, by Mr Estcourt, Sir Robert Inglis, and Mr A. Trevelyan; and by Mr Hume and Mr Gillon, on the oppressive nature of the proceedings.—The petition was then laid on the table.

ENGLAND.

POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

THE resolution of the reformers to counteract the Conservative associations, by registration clubs, has been vigorously acted upon during the past month. Almost every large and many of the small towns throughout the empire have formed such associations, avowing for their chief object the registration of many of the liberal party as possible. Lord Stanley has addressed a letter on the North Lancashire Co-

...ative Association, to Sir T. Hesketh, from which following is an extract:—"Beware how you organise the whole country in such a manner that every man must be a partisan; and do not deceive yourselves by thinking that such an occurrence, forced on you, would strengthen your influence or augment your proportionate numbers. Beware, above all things, how you array the landed gentry and their dependents, in our mixed population, against the inhabitants of the mercantile and manufacturing towns. To ask no change in your county representatives, and to fear the democratic influence in the manufacturing boroughs. If you wish to create, to foster, to envenom it, interfere in their elections by your conservative associations; bring an extraneous influence to bear on their internal proceedings; and if there be a democratic spark in the town, you will kindle it into a flame. * * * Power vested in the hands, acting in concert for national objects, was one of the most dangerous symptoms of the early stages of the French revolution. Thank God! I see no cause to anticipate such scenes as then occurred; but there be a course calculated first to control the use of Commons, next to call in question and put in jeopardy the privileges of the House of Lords, the crown, and the throne, and in the progress of the operation to destroy public peace, private happiness, national confidence, it would be a system which could establish throughout the country, for political ends, and for permanent and systematic exertions, a rival set of political associations engaged in a daily struggle with each other for the maintenance of extreme principles—throwing over by joint consent, the first onset, the encumbrance of all those who would lend themselves neither to the one nor to the other, and then entering upon a protracted (and the more protracted the more embittered and irreconcilable) warfare of opinion. * * * Already, as we are aware, other associations are establishing themselves, with avowed objects not less plausible than yours, to maintain the freedom of elections, to effect the registration of votes, &c. The promoters of these associations admit that their effect will be to tear the country in pieces, and to render the task of government almost impracticable; but they shelter themselves under a political necessity of counterbalancing the combined organisation of associations similar to yours. It is a lamentable state of things when national good is sacrificed for the attainment of party triumph; but that party incurs a heavy responsibility which takes the first step towards provoking a conflict."

IPSWICH BRIBERY CASE.

The facts elicited by the inquiries of the committee on the Ipswich election, of which the results are elsewhere given, were of a most extraordinary nature, showing such a degree of depravity in all concerned as must shock every person of right feeling. The two Tory candidates, Mr. R. A. Dundas, Esq. 545; Fitzroy Kelly, Esq. 521; Rigby Wason, Esq. 521; James Morrison, Esq. 521. It is now clearly proved that this trifling majority obtained by wholesale bribery. The instrument of bribery was an experienced hand at Norwich—a place where all the arts of corruption are well understood—a John Pilgrim, who has been coroner of that city for twenty years, and confidential clerk to Messrs Sewell and Blake, solicitors, of Norwich, for thirty years. Mr. Kelly, one of the Tory candidates at Ipswich, and a barrister, wrote to Sewell and Co. a letter, in which he said—"We are much obliged to you for the services of my friend Pilgrim. He will be wanted." The meaning of this being well understood, Pilgrim was sent, and he acknowledged to have bribed by wholesale, giving about £200 vote, and receiving the money from Mr. Kelly, or in presence. Kelly said to him that he would not lose the election for thousands. When the election committee was to begin its inquiry into the bribery alleged in the petition to have been practised, Pilgrim and several other agents were sent off to Calais to be out of the way of the Speaker's warrant; the person who did this being Mr. Clipperton of London, Mr. Kelly's attorney; and these important witnesses remained there for some time. It happened, however, that Pilgrim's employers, Messrs Sewell and Blake, discovered in his name that he had embezzled from them the insignificant sum of £6, 13s. so far back as the year 1831; and one of the partners went over to Calais, and dismissed him from their service. This, or something else, induced him to return to England, and to Norwich; when the Tories, in mortal alarm at finding a witness who could reveal so much again within the reach of the Speaker's warrant, instantly took him into custody, brought him before the magistrates, made the most of a case of trifling embezzlement, got the Tory magistrates to prolong his examination, to detain him in spite of the Speaker's warrant, and at length got him committed to jail, refusing bail for his appearance. Luckily the Speaker's warrant was powerful enough to bring him up to London, and, to the disgust of Mr. Kelly and his friends, Pilgrim appeared on the 1st day, June 1, before the election committee, and let out all the secret history of the Tory bribery. The consequence of these disclosures was the unseating of the members, and the commitment of their subordinates to gaol, as elsewhere detailed. The Scotsman remarks—"There is something inconceivably revolting to all upright minds, in the practice of purchasing with money the suffrages of the humbler classes of the community. The beings who permit themselves to be bought, will acknowledge themselves not to belong to the class of moral agents. They may excite our deepest contempt, but they are entitled at the same time to our compassion. Their degradation is the result of their

poverty and their ignorance; but the men who have enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, who profess the doctrines of Christianity, and who pretend to be the friends and protectors of the poor, who can be guilty of corrupting every principle of integrity, and obliterating every glimmering of discrimination between right and wrong which may have reached the understandings of the humbler voters, merit our unmitigated execration; and the House of Commons will never satisfy the feelings of the people at large, until they shall prove, by their mode of dealing with their own corrupt members, that they view the act of bribery in this odious light. If the house seriously desires to put an end to this immoral degrading practice, it should pass a sentence of infamy, or other severe infliction, on the members who are convicted of the offence; and, according to the rule of law that a man is answerable for the actions of his commissioned servants, they ought to be held responsible, if their acknowledged agents are found guilty of the crime."

ELECTIONS.

THE election for South Staffordshire closed on the 27th May, by the triumph of Sir F. Goodricke, the Tory candidate, who had 1776 against Colonel Anson's 1553. In the course of the evening, some disturbances, to which various degrees of importance are attached by various partisans, took place at Wolverhampton, the scene of the election; a few pines in the Swan Inn, where Goodricke's committee assembled, were broken, and several gentlemen were insulted. The Tory magistrates present took so serious a view of this popular demonstration, that they deemed it necessary to read the riot act from the windows of the inn, and call out the military to disperse the people. The subsequent transactions were of so important a nature as to attract the attention of the House of Commons, June 1, when, at the urgency of Sir J. Wrottesley, Lord J. Russell agreed to send down a qualified person to inquire into the circumstances. The person chosen for this purpose was Sir F. Roe. The evidence taken on this occasion showed that a great crowd had assembled in front of the Swan Inn, where they shouted, yelled, and spit upon several individuals, but without proceeding to any actual violence of much importance; that some fear being entertained for their conduct throughout the evening, the riot act was read, and the military called in; and that, in riding through the streets, the soldiers (thirty-two in number) went in small parties, and rushed against the people, whom they struck and drove along with the flats of their sabres. In the violence of their motions, one horse fell and was killed, though it does not clearly appear by what means. The people, by whom many stones were thrown at the soldiers, took refuge in the churchyard, and in their houses, and the dragons continued to ride in a disorderly manner through the streets, firing at various individuals, in windows and within doors (thirty-five shots in all were fired), and cutting at several who were giving them no offence. A boy was shot in the leg, which was amputated. The remaining amount of injury to the people was three gunshot wounds and one sabre cut.

Mr. Kennedy, M.P. for Tiverton, having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, a vacancy was created for Lord Palmerston, who was elected, June 1, without opposition.

Mr. Carruthers, the Tory member for Hull, having died suddenly, June 9, the vacant seat was contested by Colonel Peyronnet Thompson, editor of the Westminster Review, and Mr. H. Mildmay. The former gentleman was the successful candidate.

The late sitting members for Ipswich having been unseated for bribery, Messrs Morrison and Wason, their reforming opponents at the last election, once more presented themselves, and were opposed by Mr. Holmes and Colonel Broke, of the opposite complexion of politics, who in the canvass were warmly assisted by Messrs Dundas and Kelly. At the close of the poll, June 19, the votes were—For Morrison 542; Wason 533; Broke 455; Holmes 435.

Mr. More O'Ferrall was re-elected for Kildare, May 26, without opposition.

May 25. A bull, which had been over-driven from Smithfield, entered the shop of a linen draper on Ludgate Hill. The bull walked about the shop for some time, and seemed especially struck with the reflection of his own portly form in a large mirror; he then quietly went into the street again, having done no mischief, except frightening the shopmen and their customers.

June 9. The deputies from the several congregations of Protestant dissenters of the three denominations, in and within twelve miles of London, met at the King's Head, Poultry, and passed a series of resolutions, disapproving of the attempt to appropriate the public revenue in favour of new churches in Scotland.

—11. A dreadful accident occurred near the new market in the course of erection in the Nun's Field, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by which several lives were lost. Parts of the building on the south side of the street leading from the Turk's Head Inn, which had been raised nearly to its intended height, came down with a tremendous crash; and the men being at work, were precipitated along with them, and buried in the ruins. Five men were killed and eleven maimed, several seriously.

—14. This evening (Sunday) the neighbourhood of the Broadway, Great Chapel, and Orchard Streets, Westminster, was in a state of complete uproar, from the number of drunken and disorderly soldiers of the Guards rolling about and insulting every person within their reach. One of them was observed passing through York Street, in a drunken state, with his bayonet in his hand, uttering most obscene and disgusting language. Mrs. Howe, a respectable woman residing in that street, was

attacked by him, and had great difficulty in escaping. He attacked another young woman with his bayonet, but she evaded the thrust. He then thrust his bayonet into the stuccoed front of Mr. Stearman's house, and staggered away, with his bayonet still drawn. The moment Mr. Stearman heard of the outrage, he applied at the Wellington Barracks, St. James's Park, for aid to take the fellow into custody; but so cavalierly was he treated, that he saw there was no hope of redress. These facts, should it be necessary, can be fully established by several respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who are daily suffering from the insolent and unprovoked conduct of the Foot Guards stationed in and about Westminster.—[Two days before the occurrence of this outrage, a private in the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards seized a boy in Charles Street, Westminster, by the throat, and dashed his head through a shop-window. Upon two gentlemen interfering, he drew his bayonet, and was with great difficulty prevented from wounding them. The magistrates fined him five pounds, and sent him for two months to the treadmill. It may be added, that scarcely a week now passes without some such outrages being recorded by the newspapers.]

—15. Captain Robison was sentenced by the Court of King's Bench to four months' imprisonment, for a libel on General Darling, formerly governor of New South Wales.

—16. The races on Ascot Heath commenced. The attendance was far from numerous; and the running "reached the average, and nothing more." Next day, the "sport was indifferent, and the company thin." The principal event of the day was the announcement that Mr. Batson's Plenipotentiary, who was heavily backed for the cup on the ensuing day, would not start. The reason assigned by Mr. Batson was, that the ground was hard, and he was afraid of his horse breaking down. Much dissatisfaction was occasioned by this lame excuse, both among the bettors and the lovers of fine running. Thursday, the 18th, a brilliant and numerous assemblage graced the heath. The King was not there; being engaged to dine with the Duke of Wellington, he feared the additional fatigue. There was, however, a large party from Windsor Castle, who came with the Queen. The gold cup, value three hundred sovereigns, was gained by Lord Jersey's Glencoe, four years.

—17. Mr. John Shepherd was elected a director of the East India Company, in place of Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, resigned.

—18. The town-clerks of various corporations, whose offices are threatened by the municipal reform bill, held a private meeting at the British Coffeehouse, to concert measures for opposing it.—At two in the afternoon, an explosion of fire-damp took place in the Church Pit at Wallsend, when seventy-five boys, and twenty-five men, besides some superintendants, were in it. The whole, except three men and a boy, were destroyed, either by the flame or by subsequent suffocation.—The usual banquet, in celebration of the victory of Waterloo, took place in the house of the Duke of Wellington. The King honoured the Duke with his company.

The lord-lieutenancy of Sussex, resigned by the Earl of Egremont, has been given to the Duke of Richmond.

The Privy Council have begged that his Majesty will relieve them from the duty of giving any opinion respecting the proposed grant of a charter to the London University.

The Earl of Gosford, Sir Charles Grey, and Captain Gipps of the royal engineers, compose the commission which has been appointed by the government to proceed to Canada, with a view to the settlement of the dissensions of that province.

The expenses of the Ipswich inquiry, all of which, as well as the sums given in bribery and otherwise during the election itself, will fall on the late sitting members, Mr. Dundas (who formerly represented Edinburgh), and Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, are estimated to amount to nearly £15,000.—Globe.

The Bishop of London has made a regulation refusing ordination to any person, however excellent his qualifications and testimonials, who has exceeded the age of thirty.

The committee appointed to consider the complaint of the conduct of Colonel Tremehere, who was charged with improper interference in the last Chatham election, sat from the 31st of March to the 19th of May inclusive, when they presented their report, which is now printed. The committee have come to no decision, except to leave the points in question to the judgment of the house.

From a return just published, it appears that taxes to the value of £3,598,000 were repealed in the years 1833 and 1834; and new taxes (chiefly licence duties) imposed, to the extent of £1,99,600, leaving the net amount of relief to the country in round numbers, £3,400,000 per annum. The principal sources of the reduction were the abolition of the house-duty, and the repeal of one-half of the soap-duty.

The members of the Literary Fund Society dined together, at the Freemasons' Tavern, a few days ago; the Duke of Somerset in the chair. Among the other distinguished guests were Lord Teignmouth, Mr. Wilkie, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Vernon Smith, Sir John Barrow, Dr. Roget, Mr. Macready, and Mr. Wyse. The amount of subscriptions announced was considerable, including £100 from the King, and £50 from the Duchess of Kent.

During two days near the beginning of last month, much curiosity was excited to see the front wall of a baker's house, contiguous to the Adelphi Theatre, in the Strand, which had sunk several inches, lifted to its original height by machinery, and properly secured. The means used were so efficient, that the whole house could have been lifted, if necessary, in the same manner.

The Colosseum has been purchased by Braham and Yates, and great preparations are making for evening entertainments there of a new character, but resembling Ranelagh of old; the day spectacle remaining as heretofore. Braham, it is also said, is about to build a theatre on the site of Nero's Hotel, St. James's, for which he has procured the Lord Chamberlain's licence.

The following regiments are for foreign service :— 27th and 28th, already sailed ; 43d, 60th, 80th, and 90th. Next to return from foreign service : 1st Royals, 20th, 22d, 25th, 38th, 96th, 97th, and 98th. Next again for service : 1st Royals, 2d battalion, 14th, 81st, 85th, 89th, and 91st. Next again for home : 7th, 42d, 79th, 88th, and 1st Rifle Brigade.

Among the innumerable painful circumstances which the newspapers from time to time record, few are more painful than those of the following class :—An union of Tory ladies has been formed in Newport, Isle of Wight, to abstain from dealing with reformers. A list of the tradesmen of Doncaster who supported Lord Morpeth at the late election has been published, as "persons who voted for the radical and destructive party;" to which is added a smaller list of those who voted for Mr Wortley, and who are stated to "deserve the patronage and support of the neighbouring gentry and farmers."

Another class of distressing paragraphs is that which chronicles the unpopular measures to which the clergy are compelled to resort for the assertion of their temporal rights. In the House of Commons, June 3, the following case was brought under notice :—A tithe of cabbages of the value of ninepence was claimed by the clergyman of a parish in Staffordshire ; which tithe having been set aside for the church in kind, but not removed after due intimation, the poor farmer foolishly thought himself justified in refusing to pay a second time. Not so the parson ; for he immediately instituted a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court at Lichfield, for payment of 7s. 6d., being the worth, according to the "established" valuation, of the half-dozen cabbages claimed. The farmer consulted the landlord (Mr Crompton, M.P., by whom the case was introduced), and that gentleman, wisely considering the difference between the cost of a heap of cabbages and the costs of an action, advised his tenant to submit to the extortion. The expense, as it was, amounted to L.15, 16s. 6d., all of which the poor farmer had to pay, in addition to the 7s. claimed by his religious instructor for the cabbage tithe !

At the third anniversary dinner in London, which was held in commemoration of the foundation of the Alms-houses erected out of the money subscribed for a reform illumination, Lord Brougham, the chairman, thus adverted to the positions of the ministry :—"In addition to a formidable majority leagued against them in the House of Lords, they had in the House of Commons to combat a powerful opposition, amounting to nearly one-half of the representation ; and what was worse, an opposition composed of a compact and resolute body, while their own party was split in half a dozen sections. But though thus comparatively weak in point of numbers, he was proud to say that the present ministry were strong in honesty of purpose—strong in the rights they had to guide them—strong, he trusted, in the support of their country. This was the support on which alone it could stand ; for should it desert and disregard the people, it would look in vain for court favour, and would be insulted, mocked, and turned out, with the contempt of the court which it had sought to fawn upon, and the detestation of the people whom it had betrayed. No ministry whatever could stand without the support of the people—it was the breath of their nostrils. He had said four years since, that no ministry ought to stand without the support of the people : he would now say—looking to the progress of public feeling and opinion—that no ministry could stand without it." The "liberty of the press, and the immediate repeal of the most pernicious of all taxes, the taxes on knowledge," elicited the following observations from the noble chairman :—"This toast had formerly been often drunk in Westminster, in the following form, 'the liberty of the press—it is like the air we breathe—if we have it not, we perish.' It was true that the air in question in some cases partook of the nature of an east wind ; that it was sometimes impregnated with the most noxious vapours, and conveyed to the ear harsh and grating sounds, disgusting falsehoods, contagious pestilential, and slanderous indecency ; yet no man out of St Luke's or Bedlam would abuse the air because the exceptions to its utility were so numerous. He had just recommended them, as the means to obtain good government, to keep a watchful eye on whatever ministry was in office ; the same vigilance would procure for them a free and a pure press. When they found a newspaper become corrupt, let them treat it with the indifference, contempt, and indignation it deserved ; they would soon find the remedy effective. On the other hand, let them not fail to support that portion of the press which did its duty manfully and honestly, even in some cases in opposition to its own interest. The taxes on knowledge were described on the toast-paper as pernicious : pernicious was an expression hardly strong enough ; he should call them infamous—he was going to say infernal. It was not very easy, however, to get this view of the case before the public, for the newspapers themselves were, in most cases, very careful in saying nothing about the matter ; 'not that they cared about it on their account ; oh, no ; they were quite disinterested parties : all that they feared was, that if the tax were taken off, the public would be shocked with the appearance of blasphemous, obscene, and seditious papers !' Now, he very much doubted whether any change of circumstances could increase the number of obscene, seditious, and blasphemous, certainly not of slanderous papers : indeed, if ministers would take off this tax, he would guarantee them against any increase in such publications."

At the Guildhall Court of Requests, a few days since, John Emmerson was summoned for the price of a violin, which Edward Shekil, a blind performer on the instrument, had lent him upon trial. The violin-player stated that the defendant was in the habit of supplying young men with musical instruments for performance in the street, where they obtained a great deal of money. One of them, however, popped off with the fiddle in question, as he had not been well looked after. The defendant said that the plaintiff used to play himself until he got a bad hand by a brickbat, which was thrown at him by an enraged opera singer, before whose window he was

scraping out of all time. The plaintiff replied, "It is all your fault, as you sent me into the neighbourhood of the teachers of music. I give my oath that he has got the address of every fine musician in London, and off he sends one or two of the troop just when the ladies or gentlemen are sitting at their breakfast ; the minute the scratching begins, somebody roars out from within, 'Oh diabolissimo rascallo !' (Great laughter.) We then let fly the bow up and down over the strings as rough as we can, and presently down falls a shilling upon the pavement, and the gentleman calls out, 'Go away to the devil, musico blaguardo.'" (Laughter.) Some recrimination ensued between the parties, from which it appeared that men and women were in the habit of paying as much as 3s. 6d. per day for the loan of such instruments. At length the defendant agreed to let the plaintiff have a flute and dog to pursue his trade, and to pay a trifle per week for the violin, should he fail to find the thief.

The elopement of Mr R. B. Sheridan with the heiress Miss Grant, and their marriage on the 17th May at Gretna Green, were mentioned in the last paper. The circumstances under which this clandestine union took place have been made known through the newspapers. Mr Sheridan was aided in his scheme by three fashionable sisters, who supplied Miss Grant with clothes, and contrived to send her guardians in a wrong direction, while the pair were pursuing their way to the north. On the 28th May, the distressed father, Sir Colquhoun Grant, addressed the following letter to Lord Seymour :—"My lord, such has been the stupor and subsequent agony of mind I have endured since the sad event that has deprived me of the only remaining prop and comfort of my life, that till now I have not been able to calm my senses, or command my reason sufficiently to enable me to examine the circumstances connected with this foul transaction. If I have found it hard, very hard, my lord, to bear up against those afflictions which the will of heaven has visited me with, till but only one of all I had to bless my home was left to me, it is, I find, beyond humanity to endure that this last solace of my life, for whom alone I wished to live, should be torn from me by a train of artifice, disgraceful as it is cruel. My lord, I have said thus much, not with any wish or hope to move your sympathy—for that mockery would from you be fresh wrong—but merely that you may know that if I have a heart that deeply feels a grief, it can as acutely feel a wrong. The guilt of this my wrong, my lord, is shared by many ; by some placed beyond the reach of that vengeance due from me, and whom I must leave to the honour and character of society to punish ; by others, too, whom the laws of honour bring within my grasp ; among the latter I have just grounds for fixing on you, my lord. It might be hard, however so decided by law, in some cases, to hold a man responsible for the acts of his wife—such as where he could not, with the most honest feelings, control them ; but surely where, by active or tacit concurrence, he witnesses, wickedly or tamely, the most grievous injury done by her, the husband cannot complain that that redress, which could not in such case be obtained from the wife, should be demanded at his hands. In this precise predicament is your lordship placed with regard to me. At your house, from whence, it was known, mark, that my child had eloped, were assembled, with yourself and Lady Seymour, Mr and Mrs Norton, Mrs Blackwood, and Mrs Sheridan ; in whose presence (added to that of Colonel and Miss Armstrong, just arrived) my friend, and, in the event of my death, my daughter's guardian, as he stated himself to be, Sir Robert M'Farlane, required of your wife intelligence of her flight. This, in your hearing, and in that of all present, Lady Seymour refused ; and you, not enforcing Sir R. M'Farlane's right to trace my daughter, will, I think, be accused by all, as well as by myself, of having lent yourself to the plot. And for this most dishonourable conduct I demand that you render me satisfaction. My friend, the bearer of this, will, with yours, arrange matters without delay to this end." The parties immediately after had a meeting in a field near Hampstead, where, a single exchange of shots having taken place without effect, the seconds agreed that Lord Seymour had given due satisfaction, and the affair terminated.

Convictions have been obtained in Kent and Sussex against the individuals who lately committed such outrageous acts of riot against the poor-law commissioners. They have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, with hard labour.

Two of the six men who were convicted at Dorchester in March 1834, and transported for seven years, for the offence of administering unlawful oaths, namely, James and George Lawless, are to receive a pardon in the colonies for the remainder of the term, provided their conduct has been good since their transportation. The other four are to receive immediately a pardon in the colonies, and after they have been there two years, if their conduct is good, will receive a full pardon.

The barque Manly, John Davies master, lately arrived in St Catherine's Docks, from Buenos Ayres, into which port the captain had been forced to put, owing to a mutiny in his crew. The vessel was on a whaling expedition ; but being well armed, it is supposed that the mates and a majority of the crew had resolved, if they could get rid of the captain, to turn pirates. But Captain Davies appears to have been a remarkably resolute man. As soon as he discovered the intentions of the mutineers, he removed a quantity of gunpowder and cartridges into his state-cabin, and determined to blow up the vessel rather than give her up. On the evening of Sunday the 23d of November last, it was resolved that White, the chief mate, should go below and seize the captain, and that on a given signal the second and third mates should proceed to his assistance, secure the captain's hands and feet, and throw him overboard. The captain, holding the muzzle of one pistol into a barrel of powder and the other pistol in his right hand, prepared to meet them. White first came down, but appeared thunder-struck when the captain, pointing his pistol towards him, declared if he moved an inch he would blow his brains

out, and discharge the other pistol into the power. White appeared petrified with fear ; and the captain remained in this position several minutes with the pistol ready cocked, observing that the slightest pressure on the trigger would send them all into the air. White begged for mercy ; and the captain drove him with the muzzle of the pistol into a state-room, where he locked him in. The second mate came down soon after to look after White ; and, on receiving a similar reception, ran up the companion, and fell against his brother, who was standing on the hatchway, with the rope destined to the captain hand and foot. The captain, finding the ship was going out of her course, went on the deck with a steward, well armed, and found some of the men inclined to relent. He threatened to shoot the first man who disobeyed orders, and restricted the crew to a particular part of the vessel. Hearing, however, that the crew were still disposed to seize the ship, he thought best to run her into Buenos Ayres. White, in the interim, was released. The captain, carpenter, and steward (the latter of whom had been the captain's informant throughout the affair), kept watch, well armed. Blackwood, the second mate, made a confession of his guilt, which tended to implicate White as the ringleader of the mutiny. On the 7th of December, the vessel arrived at the river Plata, and anchored close to his Majesty's ship North Star, Captain Vernon Harcourt commander. The mutineers are expected to arrive soon, to take their trial at the Admiralty sessions.

IRELAND.

A BILL for the reform of the Irish corporations, similar in spirit to that for the reform of the English corporations, has been prepared by the Attorney-General, and is about to be introduced into Parliament.

The Dublin corporation has, in the case of the Earl of Mulgrave, for the first time departed from its custom of presenting an address to the new Lord-Lieutenant. This, however, has been compensated by a number of addresses from trades and parishes.

Owing to the failure of the potato crop, an appalling famine has taken place in the west of Ireland, reducing many of the people to feed on sea-weed, and leading in not a few cases with death from absolute starvation. In other parts of the country, the landlords are ejecting the humbler class of tenantry without mercy, and thus occasioning equal misery in another way. A clergyman named Dawson, at Ballinacraig, who was expected to institute some proceedings of this kind, fell a victim to a conspiracy which his tenants appear to have formed against him, having been shot, June 2, by three men in women's clothes, who are said to have undertaken that duty by lot. The men named Hogan, Dillon, and Fitzgerald, have since been apprehended on suspicion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INDUSTRIOUS IN AMERICA.—I think a European traveller, in order to form a just estimate both of the evils and advantages derived from the institutions of this country, should spend one day in the streets of New York, and the next in the walks of Hoboken. If in the one the toil, the care, the labour of mind and body, the outward and visible signs of the debasing pursuit of wealth, are marked in melancholy characters upon every man he meets, and bear witness to the great curse of the country ; in the other, the crowds of happy, cheerful, enjoying beings, of that order which in the Old World are condemned to ceaseless and ill-requited labour, will testify to the blessings which counterbalance that curse. I never was so forcibly struck with the prosperity and happiness of the lower orders of society in this country, yesterday returning from Hoboken. The walks along the river and through the woods, the steamers croling from the city, were absolutely thronged with cheerful, well-dressed population abroad, merely for the purpose of pleasure and exercise. Journeying labourers, handicraftsmen, tradespeople, with their families, bearing in their dress and looks evident signs of well-being and contentment, were all flocking from their confined avocations, into the pure air, the bright sunshine, and beautiful shade of this lovely place. I do not know any spectacle which could give a stranger, especially an Englishman, a better illustration of that peculiar excellence of the American government—the freedom and happiness of the lower classes. Neither is it to be said that this was a holiday, or an occasion of peculiar festivity ; it was a common week-day, such as our miserable manufacturing population spends from sunrise to sundown in confinement, incessant, unhealthy toil, to earn at its conclusion an inadequate reward of health and happiness so wasted. The contrast struck me forcibly ; it rejoiced my heart ; it surely was an object of contemplation that any of who had a heart must have rejoiced in. This country is in one respect blessed above all others, at above all others deserving of blessing. There are no poor—I say there are none, there need be none ; not here need lift up the despairing voice of hopeless and helpless wail, towards that heaven which hears what men will not. No father here need work away at his body's health and his spirit's strength in unavailing labour from day to day, and from year to year, bowed down by the cruel curse his fellows lay upon him. No mother need wish, in the bitterness of her heart, that the children of her breast had died before they exhausted that nourishment which was the only one by which misery could feel assured would not fail them. No need be born to vice, for none are condemned to

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poverty. Oh, it makes the heart sick to think of the horrible anguish that has been suffered by thousands and thousands of those wretched creatures, who want begets a host of moral evils fearful to contemplate, whose existence begins in poverty, struggles through care and toil, and heart-grinding burdens, ends in destitution, in sickness—alas! too often rime and infamy. Thrice blessed is this country, no such crying evil exists in its bosom; no such reproach, no such political rottenness. Not is the eye never offended with those piteous sights of human suffering, which make one's heart sick, and whose number appals one's imagination in thronged thoroughfares of the European cities; the mind reposes with delight in the certainty that not one human creature is here doomed to suffer to weep through life; not one immortal soul is thrown into jeopardy by the combined temptations of poverty and the heartless selfishness of those who pass it by without holding out so much as a finger to save it. If we have any faith in the excellence of mercy and benevolence, we must believe that this land will secure the blessing of Providence on this point.—*Mrs Butler's Journal.*

SCOTLAND.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly assembled on the 21st May, and on the 22d, they considered commissions, one of which was of a peculiar nature. The town-council of Dundee having refused by a majority to elect a commissioner, the minority had elected one, who was now called upon to sit, while the Assembly passed a severe censure on the conduct of this popular body. An invitation from the pastors of the reformed church of Geneva, desiring the Scottish clergy to join them in celebrating the third centenary of the Reformation, was declined, on the score of heresies in that church.—Saturday, May 23, the Assembly received the report of the deputation which had been appointed to visit the government last year for endowments to new places of worship in Scotland. It appeared that the annual sum of £6000 had been requested in the first place, as a means of endowing sixty new parish churches with £100 a-year each, it being understood that in each of these cases the church should have been already built. The object of the deputation had received much favourable countenance from Lords Melbourne, Althorp, and Hugham, as well as from many of the Scottish members of the House of Commons. It was resolved to refer the deputation before the estimates for the present year should be made up. On the same day, the Assembly received a letter from the Original Burgher Synod, proposing an union with the church of Scotland.—Monday, May 25, Dr Brunton gave in the report of the committee on the Assembly's missions to India, containing the details of their progress, and of the state of the funds, in both of which cases the report was not favourable. The Rev. Mr Duff, a missionary, then rose, and, in a very eloquent address, gave a statement of the difficulties to be encountered in the attempts to teach the doctrines of Christianity to the people of India, in consequence of the tenacity with which the Hindoos cling to their superstitious systems of religion, to their systems of geography and astronomy, which they held as sacred as their theology. The rev. gentleman also stated, that the English language in India was in the same situation as was the Latin in this country at the time of the Reformation; it is the medium of receiving all knowledge; the English language is the reservoir of learning, and the native tongue was the medium of instruction; a demand has been created on the banks of the Indus for English books; the young Rajahs of Koor, besides many other persons of consideration, are now studying the English language; and, once let them get English books and English schools, they would no longer be Hindoos. Thanks to the committee and the speaker, and also to Mr Duff, were given from the Assembly. On the same day, the Assembly, by 186 against 13, affirmed a decision of the Presbytery of Dumbarton, degrading Mr John Crichton from his place as minister of Kilmarnock, and depriving him of his licence, on account of his habits of excessive indulgence in spirituous liquors.—Tuesday, May 26, the Assembly received the report of its committee on education, and agreed to re-appoint the same, to renew their recommendations to all the presbyteries, ministers, and congregations in Scotland, that they employ all the means in their power to keep up and improve the funds requisite for continuing and extending the blessings of a Christian education in our land, to approve of the suggestions of their committee with respect to the institution of model or training schools, the establishing of ordinary schools to a larger extent, not only in the Highlands, but in large and populous towns, and especially in the several districts lately erected, as parishes, to the Parliamentary churches in the Highlands and Islands—and to petition the House of Commons for such aid as may enable them to accomplish some very valuable and beneficent objects. Principal Duff moved that the Assembly rescind the resolution of last year, by which ministers of chapels of ease were appointed to the status of parish ministers; but the Assembly agreed, on the motion of Dr P. Macfarlane, by 107 to 10, not to disturb the operation of the act.—[It appears, that, during the last 100 years, 63 chapels of ease had been erected, that there are now petitions to the Assembly for 20 new ones, and that 20 more are in operation.]—On Wednesday, May 27, the Assembly, by 146 to 139, overruled an objection which had been made by the parishioners of Trinity-Gask to Lord Gray's sentence, Mr A. H. Gray, whose appeal they sustained, on the plea of informality in the objection, remitting to

the Presbytery of Auchterarder to proceed with his trials, with instructions to receive from the heads of families any specific objections to Mr Gray, and to judge of them as if no moderation of a call had taken place.—Thursday, May 28, Dr Chalmers read the report of the committee on church accommodation, from which it appeared that donations to the amount of £68,677, 12s. 5d. had been lately received on this account, Glasgow furnishing no less a contingent than £23,200. The aim of the committee was to build churches from funds of this nature, but to look to the state for benefices to the ministers, so that whole families of the poorer classes might have gratis accommodation. Dr Chalmers stated that he and two or three ministers of the church proposed going to London, not as a formal deputation, but to converse with various members of the government and legislature respecting the contemplated grant. The Assembly agreed, by 130 against 129, to remit to the Presbytery of Irvine to endeavour to remove the prejudices of the parishioners of Dregghorn against Mr J. C. Jamieson, who had been presented to them before the act of last year respecting calls, but rejected; and if the dissents should be persevered in, to reject the call. [It was subsequently found that this decision was vitiated by a false vote, which some unknown person had given in the name of Mr Nivison of Robertson. The case was therefore remitted to the next Assembly.]—Friday, May 29, it was reported to the Assembly, that 47 presbyteries approved, and 27 disapproved of the overture respecting calls, and that of those which approved, 23 objected to the accompanying regulations, while 13 approved of the same. Lord Moncrieff moved that the overture become a standard law of the church, and that the regulations be remitted to the committee. Principal Macfarlane made an opposite motion, which was lost by 124 against 178.—Saturday, May 30, a committee was empowered to appoint a week day for fast and humiliation, in order to conciliate the favour of the Almighty to the church.—On Monday, June 1, the Assembly received reports respecting proposals which had been made for an union of the Synod of Ulster, certain English Presbyterian congregations, and the Original Burgher Synod of Scotland, with the church of Scotland. Steps were taken to further those objects.—The Moderator, in dissolving the Assembly, made a speech of considerable length, in which he characterised the times in which we live as times of trouble, and rebuke, and blasphemy. "A dark and portentous cloud," said he, "seems to be gathering and thickening around us. We see the spirit of daring blasphemy, and the spirit of bold infidelity, and the spirit of impious fanaticism, and the spirit of damnable heresy, and the spirit of open disregard to God's word and ordinances and Sabbath, pervading and increasing in the land. But this is not all. A meretricious charity or liberalism, of no definite principle, has taken hold on the minds of not a few influential and zealous Christians, which has either amalgamated them with unprincipled worldly professors of religion, or softened into utter weakness their zeal for the one faith which was delivered to the Saints, and for the vindication and maintenance of which so many holy men of whom the worthy suffered all the pains and horrors of martyrdom. These charitable or liberal Christians mean well, be it granted; they seek peace, and eschew it. But they consider not what every Christian of a well-instructed and well-regulated mind should consider, that peace is pursued and obtained criminally and sacrilegiously if it be at the expense of either sound doctrine or pure communion. And there is a banding together in the land, of men of the most opposite principles and professions—of believing men with infidel men—of evangelical men with heretical men—of Protestant men with Roman Catholic men—of men of great professing godliness with men of no godliness whatever—a banding together of them, heart and hand, to overthrow the Christian establishment of the country, and that Christian establishment especially which their own forefathers and others founded, and which was the palladium of Scotland's civil and religious liberty in the days of her perilous struggle. And of this strange, unnatural, mysterious banding, the bitter fruits are already appearing in our cities, and our towns, and our villages. There is a falling away of that distinctive spiritual Christianity which prevailed in these happy communities; and they are now torn by the spirit of controversy in points of no essential consequence to any one's spiritual benefit."

DAY OF HUMILIATION.

The General Assembly, May 30, appointed the 23d of July to be observed throughout the bounds of the church as a day of humiliation and fast; and an address subsequently published states the objects of the proposed observance to be—to seek to atone for the past negligence of the church—to deplore the alienation of a great portion of the people from religion—to seek the blessing of the Almighty on new efforts for the conversion of the heathen at home and abroad—and to reduce the minds of the members of the church into a state of more truly Christian kindness towards each other, and towards those who differ from them in opinion, than what has lately prevailed. The appointment of this solemnity originated with the more zealous party of the Scottish church, who, after more than a century of comparatively little influence, have within the last two years gained a complete ascendancy. It is stated that the observance would have been rather avoided by the moderate party, as they are called. The dissidents and other enemies of the church have very generally pronounced the proposed fast an insult, so far as they are concerned, seeing that they are called upon to interrupt their business, and accede to a number of external observances, on account of objects, which, however endeared to the leaders of the church, are conscientiously regarded by them as anti-religious and immoral.

The Central Board of Dissenters have accordingly memorialised government not to sanction the fast, which, on the other hand, it is stated the government does not design to do, the church aiming at no exercise of the civil power in their favour. A numerous meeting of the working classes was held on Bruntsfield Links, Edinburgh, on the 23d June, at which the following resolutions were passed:—"That the meeting view with regret the design of the General Assembly to impose upon the people of this country a fast for purposes at variance with the conscientious opinions of the people, and for reasons which the Assembly itself has not had the courage to admit.—That the meeting declare their determined opposition to the church endowment scheme, and directly deny the truth of the assertion of the necessity of additional church accommodation for the working population, who can and do support their own churches."

MR JOHNSTON, M. P. FOR THE CUPAR BURGHS.

THE majority of voters for Mr Johnston, who called upon him to resign, in consequence of his vote on the Irish education question, have expressed much indignation at the opinions given by the three statesmen to whom Mr J. referred his case, alleging that the affair was entirely between themselves and their representative, and that they were the sole judges in it. That he pledged himself unconditionally to resign when called upon by a majority of his voters to do so, has been attested before a magistrate of St Andrews, by six of his most respectable constituents, and also by a legal gentleman who acted as his friend, in mediating between him and some of the constituency during the canvass. Mr Johnston having persisted in keeping his seat, the subject was brought by petition before the House of Commons, who, though unable to consider it in their legislative capacity, seem, if any faith is to be placed in the following paragraph from the Courier, to have decided upon it in a very significant manner in their capacity of private gentlemen:—"Mr Andrew Johnston last night (June 18) hazarded an experiment upon the forbearance of the House of Commons, which he will not, we suspect, be rash enough to be tempted to repeat. He had given notice of a motion for an address for the consent of the crown to the introduction of a bill for abolishing the patronage of laymen in the church of Scotland. When called on by the Speaker, the house consisted of about one hundred and twenty members. The commencement of his address was the signal for departure. The members glided away at no slow rate. Still he proceeded with imperturbable gravity, composure, and self-complacency, until, on looking round, he found himself speaking in a house containing, perhaps, fifty members. He paused for a moment, and then, with a view to prevent the consummation for which all were longing, he appealed to his now diminished audience and to the empty benches, on his claims to their attention, from the importance of the subject, but, alas! Mr Andrew Johnston forgot who was the speaker addressing the house. He calculated without his host. The voices of none were raised in his behalf. Not one solitary cheer was heard to reassure him. He now obviously became shaken, and proceeded but languidly, until not more than thirty members were in the house. A motion was then made for counting the house, and strangers were ordered to withdraw. The tittering of the seceding members in the lobby proclaimed the result. The orator was completely extinguished. We have heard, or we are sure we ought to have heard, the last of the so-distant representative of the city of St Andrews in the Commons' House of Parliament. The deputations of the Scotch established, as well as of the Scotch dissenting clergy, who were present last night, expecting the conclusion of the debate on the Scotch church grant question, had an opportunity of judging of the estimation in which Mr Andrew Johnston is now held by the house. What course he means to follow, after what passed last night, we cannot conjecture. The best friend he has cannot even now give him sounder advice than he got from us a month or two ago. *He must resign.* Every day's delay will increase his embarrassment, and add to the miseries, discomforts, and discredit of his situation. Does he not possess one kind, sincere friend?"

—May 30. The Edinburgh Model Infant School was exhibited in presence of a respectable company, Lord Cockburn in the chair. The report stated that this institution—excellent and most useful as every one must consider it, who has observed its mode of operation—is not so prosperous as might be desired; for which we would account by simply pointing to the ignorance which still generally prevails respecting infant education.—Mark Devlin, convicted of rape at the Perth Circuit Court, was executed at Dundee, being the second individual who has suffered at that town for thirty-four years.

June 2. A young unmarried woman was accused, in the police court, Glasgow, of having committed various acts of cruelty upon her female child, of seven months old. Witnesses of her own sex deposed that the prisoner had been discovered some time ago in a state of intoxication, sitting near the fire-place, and the child lying among the ashes under the grate. On another occasion she was lifted off the child in bed, the infant's side being much discoloured, and its breathing greatly impeded, in consequence of the weight and pressure of its inhuman mother. She was afterwards seen holding the child towards the fire, uttering imprecations, and wishing it was dead, and never to trouble her more. In various instances, her faculties had been so much impaired by intoxication, as to render her unable to distinguish other children from her own; and her desire for whisky was so strong as to lead her to spend upon ardent spirits the money which she had received for the purpose of procuring bread and milk for the infant. Her extraordinary cruelty and neglect excited the sympathy and charity of the neighbours towards her offspring to such an extent, that it was suckled several weeks by individuals who were comparatively strangers, and was ultimately conveyed to the Town's

Hospital, so sickly and emaciated as to resemble a skeleton rather than a living child. The court expressed its utter abhorrence of the unnatural conduct of the defender, amounting, as it did, to almost the premeditated destruction of her infant. She was sentenced to sixty days' confinement in Bridewell.

— 4. A woman named Jessie M'Kay, from Peterhead, who came to Grantown in Strathspey in company with a man named James Cumming, was murdered by him in a public house in that village, by being thrown violently against the chimney, a projecting stone having given her a fatal blow on the forehead. They had been drinking and quarrelling from the time of their entering the village. The man has been lodged in Inverness jail.

— 7. This (Sunday) evening, a fire broke out in the machine-works of Mr William Dunn, High John Street, Glasgow. Owing to a difficulty in obtaining water, the whole building, containing property to a large amount, was destroyed before next morning. It must be mentioned to the honour of the proprietor, who is a man of extensive business and resources, that he has continued all the workmen of the manufactory in pay, notwithstanding their being thrown idle.

— 9. Between fifty and sixty convicts were shipped at Leith for the hulks, preparatory to transportation. Among the number was the notorious John Clarkson, who has for so many years evaded the vigilance of the various police officers in the three kingdoms, but who has at last paid the forfeit of his many crimes, thanks to the exertions of the Glasgow police.

— 13. The conservative party in Edinburgh celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo with a dinner, at which upwards of three hundred were present, Mr D. Macneill, advocate, in the chair.

Public meetings have taken place in various parts of the country, to form petitions in favour of the abolition of the taxes on knowledge. The most onerous of these is certainly the stamp duty on newspapers; but the paper duty, which is less brought under notice, is also a heavy tax. It amounts to 3d. per pound weight on all kinds of writing and printing papers—that is, about 25 per cent. on good paper, and much more upon the inferior kinds. Upon calculation, we find that the people of Scotland have, during the two past years, paid L.2355 of paper duty for what they have purchased of our periodical publications; a still greater sum must have been paid in England.

The Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts, which some time ago mentioned to have been formed in Edinburgh, for the purpose of buying pictures and disposing of them by lot, collected funds in the first year to the amount of L.728, the greater part of which has been expended in pictures exhibited by the Scottish Academy. These pictures were, May 29, distributed among the members.

Mr George Moir, advocate, translator of Wallenstein, and author of many admired papers on foreign literature in the reviews, has been appointed, upon the commission of the late ministry, to the chair of Rhetoric in the University of Edinburgh.

Troop-sergeant-major Moorhead, of the 5th dragoon guards, at Piershill barracks, who was shot by private James Bell of the same regiment, in the stable, on Sunday the 17th May, died on the 25th. Bell was tried, June 22, before the High Court of Justiciary, when, a plea of insanity having been overruled, he was found guilty, and condemned to be executed on the 13th July.

Church Petitions.—Up to the 27th May, the total number of petitions presented to Parliament, in favour of the church, was 398; signatures, 95,419—against any grant, petitions, 161; signatures, 80,147.

The seventh Report on Highland churches contains the following particulars. In 1833, the sum of L.50,000 was granted by Parliament to build 40 churches in the Highlands, and government further undertook to endow the ministers at the rate of L.100 per annum. By a second act in 1834, the allowance to ministers was increased to L.120, and an addition of three was made to the churches. The expense of church and manse was not to exceed, and, except in a few cases, did not exceed L.1500. In all, 43 churches and ten manses have been built, one or other in some cases by the heritors. The amount of public money expended has been about L.60,000. This, however, says the Report, does "not represent the entire benefit conferred. The religious services of 42 additional ministers in perpetuity, have not been obtained for less than L.5000 per annum; that is, for a perpetual annuity, worth about L.120,000, which, with the above-mentioned grant and expenditure, amounts to no less than L.180,000, appropriated to the advancement of religion in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland." Of the new churches, 14 are in Argyre; 6 in Inverness; 10 in Ross and Cromarty; 4 in Orkney and Shetland; 3 in Perth; 3 in Sutherland; 2 in Caithness; 1 in Banff; 1 in Elgin. Seat rents, at very low rates, have been collected in about half these churches; but they are falling off, as the people, who are far from able, and by no means willing, think it hard that they should pay in the Parliamentary churches, while their countrymen in the parochial churches sit rent free.

Dr Bowring, M.P. for Kilmarnock, having requested instructions from his constituents in that town as to the way in which he should vote on the question of church endowment, the sense of the wards was taken; when 185 desired him to vote in favour of the scheme, and 179 that he should vote against it.

In consequence of the resignation of Mr Oswald, M.P. for Ayrshire (disabled for further duty by bad health), a new election will have taken place (June 27) before the publication of this paper. The candidates are, Mr Dunlop, a Whig, formerly member for Kilmarnock, and Sir John Cathcart of Carleton, a Tory.

The colony of the Eifer militia, vacated by the death of Mr J. T. Hope, has been bestowed, by the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Rosslyn, with the sanction of the government, upon Colonel Lyndsay, the defeated Tory candidate for the county.

Lord John Russell has refused to appoint a number of gentlemen, recommended by the Duke of Gordon, to be deputy-lieutenants of the county of Aberdeen.

The first week of June was marked by a series of thunderstorms of considerable violence, which overspread a great part of the island, and occasioned the death of about five or six persons in different places.

Notwithstanding that the spring was fully a fortnight more backward than last year, every species of crop is said to be looking well, except the potatoes, of which another failure is dreaded in many parts of the country.

The strange pranks sometimes performed by the electric fluid during thunderstorms are exemplified in a most singular, we might say amusing manner, on the 8th June, in a house in St Andrew Street, Leith. It forced its way into the house by a bolt-hole of a window, and directly opposite went into the wall, forcing its course up the inside, until it reached a door, which it pressed upwards and destroyed. The fluid then ran into one side of an adjoining window, from thence made a tour round the room, and went out at the other side of the window; it then ran up the house, and along the tiles, and after knocking away a piece of the gable, ascended into the atmosphere and exploded. Two women were sitting in the room where the lightning first entered, who fortunately escaped unhurt. They state that the noise and illumination it produced were beyond all description.

The schemes resorted to by persons of depraved habits in low life to procure whisky, are often of such a nature as would excite, were they known, the deepest surprise in those who, from their position in society, have no opportunity of observing them. The love of excitement caused by spirituous liquors frequently takes so strong a hold of their minds, that it creates a passion within them, almost amounting to frenzy, which no moral influence can be found strong enough to suppress, and which exhibits itself in schemes for meeting its cravings, often the most original and striking. The common practice of disposing of wearing apparel and household furniture for such purposes is too well known to be now wondered at. Pawning blankets in the morning which must be relieved at night is also known to exist to an awful extent. Women have been known, after disposing of every portable article in their houses, to sell the coals from their cellars, which ought to have been used in cooking the wretched victuals, provided, perhaps, by a husband for his starving children; and even these victims have not unfrequently been exchanged for the poison which has already destroyed every vestige of comfort within the poor man's dwelling. Our readers will perhaps scarcely credit the statement, that a female, not long ago, presented herself at the counter of a spirit-dealer in the suburbs, a few minutes before nine o'clock morning, and offered her husband's porridge in pawn for a glass of whisky. Such was, nevertheless, the fact, though

the wretched offer was indignantly refused by the shopman. Tricks of every kind that ingenuity can devise are practised, chiefly by females, who, not having the same means at command as men, are compelled to resort to them more frequently, to gratify their debased appetites.—*Glasgow Argus.*

Lately, during the process of excavating the foundation of an old house, on the west side of the High Street, Montrose, belonging to David Gray, Esq., a very large assortment of ancient silver and copper coins was discovered—in number, we believe, upwards of 1400, principally of the reign of Queen Mary, and a few of her son, King James. The former bearing dates from 1555 to 1559. Many of these relics are in a state of high preservation, notwithstanding several centuries in all probability having elapsed since they were imbedded in the earth.

The government has converted the loan of L.20 to mechanics and labourers emigrating to Australia, into an unconditional bounty to the same amount.

Postscript.

June 19. Messrs Vigors and Raphael, reformers, were elected for the county of Carlow by majorities of respectively 627 and 626 against 572 and 571, the numbers for their opponents, Messrs Bruen and Canavanagh.

— 22. The House of Commons sat in committee on the municipal corporation reform bill, and agreed to the first five clauses. Next evening, a stand was made by the Conservative party upon the ninth clause, which provides that no person shall henceforth acquire the rights of a freeman in any borough except by occupancy and payment of rates, according to this act. Sir W. Follett moved as an amendment to this clause, that the rights which were preserved by the reform bill to freemen, and persons who should hereafter be entitled by birth and servitude to be freemen, should be continued; which, after a keen debate, was lost by 232 to 278.—24. Mr Wyse's education (Ireland) bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed that day three weeks.

— 27. Consols for account, 91³/₄.

BIRTHS.

May 22. At the General Post-office, Mrs Freeling; a daughter.

23. At Edinburgh, the lady of James Hope, jun. Esq. W. S.; a son.

June 7. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs Y. Herries; a daughter.

9. At the Hirsell, Lady Douglas; a son.

11. At Hewk, Dumfriesshire, the widow of Captain Charles Hope Johnstone; a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 11. At Rome, in the apartments of Cardinal Weld, the Prince of Sulmona, eldest son of the Prince and Princess Borghese, to Lady Gwendoline Talbot, second daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

19. At the Earl of Listowel's, Kingston House, Hedworth Lambton, Esq. M.P. youngest brother of the Earl of Durham, to Anna, eldest daughter of the late Gertrude Parker Bushe, Esq. of Kilkenny, and niece to the Countess of Listowel.

21. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Duncan Campbell, minister of Lawers, Perthshire, to Margaret Henderson, eldest daughter of the Rev. John McDonald, Urquhart, Ross-shire.

28. At London, Henry William Parnell, Esq. second son of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Parnell, Bart. to Sophia, only daughter of the Hon. William and the late Lady Sophia Bligh.

June 1. At Edinburgh, Sir James Stuart, Bart. of Allanbank, to Katherine, second daughter of Dr Alexander Monro, Professor of Anatomy, &c. in the University of Edinburgh.

8. For the second time, at Arthuret, near Longtown, Cumberland, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, to Marcia Maria Grant, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Colquhoun Grant.

DEATHS.

May 13. At Clapham, in her 94th year, universally esteemed and respected, Mrs Elizabeth Cook, widow of the celebrated circumnavigator, Captain James Cook, having survived her enterprising husband fifty-six years.

15. At Wartzburg, a woman named Apollonia Rothmann, at the extraordinary age of 117 years and 8 months. So lately as in the autumn of 1833, she took an active part in the vintage there. Her husband was a private soldier, and she was in all the campaigns of the Seven Years' War, in which she rendered great services in attending on the sick and wounded.

16. At Dunse, Mr John Campbell, surgeon. The deceased has been long celebrated for his successful treatment of fractures.

17. At Tron House, Banffshire, Isabella, relict of the late Robert Grant, Esq. of Wester Elchies, Morayshire, aged 70.

20. At his seat, East Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight, in his 83d year, Mr Nash, the celebrated architect. In private life he was a warm-hearted and generous man; of his professional rank and talent it is more difficult to speak soberly and justly. He was, as is well known, especially patronised by his late Majesty, who had a somewhat strange and fantastic taste in architecture, and was certainly not a man to be dictated to or controlled. After all, these are matters of comparative unimportance, when it is remembered that to one or the other, probably to the one for suggesting and authorising, and to the other for elaborating out and carrying into effect, we are indebted for the magnificent improvements which have of late years taken place in London—improvements which contribute equally to the beauty and the health of the town—to the luxury of the rich, and the comfort and enjoyment of the poor.—*Athenaeum.*

24. At his residence, Portland Place, London, Thomas Earl of Longford, Baron Litchester of England, K.St.P., one of the representative peers of Ireland, in his 61st year.

25. At Hartree House, Jo'n Dickson, Esq. of Kilbucho and Hartree, aged 83 years.—At Vine House, Milborne Port, Somerset, Sir William Coles Medleycott, Bart. in his 68th year.

26. At Bruntsfield House, the seat of his brother-in-law, Major-General Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. of North Berwick.

27. Mr Allison, sen. the eminent vinegar-maker, Leith Walk.

28. At Cowes, the Right Hon. Mary Baroness Kirkcubright, wife of Robert Davis, Esq. R.N.

29. At the Manse of New Kilpatrick, the Rev. George Sym, in the 83d year of his age.—At her hotel, Rue de Monsieur, the Countess de Montesquieu Frenze, relict of the Grand Chamberlain of Napoleon. This lady filled with credit the station of governess to the king of Rome for several years.

30. Suddenly, at Glasgow, on his way to Leamington, Charles Gordon, Esq. wine-merchant, Provost of Forres.

31. At his house, in Blandford Square, William Smith, Esq. formerly one of the representatives for the city of Norwich.

June 2. In Addison Road, the Hon. George Barrington, captain in the royal navy, in his 40th year, second son of the late and brother to the present Viscount Barrington.

4. At Leith, Mr John Fogg, of the High School there.

5. At Brymbo Hall, Denbighshire, Alexander Murray, Esq., advocate, son of the deceased William Murray, Esq. of Polmaise.

8. At his house, Green Street, Grosvenor Square, London, George Watson Smyth, Esq. in his 87th year.

12. At the house of Thomas Russell, Esq. Croydon, the Hon. George Anderson Pelham, in his 49th year, only brother of Lord Yarborough.

14. At St Helens, near Melrose, Isaac Haig, Esq. of St Helens.—Judge Vandeule, of the Irish Court of King's Bench. It is said that the vacant seat on the bench has been offered to the Attorney-General, Mr Perring; but it is not certain that he will accept. Should he take it, however, it is probable that Mr O'Moynihan will be Attorney-General, and Mr Richards, a liberal member of the bar, in good repute as a lawyer, will be Solicitor-General. Mr Richards is also mentioned for an Indian judgeship, as it is said to be the intention of ministers to give Irish lawyers their fair share of colonial preferment.

15. At the house of his brother, the Hon. and Rev. R. B. St. John, Cloisters, Windsor Castle, the Earl of Courtown, K.P., in his 70th year.

16. The Duchess of Argyll, in her 61st year.

18. At Normandy Farm, in Surrey, at or above the age of 73, a celebrated political writer William Cobbett, in consequence of inflammation in the throat. He rose from the condition of a common agricultural labourer, through those of an attorney's clerk and a common soldier, to be one of the most conspicuous men of his time in England. His career as a political writer was commenced in America, on the Tory side, in which he continued some time after his return to England in 1801, the cause of change being a personal affront from Mr Pitt. His Register, published for thirty-three years, and, notwithstanding frequent repetitions of the same opinions, must be considered an amazing example of copious thought and ready writing. The language of Cobbett was perhaps the purest popular English that has been written since the days of Swift, and its nervous eloquence rendered it a subject of universal admiration; but Cobbett, with wonderful powers of special pleading, had not a generalising mind, and was therefore liable to such prejudices, inconsistencies, and blindnesses, as greatly reduced the value of his compositions.

In the Place Vendôme, Paris, in his 67th year, the Earl of Devon.

In his 31st year, the Rev. George Gray Stuart, son of the Hon. Archibald Stuart, of Balmerino, vicar of Milbourn Street, and Dalish, Dorset.

PRICES OF SCOTTISH STOCKS—JUNE 29, 1835.

No. of Shares.	1000	500	250	100	50	25	10	5	2	1	1/2	3/4	1/4	1/8	1/16	1/32	1/64	1/128	1/256	1/512	1/1024	1/2048	1/4096	1/8192	1/16384	1/32768	1/65536	1/131072	1/262144	1/524288	1/1048576	1/2097152	1/4194304	1/8388608	1/16777216	1/33554432	1/67108864	1/134217728	1/268435456	1/536870912	1/1073741824	1/2147483648	1/4294967296	1/8589934592	1/17179869184	1/34359738368	1/68719476736	1/137438953472	1/274877906944	1/549755813888	1/1099511627776	1/2199023255552	1/4398046511104	1/8796093022208	1/17592186044416	1/35184372088832	1/70368744177664	1/140737488355328	1/281474976710656	1/562949953421312	1/1125899906842624	1/2251799813685248	1/4503599627370496	1/9007199254740992	1/18014398509481984	1/36028797018963968	1/72057594037927936	1/144115188075855872	1/288230376151711744	1/576460752303423488	1/1152921504606846976	1/2305843009213693952	1/4611686018427387904	1/9223372036854775808	1/18446744073709551616	1/36893488147419103232	1/73786976294838206464	1/147573952589676412928	1/295147905179352825856	1/590295810358705651712	1/1180591620717411303424	1/2361183241434822606848	1/4722366482869645213696	1/9444732965739290427392	1/18889465931478580854784	1/37778931862957161709568	1/75557863725914323419136	1/151115727451828646838272	1/302231454903657293676544	1/604462909807314587353088	1/1208925819614629174706176	1/2417851639229258349412352	1/4835703278458516698824704	1/9671406556917033397649408	1/19342813113834066795298816	1/38685626227668133590597632	1/77371252455336267181195264	1/154742504910672534362390528	1/309485009821345068724781056	1/618970019642690137449562112	1/1237940039285380274899124224	1/2475880078570760549798248448	1/4951760157141521099596496896	1/9903520314283042199192993792	1/19807040628566084398385987584	1/39614081257132168796771975168	1/79228162514264337593543950336	1/158456325028528675187087900672	1/316912650057057350374175801344	1/633825300114114700748351602688	1/1267650600228229401496703205376	1/2535301200456458802993406410752	1/5070602400912917605986812821504	1/10141204801825835211973625643008	1/20282409603651670423947251286016	1/40564819207303340847894502572032	1/81129638414606681695789005144064	1/162259276829213363391578010288128	1/324518553658426726783156020576256	1/649037107316853453566312041152512	1/1298074214633706907132624082305024	1/2596148429267413814265248164610048	1/5192296858534827628530496329220096	1/10384593717069655257060992658440192	1/20769187434139310514121985316880384	1/41538374868278621028243970633760768	1/83076749736557242056487941267521536	1/166153499473114484112975882535043072	1/332306998946228968225951765070086144	1/664613997892457936451903530140172288	1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576	1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152	1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304	1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608	1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216	1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432	1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864	1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728	1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456	1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912	1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824	1/2722258935367507707706996859454145691648	1/5444517870735015415413993718908291383296	1/10889035741470030830827987437816582766592	1/21778071482940061661655974875633165533184	1/43556142965880123323311949751266331066368	1/87112285931760246646623899502532662132736	1/174224571863520493293247799005065324265472	1/348449143727040986586495598010130648530944	1/696898287454081973172991196020261297061888	1/1393796574908163946345982392040522594123776	1/2787593149816327892691964784081045188247552	1/5575186299632655785383929568162090376495104	1/11150372599265311570767859136324180752990208	1/22300745198530623141535718272648361505980416	1/44601490397061246283071436545296723011960832	1/89202980794122492566142873090593446023921664	1/1784059615882449851322857461811868920478432	1/3568119231764899702645714923623737840956864	1/7136238463529799405291429847247475681913728	1/14272476927059598810582859694494951363827456	1/28544953854119197621165719388989902727654912	1/57089907708238395242331438777979805455309824	1/114179815416476790484662877555959610910619648	1/228359630832953580969325755111919221821239296	1/456719261665907161938651510223838443642478592	1/913438523331814323877303020447676887284957184	1/1826877046663628647754606040895353774569914368	1/3653754093327257295509212081790707549139828736	1/7307508186654514591018424163581415098279657472	1/14615016373309029182036848327162830196559314944	1/29230032746618058364073696654325660393118629888	1/58460065493236116728147393308651320786237259776	1/116920130986472233456294786617302641572474519552	1/233840261972944466912589573234605283144949039104	1/467680523945888933825179146469210566289898078208	1/935361047891777867650358292938421132579796156416	1/1870722095783555735300716585876842265159592312832	1/3741444191567111470601433171753684530319184625664	1/74828883831
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JANUARY.							APRIL.						
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						1							1
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	26	27	28	29	30	31	

FEBRUARY.							MAY.						
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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							31						

MARCH.							JUNE.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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29	30	31					29	30	31				

JULY.							OCTOBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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AUGUST.							NOVEMBER.						
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SEPTEMBER.							DECEMBER.						
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						1							1
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LONGEST HISTO
AND
HIGHEST
REPUTATION

CHAMBERS'S HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS, EDITORS OF "CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL,"
AND "INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE."

No. 34.

AUGUST, 1835.

PRICE THREE HALFPENCE.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

A proposal now pending for applying the spare resources of the established church in Ireland to the education of the people, and Mr Wyse's bill for erecting a Board of National Education in that country, has attracted so much attention to this subject, that a brief outline of what has heretofore been done to train the young in Ireland cannot fail to be acceptable to the public.

In the dark ages, Ireland was remarkable above most of other countries for the number and excellence of its schools, which were then resorted to by students from various parts of Europe, and formed in some measure a fountain of light for England itself. After the Reformation, however, the conventual and diocesan schools, which had flourished there as in all other Catholic countries, were abolished, and an attempt was made by an act of Henry VIII. to establish parochial schools in their place, every rector and vicar being obliged by oath at his induction to keep up such an establishment, in order to instruct the natives in the English tongue, as the existence of the Irish was considered a main obstacle to the progress of civilisation, and to the establishment of English and Protestant supremacy. This, however, though confirmed by an act of William III., was never more than a dead letter. As proselytism to the Protestant faith was made the chief object, there were soon no scholars, and in no masters. "Parochial schools," says Mr Wyse in his speech on introducing the bill above mentioned, "were dispensed with in many cases—the statute itself was despised as 'obsolete,' 'impracticable,' 'superfluous,' but the oath (that the minister should either cause to be kept, a school within his benefice) was still taken, and the tithe, though subject to such a condition, retained. Neither penalty nor forfeiture was enforced: the bishops, who were the persons to see it, were copartners in the offence." "The spirit of the church, and therefore of the state, which was but its instrument, was not education, but proselytism. Not only did they shut up their own schools, but they would not allow of any other. From William III. down to George III., knowledge was almost as much interdicted to the Papist as liberty. Catholics not only were not permitted to endow schools, but parents were not permitted to educate their own children. It was penal to give them education abroad, and a penal to give them education at home, unless it came from the Protestant clergy. As in Scotland, so in Ireland, zeal for popular education is ascribed to the Reformation; but in the latter case the assertion is wholly incorrect. Nothing was allowed but what came through the hand, and bore the licence-stamp, of the taskmaster. This, it is true, was but one stain upon a statue all of blood, but it was a stain of a deep and cruel kind. It found where the soul chiefly lay, and attempted to crush it there. If the man became a Protestant, he could gavel his father's blessing. Well; the object of these Protestant schools was to make him a Protestant. Let us now see how the system worked for the social and moral improvement of the nation. Take a father, weak enough to rely on the authority of these institutions for which he paid—sending his son to one of these schools the old inheritance of the nation—fearful of the laws, but still more of ignorance—and awaiting with impatience the return. The child of his old age, loving and beloved, comes back with another creed and another character—corrupted by the very law itself, the guardian of domestic duty and public morality—despising his father, envying his brother, grasping in thought al-

ready the bribe which the state, the church—a Christian church—holds up to his avidity. These things seldom occurred, but only because they were seldom risked. The parent, who, after one example of the kind, could send his child to such a school, instituted to teach rebellion to parents, hatred to brothers, was no parent; he deserved the retribution of despised grey hairs, and unsupported old age brought down in sorrow to the grave. Nor if he took the alternative, and educated abroad, was the grievance less intolerable. His son outstrips, we will suppose, all competitors in some foreign university; he returns home crowned with every literary honour; how is he met on his first landing on his native shores? With the congratulations of his country? No, but with the brand and punishment of a felon. Yet, with all this, Protestantism did not increase, Catholicism did not diminish—the only effect the system had, was to destroy or to pervert education. If it gave any, it was miseducation: to the Protestant, the education of an arrogant master; to the Catholic, that of an indignant slave. This 'national education,' as it was preposterously called, this 'national education,' not more national than the education which was its handmaid, was to civilise each, and it barbarised both. Empty cathedrals and ruinous schools were its monuments; a coterie instead of a church, and a corporation assuming the name of a country were its administrators." Notwithstanding the disadvantages thus feelingly described, the Catholic Irish, who are nationally characterised by a desire to give their children education, have all along contrived to maintain a great number of the mean establishments called *hedge schools*, where a slender and imperfect degree of instruction was conferred on a considerable portion of the rising generation.

During the century between 1731 and 1831, various attempts were made by private associations, generally with the aid of government, to educate the people of Ireland. Almost every one of them, however, went to wreck upon the fatal principle that the religious instruction should be exclusively Protestant. The celebrated Charter School Society, commenced at the first of these dates, has continued up till a recent period to spend vast sums in the vain attempt to proselytise by means of education. Their plan was to get hold of children—the term is quite appropriate—to catch them, if possible, wild, or transfer them from the Foundling Hospital, and to immure them in schools where they also got food and clothing, so that they should never come in contact with their parents or with the Catholic religion, till they should be firmly established in the Protestant faith. As hardly any Catholic families would allow their children to be taken from them for such a purpose, the system has been signally unsuccessful. The society has never had above 50 schools or 2000 scholars, more generally about 40 schools and 1400 scholars; an amount so trifling as compared with the whole population, that it would not be worth mentioning, if it were not for the instructive lesson which the failure of such a plan holds forth. The expense of these few schools has been enormous. Besides all the private contributions, about £10,000 per annum has been voted to them by Parliament; the whole grants of public money amounting to £1,105,869. It is also alleged that the few scholars thus reared were striking examples of the utter folly of such an attempt. A horrible system of cruelty and coercion prevailed in the schools; all the natural affections of the pupils were suppressed; they were forbidden to see any human being related to them; and they grew up in total ignorance of nature and society. Hence, when they

were sent abroad, they appeared stunted both in body and mind, and were found totally unfit to make their way in the world. In 1824, the society was found maintaining no fewer than 706 grown individuals, or about a half of their usual number of pupils, who had been unfitted, by their system, for procuring a maintenance in any other way. A more deplorable instance of human folly could not easily be found in any part of the world, than what is presented by the Charter School Society of Ireland.

The Incorporated Association for Discountenancing Vice, commenced in 1792, was the second of these societies, and made a great improvement upon the first. In the schools established by it, whilst the Church Catechism was used for Protestant children, nothing was required from those of Catholic parents but to read the Scriptures. In November 1819, it numbered 119 schools, attended by 4460 Protestants and 4368 Catholics; in 1824, 9578 of the former, and 6344 of the latter. The London Hibernian Society, established in 1806, was less liberal in its plan, and has not done so much good among the Catholics. In 1823, it had 653 schools, attended by 61,387 scholars; besides which, it had many Sunday schools.

In 1812, a society was formed, under the sanction of a Parliamentary committee, for the education of the Irish poor: it is usually called the Kildare Place Society, from the street in Dublin where its chief establishment has been built. Its grand principle was to afford education to every description of the lower class of the people, keeping clear of all interference with the particular tenets of any; and its specific objects were—to aid in the founding of new schools and the improvement of old ones, provided the principles of the society were adopted; to maintain two model schools for the exhibition of their plan, and the training of teachers; and to publish moral, instructive, and entertaining books, fitted to supersede the objectionable works then in use. The Kildare Place Society began to operate in 1817, and had prospered so much before 1825, that it then had 1490 schools, attended by about 100,000 scholars; in 1830, 1620 schools (two thirds of them in Ulster) and 132,573 scholars. The system of instruction was a combination from those of Bell, Lancaster, and Pestalozzi. Each child attending the model schools in Kildare Place paid one penny per week. In the course of the seven years ending 1824, the society had published fifty-two small treatises, of which the total issue had been 956,702 volumes; the loss upon the sale £650 per annum. Up to 1828, the Kildare Place Society had received £170,508 from the public funds, and there has since been a grant of £30,000, making the whole £200,508.

During the same recent period, something has been done for the instruction of the poor in Ireland by the Baptist Society, the Irish Society, and the Sunday School Society. The last has been particularly efficient.

From inquiries made in 1828, it appears that there were in Ireland 11,823 elementary schools, of which no less than eight-elevenths were pay-schools, conducted by private enterprise, and altogether unconnected with either the clergy or charitable societies. The number of scholars in 1824 was 560,549, of whom 394,730 (Protestants 87,328, and Catholics 307,402) paid for their education. The number of masters and mistresses in 1828 was 12,550, of whom 3098 professed the established religion, 1058 the Presbyterian, and 8300 the Catholic, while of seventy-four the religious denomination was not ascertained. Upon the whole, the proportion of school-attenders to the total popu-

lation shows rather better in Ireland than in England; a fact probably attributable to the higher sense of the value of education which is allowed to prevail among the common people in the former country.

Such was the state of education in Ireland, when, in 1831, the government resolved to commence a national system, avoiding various errors which had operated against all former attempts. Perceiving that the usefulness of the Kildare Place Society had been much impaired by its introduction of the Bible without notes, to which there was a constantly increasing opposition on the part of the Catholic clergy, the Whig ministry of Earl Grey determined that the religious part of education should be kept separate from the literary, and be entirely under the control of the various denominations of clergy. Among the books to be employed in the literary education, they contemplated such extracts from Scripture as all creeds could sanction; but the great business of religious instruction was to be prosecuted on one or two days of the week set apart for the purpose. A commission was appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant, consisting of the Protestant and Catholic archbishops of Dublin, a Presbyterian clergyman of high character, and a few other individuals, who were to form a board of superintendence, and whose various creeds should form a guarantee for the liberal intentions of the government. As yet, the scheme has been prosecuted only as an experiment; but it has met with considerable success even in that limited character, and this in the face of a vigorous opposition from the church-ascendancy party. From the report of March 3, 1834, it appears that, from January 1832, 1548 applications had been made for aid towards schools, of which 789 had been attended to. The schools now in operation afford the benefits of education to about 140,000 children. The members of the board have conducted the business in perfect harmony. They have published several class-books, two of which contain Scriptural extracts. One day of the week besides Sunday is set apart for religious instruction, which is conducted by such pastors as are approved of by the parents and guardians of the children. "It shall be, as it has ever been," says the report in conclusion, "our constant object so to administer the system of education committed to our charge, as to make it acceptable and beneficial to the whole of his majesty's subjects; to train up and unite, through it, the youth of the country together, whatever their religious differences may be, in feelings and habits of attachment and friendship towards each other, and thus to render it the means of promoting charity and good-will among all classes of the people."

The bill introduced by Mr Wyse, and which we are glad to observe the ministry seems inclined to countenance, is evidently the result of much careful study of the subject of education, extensive knowledge of the circumstances of Ireland, and a disposition of that enlightened and philanthropic kind which, after bigotry and cruelty have failed, can alone be expected to succeed in the object. It provides for the permanent establishment of a board, to be composed of men of various professions, persuasions, and interests, three of whom shall be clerical, and six secular, the secretary for Ireland being president. This board is empowered to erect school-houses, and furnish every outfit; the ensuing and current expenses being left to the inhabitants of the districts in which schools are established. It is to erect normal or teachers' schools, and, from the young men there reared, to appoint fitting persons for the schools under its jurisdiction. It is also to form a code of educational regulations. The teachers are to be guaranteed a certain salary by the parish; to depend for the remainder of their subsistence on fees; and in order to render the body as respectable as possible, it is proposed that the board shall, in proper instances, give honorary distinctions and grant retiring salaries.

Mr Wyse, for the present, limits his views to elementary education; but he contemplates improvements in advanced schools also, and a change and extension of the university system. It is not probable that his bill will pass during the present session; but he is right in assuring himself that education reform cannot be much longer delayed by any species of obstacle. "The people," says he, "are beginning to comprehend their true interests, and have abundantly proved that they are no longer dependent upon any party. In one word, men will be educated, whether you like it or not. The only point is—how, or for what? That you can determine, but that only; and the

sooner and more thoroughly you determine it—I say it not in menace, I say it not in dread, but with that awful conviction of responsibility which every man must feel who looks with attention to the present, and still more to the future aspects of society—the sooner and more thoroughly you determine it, the better for every man, from the highest to the lowest in the land."

Foreign History.

SPAIN.

EARLY in June, the Carlist forces had laid siege to Bilbao, the possession of which sea-port would have enabled them to land such stores and auxiliaries as the friends of that cause might have been able to dispatch to them from divers parts of Europe. The town, quite unprepared for defence, was about to surrender, when (June 15) Captain Henry, who commanded the queen's armed steam-ship *La Reyna Gobernadora*, and was cruising off the coast, was made acquainted with the desperate condition of the Royalists, and determined on an effort to relieve them. Accordingly, he landed twenty-five men, under the command of Captains Elsworth and Fitzpatrick, within two miles of Bilbao, which was as far up the river as the draught of water would allow his vessel to proceed. The party was furnished with two long eighteen-pounders, and some Congreve rockets and ammunition. They made their way up to the town, and took their station on one of the most important points of defence. The steamer proceeded to St Sebastian, took 1000 of El Pastor's men on board, with more ammunition, and next day returned to Bilbao, which they reached under a heavy fire from the Carlists. In the meantime, the gallant band of twenty-five had communicated fresh vigour to the besieged, and done prodigious execution upon the enemy. One of the rockets killed twenty-five men, and a shot from one of the marines mortally wounded the Carlist generalissimo Zumalacarreay in the thigh. This success was achieved with the loss of Captain Fitzpatrick and two private men. There seems to have been fighting on the 15th, 16th, and 18th June. On the 19th, the greater part of the Carlists withdrew to meet General Valdez, who was approaching with the bulk of the constitutional forces, for the purpose of raising the siege.

Zumalacarreay died on the 25th at Durango, after having submitted to amputation. His talents and vigour of character are allowed to have been of the first importance to the Carlist cause. Eraso, who was his immediate successor in command, is stated to have died a few days after, by a fall from his horse, the consequence of an infirm state of health. The command subsequently was given to Moreno.

On the 1st July, the constitutional army, no longer commanded by Valdez, reached Bilbao, from which the Carlists had previously retired. On the 5th, it left the town, under General Cordova, for the purpose of assuming offensive operations against Don Carlos.

The first battalion of the English auxiliary force, consisting of a thousand men, reached St Sebastian on the 10th July, and was welcomed with many joyful demonstrations. The second left London on the 11th.

The new administration at Madrid, being more accordant than any former one with the popular sentiments, is said to be proceeding prosperously, notwithstanding that insurrectionary movements had been attempted at Saragossa and at Mollo in Catalonia. They have taken the important resolve to suppress the Jesuits and sell their property. Upon the whole, the queen's cause wears an improved aspect.

On the 20th June, Don Carlos issued a decree, dated at Durango, proclaiming that all strangers whatever, who should enter his dominions and appear in arms against him, should be deprived not only of the benefit of the existing laws, but also of the convention lately signed for the exchange of prisoners. He evidently means this as a threat against the English auxiliaries. The British government has dispatched a messenger to Don Carlos, to inform him that if that decree be attempted to be carried into execution, or if a single British subject, fighting on behalf of the queen, be taken prisoner, and dealt with in any manner inconsistent with the convention, or with the ordinary rules of civilised warfare, Don Carlos himself shall be held by our government responsible for the act, and dealt with accordingly.

Mr Villiers has concluded a treaty with the Spanish government for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. It has been agreed that vessels fitted out for the trade shall be liable to capture, and to be broken up and sold as old timber, although no negroes shall be actually found on board.

FRANCE.

THE trials of the Lyons insurgents have been proceeding under circumstances similar to those already detailed, and without the occurrence of any remarkable circumstance, except a resolution arrived at by the Peers, by a majority of 114 against 16, to try the refractory in their absence. On Sunday evening, July 12, twenty-eight of the prisoners escaped from the prison of St Pelagie. Forty-four of those who had taken

part in the Parisian insurrection were confined in a new building there. Five or six of the most resolute worked a subterranean passage from one of the cells under the court to the outside of the prison, and as soon as it was known that the Court of Peers had decided on the separation of the Paris category from that of Lyons, all except three resolved to make use of this means of escape. Twenty-eight succeeded in accomplishing this object, leaving a paper in which they described the movement as one rendered necessary by the contempt of justice shown by their enemies, and said they would still be at the call of their countrymen when required for the work of liberty. The police have, apparently without the least ground, been suspected of favouring the escape of the prisoners.

In the first week of July, a conspiracy against the life of Louis Philip was discovered. The government had previously been apprised that several individuals were proceeding from the provinces to Paris, with such a design; and some of these men, having been traced to Versailles and Neuilly, were there arrested. It is said that the deed was to have been executed when the king was returning from Neuilly, where he has lately been residing, to the Tuilleries.

The health of the Duc de Bourdeaux is said to afford a speedy relief to the existing dynasty from the fear which they might entertain on his account. Others allege that the Emperor Nicolas is about to confer one of his daughters upon him in marriage, remarking that, whether he possess the throne of France or not, he will not be the less the first gentleman in Europe. In the event of the demise of the Duc de Bourdeaux and of his grandfather and uncle, the representation of the family of Bourbon would involve upon Don Carlos of Spain.

RUSSIA.

A CONSPIRACY to overturn the throne of the Emperor Nicolas was discovered in St Petersburg in the course of the month of May, and more than sixty persons were arrested on a charge of being engaged in it.

For some weeks great preparations have been making for a review of Russian, Prussian, and Austrian troops, at Kalisch in Poland, but for what purpose does not appear. It is stated that the Emperor of Austria shows an inclination to abstain from meeting the other sovereigns on this occasion, and to withdraw himself altogether from the Holy Alliance. A much more important military movement is stated in a letter from Constantinople to have lately taken place on the shores of the Black Sea, which are now occupied by forty thousand Russian troops, while a small armed fleet is equipped at Sebastopol, and the government is endeavouring to raise a loan of twenty millions of francs at Frankfort and Amsterdam. Another large Russian force has poured into Bosnia, in order to suppress an insurrection, and is said to have committed great cruelties. In reference, probably, to these events, the British government has sent out the Earl of Durham as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to St Petersburg. His lordship left London on this mission, July 17, destined to proceed in the *Barham*, direct to Constantinople, and afterwards to Odessa or Sebastopol, the very objects of the operations just alluded to. It seems likely that the British government is at last in some measure alarmed at the increased influence which Russia has lately acquired over Turkey.

Letters from Van Diemen's Land, dated January, state that the last remnant of the black natives, consisting of three men, one woman, and some children, had been caught, and were to be shipped over to New Holland after being taught gardening and some other useful arts. The many depredations, and the occasional murders lately committed by the natives, render their entire extinction a most desirable object for the colonists.

During the 21st, 22d, and 23d of June, New York was the scene of violent and sanguinary rioting, occasioned by the lower Irish, who have of late years begun to abound in that city, and according to all accounts, in no agreeable addition to the usual population. They are about to organise themselves into a body styled the O'Connell Guards.

The Turkish fleet unexpectedly arrived at Tripoli on the 25th May, and deposed Sidi Ali, chief of the gentry, and carried him off to Constantinople. It is not known what the sultan means to do next, but he is supposed to have taken this step under Russian influence.

Don Miguel is at present living at Porto d'Anzio, a small unhealthy village on the coast of the Roman states.

A few weeks ago, the attention of the Parisian public was much more occupied with the details of a criminal trial lately concluded at the Palais de Justice, than with the affair of the April insurgents, or with any political matter whatever. The principal party accused was M. de la Ronciere, the son of a general officer of a name, who was charged with having broken into the bedroom of General de Morell, the governor of the military school at Saumur—to have entered the bedroom of Mademoiselle de Morell, the general's daughter, a young lady aged 17—and to have committed the most atrocious violence on her person, for the purpose, it is said, of revenge himself on her father for having turned him out of his house. The principal witness has ever since been subject to a sort of catalepsy, which left her only at intervals in a state when it was possible to obtain her testimony. It was, in consequence, after twelve o'clock at night, when she was brought into court and deposed to the facts, which M. de la Ronciere stood charged. The trial concluded on Saturday, July 4, with a verdict of guilty against M. de la Ronciere on the first count, with

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urged him with the violation, and also upon the second ant, which charged him with inflicting wounds on various parts of the young lady's body, but which wounds not occasion an indisposition of more than twenty days. He was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and pay all the costs of the prosecution. The annual meeting of scientific men in Germany will hold this year at Bonn, and will begin on the 18th of September. It will last about a week, and is expected to be numerous attended both by German and foreign scientists. A society has been formed at Bonn to make arrangements for the accommodation of strangers, and provide rooms at a moderate charge for those who attend the meeting. On the 1st of June, the functions of the Greek republic having ceased, the young King Otho acceded to sovereign power.

An earthquake of extraordinary violence took place, on the 20th, in the southern provinces of Chili, destroying every building of the least importance except one in the city of Concepcion, and levelling other six large towns, besides a number of villages. By this great calamity 200,000 persons are left without shelter, while many others have lost their lives. This earthquake seems to have been connected with a series of volcanic eruptions of uncommon violence, which took place, at the end of January and throughout February, in a mountain near Coriguaina, to the north of the Lake Nicaragua. Ashes cast up by these eruptions travelled 500 miles to the westward, and 2500 to the eastward, covering the immediate space with a layer several inches thick, as to deprive the cattle of sustenance, and even appearing in a very fine and rare form in Jamaica.

Robert Gourlay, Esq. who is now residing in the United States of America, has intimated to the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, that unless the British Government atone for their wrongs imprisonment of a person in that country, by restoring to him his property and just rights, he shall think himself justifiable at all times to enter the province, there by force of arms to regain his property, maintain his rights, and avenge wrongs! This manifesto is dated from New York, 1st February 1834. Mr Gourlay has since written a letter to the King detailing his grievances, and another to the Duke of Wellington, requesting that his grace would advise his Majesty personally to visit the Canadas, where his presence might restore something like freedom and justice to the inhabitants, and which visit of William IV. "would be a spectacle worthy of the age, and emblazon the page of history till the end of time."

PARLIAMENT.

1. MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

The bill for the reform of the municipal corporations having been read a second time, June 15, the House afterwards sat in committee on the various clauses.—22. After a motion (which did not come to a division) by Mr PRAED for preserving their existing rights to freemen and their descendants, the three clauses were agreed to. Upon the fourth clause, which provides that the boundaries of certain boroughs shall be the same as the parliamentary boroughs, while others shall be settled by the King in Council, Lord DUDLEY STUART moved an amendment, that the boundaries should remain as they are till otherwise settled by act of Parliament; which was lost by 1 against 279. An amendment by Mr DIVETT on the sixth clause, that twelve months' residence and being a sufficient qualification, was lost by 97 against 321.—23. Clauses 6th, 7th, and 8th, were agreed to, without any material amendment. Upon clause 9th, which enacts that no person shall be entered as a burgess except by virtue of occupancy and payment of rates, Sir W. FOLLETT moved as an amendment, that the rights which were preserved by the reform bill to freemen, and persons who should hereafter be entitled by birth and servitude to be freemen, should be continued; as the clause itself could be considered in no other light than as a robbery of vested rights. Among other speakers in favour of the amendment was Sir JAMES GRAHAM, who expressed great alarm at the clause, as an advance beyond the reform bill. Hereupon Lord JOHN RUSSELL made some sportive allusions to the fears entertained by Sir J. Graham respecting all reforms beyond that point, and said that, for his part, he could see nothing of that rabid desire of change which so much alarmed others. His opinion was, that the people of England were bent, and seriously bent, upon reform; but that there never was a country in the world in which the feeling in favour of reform had been more fully formed, and in which every step taken to promote it had been discussed with greater shrewdness. When any thing was proposed which was calculated to endanger either the property of the country or the safety of ancient institutions, you had an instant rebound of public feeling against such a measure. Indeed, he did go the length of saying this, that, though the opinion of the people of England was made up in favour of great reasonable reforms, there was nothing of any violent feeling, any mad enthusiasm, in favour of any innovations which were likely to prove dangerous to the public peace or to the safety of our ancient institutions.—Mr O'CONNELL described the amendment as one which had no other object than to set up a set of voters who could be conveniently bought and sold.—On a division, it was lost by 232 against 278.—24. The committee sat on clause 10th, and adjourned.—29. Clauses 11th, 12th, and 13th, were agreed to, without any material alteration.—30. Clauses 14th to 19th inclusive were agreed to. On the 20th, which relates to the qualification of town

councillors, Sir R. PEEL moved an amendment requiring them in boroughs divided into wards, to possess property to the value of L.1000, or be rated on a rental of L.40 a-year, and in boroughs not divided into wards, property and rental respectively of half those amounts; which, after a long discussion, was rejected by 267 against 204. On clause 22d, which enacts that every succeeding year a third part of the council shall go out of office, Lord STANLEY moved, as an amendment, that this should be done every alternate year; alleging, as reasons, the turmoil occasioned by frequent elections, and the want of steadiness in the conduct of affairs arising from repeated changes in the ruling body. This was rejected by 220 against 176.—July 1. On clause 24th, Mr GROTE moved, as an amendment, that the votes for members of town councils be taken by ballot, but was induced to withdraw his motion. On clause 30th, which relates to the division of towns into wards, Lord STANLEY moved "that, if it should appear to his Majesty in Council that the population of a borough, according to the last parliamentary census, exceeded the number of 10,000, it should be divided into a certain number of wards, not exceeding three; if the population of a borough exceeded 13,000, that it should not be divided into more than six wards; and if it should exceed 25,000, that it might be divided into any number of wards his Majesty might think fit." It was agreed that both the clause and the amendment should be postponed. Clause 36th was the last agreed to on this day.—2. Mr CAYLEY called attention to the fact, that, since the introduction of the bill, some corporations had granted long leases of their property on advantageous terms to the parties, and demanded that measures should be taken to render such proceedings null and void. Clauses 37th to 41st were agreed to. On clause 42d, Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved an alteration to render town-clerks removable by the town council at the expiration of every year; upon which Lord STANLEY (who spoke from the Opposition side of the house) moved an amendment, which would have the effect of giving them a tenure of their offices during good behaviour; a measure he deemed necessary in order to secure the services of respectable attornies.

Sir R. PEEL supported this amendment on the same grounds, and because the removability of the town-clerks every year would render them political officers.—During the debate, some words dropped from Mr O'Connell respecting Lord Stanley, which led to an explanation by the latter of his reasons for going over to the Opposition benches. He said he had endeavoured to preserve a neutral and independent place during both the last administration and the present, voting in every case according to his conscience and his feelings; but one night lately, after voting to the best of his judgment on one of the details of a measure on the principle of which he and the ministry were agreed, he had been assailed, on returning to his seat, by such ironical cheers as amounted to insult, and informed him that he was not fit for their society. The cheers of the night had been followed up by coarse and violent comments in the morning newspapers, and, seeing no longer occasion for hesitation, he had changed his place, still retaining, however, his former independence, for the movement was only personal, not political.—Lord Stanley's address drew from Lord John Russell a warm expression of regret for the pain which his lordship had allowed himself to feel on this occasion, and an equally warm attestation of the conscientiousness of all the noble lord's opinions. Lord Stanley's amendment was rejected by 125 to 65. An amendment on the 52d clause, by Sir James Graham, reserving to the magistrates the power of granting ale-house licences, instead of conferring it on the town councils, was lost by 166 to 211. Clauses 53d, 54th, and 55th, were agreed to.—3. The committee agreed to the clauses up to the 94th inclusive, reserving the 79th for future discussion.—6. All the remaining clauses of the bill, of which the total number is 115, were agreed to, including the 10th, 30th, and 79th, which had been postponed; the only important alteration being one proposed by Lord John Russell in the 10th, which will have the effect of dividing boroughs of 13,000 inhabitants into two wards; more than 13,000 and less than 24,000, into three wards; and exceeding 24,000, into as many as the crown shall see fit.—9. The schedules were agreed to, without the number of councillors being fixed; the crown being left to do this, after the division of boroughs into wards. The bill was then reported to the house.—13. The bill was re-committed; when, on the motion of Lord John Russell, several new clauses were inserted.—16. The house in committee went over the clauses down to the 48th, negating, by 262 to 234, an amendment of Mr Praed, which contemplated securing to the descendants of existing freemen the right of voting for members of Parliament. Two other amendments of the like nature were negated respectively by 234 to 203, and 234 to 165.—17. The remaining clauses passed with no material alteration; and on the 20th the bill was read a third time, and passed.

2. CHURCH IN IRELAND.

June 26. Lord MORPETH moved for leave to bring in a bill "for the better regulation of the ecclesiastical revenues, and the promotion of religious and moral instruction in Ireland." He proposed to divide it into two distinct heads—the first having reference to the settlement of the tithe question; the second to

the future regulation of the Irish church. He reminded the house, that by Mr Goulburn's bill of 1823, compositions of tithes were to be made voluntarily and temporarily; that by Lord Stanley's bill the composition was made compulsory; and Lord Morpeth now, in the first place, proposed that composition should at once cease and determine. The amount of clerical tithes compounded for was L.500,000; of lay tithes, L.110,000. With the arrears of tithes due in 1831, 1832, and 1833, he would not meddle. The parties might have had the money, and many had taken it out of the million grant; but they who refused must undergo the penalty of their obstinacy. The remainder of the million grant, or L.360,000, he proposed to apply towards the discharge of the arrears of 1834; and he feared it would hardly suffice to discharge them. The Privy Council would be empowered to collect the remaining arrears from the landlords, subject to a deduction of 25 per cent. This plan would involve the giving up of the million grant, which it was now admitted could not be recovered from the clergy. He proposed that in future, for the composition of tithes, a rent-charge should be substituted, at the rate of L.70 for every L.100; to be paid by the owner of the first estate of inheritance. Sir Henry Hardinge's bill made the rent-charge L.75, and the bill of last year made it only L.60; but then there was in that bill no remission of the million. The rent-charge would be subject to the expense of collection, which would reduce it to L.68, 5s.; but the clergyman would receive L.73, 5s.; the difference to be made up by an advance from the public funds, to be charged on the perpetuity purchase fund: the lay tithe-owner would only receive his L.68, 5s. out of every L.100. Provision would be made for the revaluation of the tithes, whenever required. These were the leading provisions of his bill as regarded the settlement of the tithe question. With respect to the future appropriation of the church revenues, the principle he proceeded upon was that of Lord John Russell's resolution. His aim was to maintain the Protestant establishment in Ireland; but in so doing, he recognised the principle of "no work, no pay." Lord Morpeth then referred to the report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, which he maintained to be sufficiently accurate for the purposes of legislation. From that report the vast disproportion of the revenues of the church to the number belonging to it was apparent; and the way he proposed to remedy the evil and injustice arising from this state of things, was, in the first place, to suspend the presentation to every benefice in which the number of Protestants did not exceed fifty. Where, however, there was even one member of the established church in a parish, his spiritual wants would be provided for by his being transferred to the minister of the next parish, who would receive L.5 per annum as a compensation, or by the appointment of a curate with a salary of not less than L.10 nor more than L.75 per annum; the amount to be fixed by the bishop of the diocese in conjunction with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Where there is a glebe house, the curate is to reside in it, cost free, and have the benefit of glebe land not exceeding L.25 per annum in value. In places where there are Protestants but no place of worship, a sum not exceeding L.150, or an annual sum of L.15, would be devoted towards providing one. Wherever the revenue in any benefice exceeded L.300 per annum, the fact would be reported by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the Lord-Lieutenant; and suitable reductions, if necessary, would be made. There were no fewer than 151 parishes in Ireland where there were no members of the established church; in 194 parishes the numbers were less than 10; in 193, less than 20; in 133, less than 30; in 107, less than 40; in 77, less than 50; so that the total number of parishes affected by the bill would be 860. A considerable fund would arise from the suspension of the presentation to the benefices in which these parishes were included, and from the reduction of livings above L.300 in yearly value; and Lord Morpeth calculated that this fund, after providing for the L.5 per annum to the ministers, and the salaries of curates, and the charge of hiring or erecting places of worship, would yield annually L.58,076—L.47,898 from parishes in royal or ecclesiastical patronage, and L.10,178 from parishes in lay patronage. This surplus of L.58,076 would be applied to the purposes of religious and moral education of the people, without distinction of sects, according to the principle of Lord John Russell's resolution adopted by the house.—Sir Henry Hardinge, Mr Shaw, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Stanley, expressed themselves decidedly hostile to the principle of the measure.—Mr Shaw said it was intended to destroy the church; and Sir Henry Hardinge declared it was worse than he could possibly have anticipated.—Mr Hume, Mr C. A. Walker, and Lord John Russell, defended the plan.—The bill was then ordered to be brought in.—July 7. The bill was read a first time and laid on the table.—Sir R. PEEL then stated, that, while he concurred in most of that part of the bill which provided for the imposition of a rent-charge in lieu of tithes, he must oppose that portion which proposed the appropriation of ecclesiastical property to other than ecclesiastical purposes immediately in connection with the interests of the established church. On the motion to go into committee on the bill, he should move an instruction that it be divided into two bills, in order that he and his friends might have it in their power to oppose that part of which they disapproved.—Lord J. Russell expressed his determination

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to preserve the bill as it was.—13. The bill was read a second time, without opposition; Lord J. Russell having informed the house that his Majesty had been pleased to place at the disposal of Parliament all his interest in any benefices or ecclesiastical preferment in Ireland.

3. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

July 1. The debate on Sir W. RAE's motion for a committee to inquire into the expediency of granting a sum of money to the church of Scotland, which debate was adjourned on the 11th of June, was resumed; Lord JOHN RUSSELL moving as an amendment, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to appoint a commission to inquire into the opportunities of religious worship, and means of religious instruction, and the pastoral superintendence afforded to the people of Scotland, and how far these are of avail for the religious and moral improvement of the poor and of the working classes; and with this view to obtain information respecting their stated attendance at places of worship, and their actual connection with any religious denomination; to inquire what funds are now, or may hereafter be, available for the purpose of the established church of Scotland; and to report, from time to time, in order that such remedies may be applied to any existing evils as Parliament may think fit." Lord John maintained that a commission of inquiry was necessary, in order to ascertain the amount of the actual wants of the Scotch population, and the available funds of the church. At present the statements were very conflicting. A committee would not be able to obtain satisfactory information, which both parties were perfectly willing should be the groundwork of any legislative measure.—The amendment formerly proposed by Lord Advocate Murray was withdrawn, and that moved by Lord John Russell put from the chair. It was opposed at some length, but in moderate language, by Mr CUMMING BRUCE, who expressed great apprehensions as to the kind of treatment that the church would receive from ministers, although Lord J. Russell spoke so fairly.—Sir R. PEEL supported the amendment, on the ground that it was too late in the session to proceed in the inquiry by means of a committee. He wished, however, that after the words "pastoral superintendence," the words "under the establishment of the church of Scotland" should be introduced; for it was important in principle to introduce some expression more distinctly recognising the claims of the church of Scotland.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord HOWICK opposed the insertion of the words. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, that the wording of his motion had been approved of by several eminent members of the Scotch church; and Lord HOWICK said, that the words might be misinterpreted by the dissenters, and produce angry feelings.—Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, Sir GEORGE CLERK, Sir W. RAE, Mr SINCLAIR, and Dr BOWRING, each spoke a few words.—Mr ANDREW JOHNSTON attempted to address the house; but the members, by their interruption, appeared determined not to hear him, and he was obliged to sit down.—Sir WILLIAM RAE then moved to leave out the words relating to an inquiry into the "funds" of the church.—Mr HUME opposed this amendment; and it was negatived without a division; and the motion of Lord John Russell was then agreed to, *nem. con.*

4. IPSWICH ELECTION.

June 26. Pilgrim and Dasent, two of the individuals concerned in the Ipswich bribery case, were called before the house, reprimanded, and discharged. It was then agreed that no others should be so dealt with, until they had given all the information in their power relative to the election.—29. The attention of the house was called to the case of Mr O'Malley, the counsel for the ex-members before the committee, whose health was stated to be so delicate as to unfit him for enduring confinement, and whose family was stated by several members to be highly respectable in the county of Mayo.—Mr P. M. STEWART said that Mr O'Malley had been most active in baffling the efforts of the committee to have Pilgrim brought before them. It was finally agreed that evidence respecting the state of Mr O'Malley's health should be obtained from Mr Bransby Cooper, at the bar of the house next day. Mr Cooper was accordingly called for this purpose, but, on its appearing that he had only been taken once by Mr Kelly to Newgate to give a certificate respecting O'Malley's health, he was dismissed. On the ensuing day, upon proper medical evidence, it was determined to have O'Malley reprimanded and discharged; which was done. On the day above stated (June 29), Mr WASON moved that the Norwich magistrates, Bignold and Booth, should be committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, for their breach of the privileges of the house in the matter of the Ipswich election; but it was determined that they should only be ordered to attend at the bar of the house.—30. Bond, Clamp, and Cooke, agents of Dundas and Kelly, the unseated members, were reprimanded and discharged; after which a motion by Mr GISBORNE was agreed to, that the Attorney-General be instructed to prosecute all the parties who appeared from the committee's evidence to have been guilty of bribery.—The case of the Norwich magistrates was ultimately referred to a select committee.—10. The committee arrived at the following resolution, which the chairman announced was un-

nimously agreed to:—"That it does not appear to your committee that the conduct of the magistrates, Samuel Bignold and E. T. Booth, Esqrs., before whom the said John Pilgrim was charged, was a breach of the privileges of the house."

5. POST-OFFICE MANAGEMENT.

July 10. Mr WALLACE introduced the subject of the abuses of the General Post-Office. He made several statements implicating the conduct of Sir Francis Freeling's management. He mentioned the money-order office, which had been established for the purpose of enabling the poor to transmit, through the post, without expense, sums not exceeding L.5. Now, what said the return? It said the post-office knew nothing of this office, for it was not in their department. But was not, he would ask, this office founded with public capital for the benefit of the public? The account was kept at the post-office. He declared, therefore, that it was highly presumptuous in the post-office, under the circumstances, to refuse the house the information it desired. Their reason, however, he hesitated not to state, was, in his opinion, because this money-order office was a source of plunder to the persons employed, and not of fair emolument. He next proceeded to say, that the Duke of Richmond, in the course of his vaunted reforms in the Irish post-office, had done much mischief by suppressing the register-office in Dublin. This was an office wherein, as was the practice on the Continent, any money letter was put down in a register on payment of the postage. Now, he found that a saving of L.12,000 a-year to the banking interest had accrued through this office. He trusted that the office would be re-established in spite of Sir F. Freeling or any body else. He next, at great length, exposed the abuses of the mail-coaches. He was sorry the Duke of Wellington, the other day, when he took so many offices into his own hands, did not think fit also to take that of Postmaster-General. (Laughter.) He would not have suffered himself to be deceived by any set of officers. He would see that 10½ miles an hour was performed by one coach on one line of road, and see why it should not be in like manner done upon all. (Hear.) The duke would have taken the old peninsular mode to these gentlemen (loud laughter), and said, "If one set of you cannot go the pace, I must only get another set that can." (Continued laughter.) He was anxious to have the mails go out from the metropolis twice a-day. There were many coaches in England that went at a better rate than the mails; some went ten miles and a half an hour. He suggested that a great improvement might be effected in the line by which the Yarmouth mail was conveyed, and complained that the representations of a Mr Sted, who wrote to him and others, had not been attended to by Sir F. Freeling. He next objected strongly to the charge on newspapers in London and elsewhere transmitted by the twopenny post. It was unjust to put such a tax on the communication of knowledge, which was very burdensome and injurious to the poor. The hon. member then argued that letters might be delivered, in cases of emergency, on Sundays in London, as they were in Scotland and other places. Unless he was misinformed or mistaken, letters were at present sorted in London on Sundays, and a friend at court could get them delivered. Mr Wallace next adverted to the disgraceful system in the post-office, of plundering the letter-carriers through the superannuation fund. He next urged the consolidation of the two posts in London, the twopenny and general. Two establishments, he contended, were unnecessary. All that was now done might be done by one set of men as well as by two, as in other places, and at less expense.—and Mr Wallace concluded with moving that a select committee should be appointed to inquire into the management of the post-office.—Mr LABOUCHERE, after complimenting Mr Wallace, said, it appeared to him that this was one of those subjects which could be much better investigated by a commission, composed of a few persons, than by a committee of the house.—provided, of course, that the house would give the government credit that they and the commission would enter upon the inquiry with an honest determination to act fairly by the public. Mr Labouchere concluded by hoping that the hon. member would leave the subject in the hands of the commission, and consent to withdraw his motion. (Hear, hear.)—Other members of the government joined in this request, after highly praising Mr Wallace's endeavours.—After the debate had concluded, Mr WALLACE said he still was of opinion that a committee would investigate the matter better than a commission; but lest it might be thought that he mistrusted the promises of the present government, to whom he desired to show respect, he should not press his motion to a division. At the same time, he hoped that the suggestions which he had thrown out would meet with proper attention from the commissioners.—13. The Duke of RICHMOND called the attention of the House of Peers to the statements of Mr Wallace, and, with the Earl of Lichfield and Lord Maryborough, entered into a defence of Sir Francis Freeling and the existing system of management. His grace moved for a return of the gross and net revenue of the office, and of the charges of management for the last ten years, in order to prove the errors of Mr Wallace. Lord Maryborough and Lord Rosslyn spoke strongly as to the readiness of the officers of this establishment to grant information.—14. The above conversation was noticed in the House of Commons

by Lord Lowther, who re-alleged the obstinacy of the officers of the post-office in withholding information and brought forward a number of facts to support what he said. He concluded by moving "for a return of papers from the office of the Postmaster-General, stating which of the recommendations of the commissioners had been carried into effect, and which not, together with the reasons for not carrying the latter into effect."—Mr Wallace said he was willing to prove what he had stated in any field of controversy, that his opponent might chuse, not excepting Exeter Hall.—Lord Lowther's motion was agreed to.

6. MINOR SUBJECTS.

June 22. Lord John Russell stated, in reply to some questions and observations by Mr Wilks, that it was the intention of ministers, early next session, to introduce measures for the establishment of a general system of registering births, marriages, and deaths, for regulating the mode of dissenters' marriages, and for the abolition of church-rates. Mr Wilks said that, from extensive communication with the dissenters, he could say that they were willing to postpone the settlement of their claims, in order to facilitate the progress of the municipal and Irish church reform bills.—Sir Robert Inglis presented a petition from Birmingham, complaining of the votes of Catholic members on questions respecting church-property such votes being violations of the oath taken by those members. Sir Robert Inglis made a long speech in concurrence with this view, and elicited from Messrs Shiel and O'Connell, not only a defence of the conduct of the Catholic members, but a severe retort upon the honourable baronet.

—24. Lord Mahon, having moved for papers relative to the armament for the Queen of Spain, expressed strong disapprobation, in which he was joined by Sir R. Peel and others, of the conduct of the government in allowing that armament. His lordship also commented severely on the motives of those who had joined the armament; which drew a sharp reply and defence from Colonel Evans. After a long discussion Lord Mahon withdrew his motion.

—25. A number of petitions were presented, praying for the remission of the sentence on the Dorchester labourers; among them, one from Manchester with 20,989 signatures. Mr Wakley then moved to address to the King, praying that these labourers might be pardoned and recalled. The motion was opposed by the ministers and the Conservative members, the crown lawyers maintaining that the conviction had been perfectly legal; that the good intention of the men, and their ignorance of the law, granting that they were well disposed and badly informed could never be received in bar of punishment for breach of the law; that their conduct had been very mischievous, and tyrannical towards those of their own class who did not unite with them; that to pardon them, would be deemed by ignorant men a confession that the sentence was illegal, and a triumph to the convicts; and lastly, that the House of Commons was a bad court of appeal from the decisions of the courts of law. The motion was rejected by 304 against 82.—Mr Maule's game bill, which provided that, in all future leases, the farmer should be entitled, under certain regulations, to destroy game which he found trespassing on his fields, and that in all existing leases the farmer should be entitled to compensation for the damage committed by game, was denied admission to the house by 76 against 50.

—29. On the motion for going into a committee of supply, Mr Praed moved, as an amendment, for papers respecting the recall of the appointment of Lord Heytesbury as governor-general of India. He contended that this recall must have taken place through political considerations alone, notwithstanding that political considerations were not usually allowed to have weight in Indian affairs. He also pointed to the different conduct of the late administration, who had not thought of disturbing the appointment of Sir R. Grant or Mr Macaulay, although with the conduct of the latter gentleman they had some reason for dissatisfaction.—Sir J. Hobhouse, while he allowed that, if Lord Heytesbury had sailed, there might have been room for hesitation, was clear that the nature of the office required a confidence between the domestic government and the head of the affairs of India; and the impossibility of that confidence with Lord Heytesbury was exactly the motive which had determined ministers in displacing him. Sir John also defended the conduct of Mr Macaulay. Mr Praed's motion was negatived by 254 against 179.

—30. In the House of Peers, Lord Brougham withdrew his resolutions on the subject of national education, and, July 3, presented a bill in which the chief points of those resolutions were embodied. It was read a first time and ordered to be printed.

July 1. Lord John Russell gave it as his opinion that the conduct of the military at Wolverhampton had been generally most praiseworthy, and had had the effect of protecting property and preserving tranquillity, though he did not doubt that one or two of the number might have acted with some degree of violence.

—2. Leave was obtained by Mr Hume to bring in a bill for allowing music and dancing in public-houses, on the professed grounds of encouraging the industrious classes to amuse themselves in this manner, in preference to indulging in liquors.

—3. A petition was presented by Mr H. Bulwer, from 6000 free inhabitants of New South Wales,

raying for the establishment of a separate legislature for that colony, which contained 60,000 inhabitants, and had an annual revenue of £135,000. Sir George Grey stated, that in 1836 the act by which the government of the colony was regulated would expire; and in the meanwhile, he would give the subject his best consideration. Ministers were strongly desirous to give to New South Wales the advantages of civil institutions. Mr Hume and Mr O'Connell urged ministers to take the earliest steps possible to carry their intentions into effect.

— 6. The Irish linen trade bill was read a second time and passed through a committee with the sanction of ministers, whom Mr Hume charged with a violation of their free-trade principles on this occasion.—Mr Bannerman's bill for uniting the two Aberdeen colleges, and placing them under a new form of management, was read a second time.

— 7. A numerous signed petition from Fifeshire, against the appointment of Colonel Lyndsay to the command of the militia of that county, was presented by Mr Hume. Lord John Russell explained, that the appointment was made by the Lord-Lieutenant, with the sanction of the crown, and he had not thought it necessary to advise the withholding of that sanction.

— 8. Sir R. Musgrave moved the second reading of his bill for establishing a system of relief for the poor. The bill, he said, provided for the formation of committees and sub-committees in the various districts of Ireland, to investigate the condition of the poor, and that, in cases of extreme distress, if a resolution to that effect were signed by ten of their number, the magistrates should levy a rate for the relief of that distress. The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed that day fortnight, with an understanding with ministers that it should be pressed this session. Lord Morpeth acknowledged the subject to be one which the administration could have to take up next session.

— 9. The seamen enlistment bill went through committee. It reduces impressment to a dead letter, and leaves the question resting upon the prerogative of the crown. A service of five years is to entitle a sailor to his discharge, and he is to be protected for the two ensuing years from being recalled to duty. On the breaking out of a war, he is to receive the usual bounty. Mr Hume and other liberal members expressed much satisfaction with the bill.

— 10. The prisoners' counsel bill was read a third time, and passed.

— 13. In voting the miscellaneous estimates, the house entered into a discussion respecting the granting of £135,000 for the advancement of education in Ireland, to be appropriated by the educational board. Sir J. Inglis and other members of the same party opposed the grant, on the ground that the system of education adopted by the board tended to discourage the growth of Protestantism, and that the board acted with gross partiality to the Catholics. These allegations were denied by Mr Shiel, Mr O'Connell, and others; and ultimately the house agreed to the vote of 143 against 41.—The house went into committee on the tea-duties, and Mr Spring Rice proposed that the system of charging duties upon particular kinds of tea, formerly adopted experimentally, should be abandoned on the 2d of July 1836, for an uniform rate of 2s. 1d. per pound; as the former plan had been and so inconvenient as to be nearly impracticable. Mr Hume regretted the necessity of laying a duty of 20 per cent. on the cheap teas used by the lower classes, and only 100 per cent. on the dearer kinds. The resolution was agreed to.

— 14. Mr Wason moved "that the petitions from Great Yarmouth (presented 26th and 30th June), alleging, among other things, that the sum of two pence has been lately paid to many of the voters at the house of one of the most active partisans in behalf of the sitting members, and humbly and earnestly praying that the house will cause an inquiry to be made into the circumstances stated in the petition, be referred to a select committee." This motion was met by a very sharp discussion, Sir R. Peel, Sir H. Baring, and other members, giving it a violent opposition. It was carried by a majority of 186 against 12. It was then agreed to refer a similar petition from York to a select committee.—The Earl Radnor moved, in the House of Lords, the second reading of his bill for prohibiting the subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles in certain cases at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. His lordship spoke of the absurdity of enforcing subscription to articles which the young men did not understand, and pointed out the greater liberality which prevailed in former times amongst ourselves, and is still practised in the reign universities. The Archbishop of Canterbury moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, alleging that the subscription at matriculation was only a token of adherence to the church of England, and that the system had been fruitful of good. It was carried by 163 to 57.—Mr Ewart moved for the appointment of a committee "to inquire into the best means of extending a knowledge of the arts and of the principles of design among the people (especially among the manufacturing population) of the country; and also to inquire into the constitution of the Royal Academy, and the effects produced by it." After a debate which was of considerable length and interest, the motion was agreed to. Mr Wyse, Dr Whitting, Lord Francis Egerton, and Mr Spring Rice,

were among the principal speakers, all in favour of the motion. Mr Wyse's speech was that of a warm admirer of the fine arts; and Mr O'Connell spoke a few eloquent and most impressive sentences on the advantages of decorating our churches with appropriate works of the first artists—such as would in St Paul's, for instance, be far more fitting to a temple intended for the worship of the Deity, than the warlike banners which rotted against the walls.

— 17. On the question that the house resolve itself into committee on the municipal corporations bill, Mr Hume introduced the subject of the recent affray at Belfast, observing that, being an Orange riot, it was one of great importance; that it appeared, by the evidence taken before the committee on Orange associations in Ireland, that Orange lodges not only prevailed throughout the country, but even extended to many of the regiments. Upon being called to order, Mr Hume said he would, if necessary, move an amendment to the effect that the evidence taken before the committee be laid before the house. His object was to have the evidence respecting Orange lodges in the army, and the orders of the commander-in-chief in respect of them, laid on the table, and when both were there he should then bring forward the subject. His object was to impeach an individual of great station of high crimes and misdemeanours. If it were agreed that the evidence to which he alluded should be laid before the house, he would not say one word more. Mr W. Patten, as chairman of the committee, begged to say that the number of witnesses was so great, and the testimony was of a nature so contradictory, that it would not be fair to publish the evidence already given, without suffering the case on the other side to be concluded. He begged to add, that the committee had observed with regret that communications the very reverse of truth, respecting the evidence and proceedings, had gone forth to the public. After some further conversation, Mr Hume gave notice that on the 20th he would move for the production of this evidence.

ENGLAND.

MINISTERIAL PROSPECTS.

THE durability of the Melbourne administration has become a matter of doubt among its supporters. It cannot be disguised that, though the King was under the necessity of replacing it in April, he regards the individuals who compose it, and the principles which it advocates, with strong dislike, and is personally surrounded by individuals of the opposite party. The *Morning Chronicle* of July 14th had a very remarkable article, in which the dispositions of his Majesty and the court were explained without scruple, and as freely commented on; some of the Conservative journals have even ventured to foretell the particular date (within two months) of the intended dismissal of the ministry. Meanwhile, the time and labour of both the ministry and the House of Commons have been for the last two months chiefly devoted to two measures (the municipal and Irish church bills) which can hardly be expected to find approval in the House of Lords; so that the session will probably come to a close, without gratifying the liberal part of the nation with the least advance of that process of reformation which they have so much at heart. If these bills be rejected, and the ministry be supplanted once more by a Tory cabinet, as seems to be expected by the latter party, the necessity of satisfying the nation on those and other points cannot fail to place the sovereign and his new advisers in as painful, and certainly as insecure, a position as under the late administration of Sir Robert Peel. On the other hand, a disposition in the Tory party to split into two divisions of greater and less moderation, has become very apparent during the latter discussions on the municipal bill; a measure which, if carried into a law, will, by disfranchising the freemen of the English boroughs, prove a very severe blow to the Conservatives, who depend greatly upon that class of voters, and throw a corresponding accession of influence into the hands of their opponents. Greater exertions have been made this year than on any preceding occasion, by both parties, for increasing their respective strengths on the registration books; and both parties appear well pleased with the result. These exertions have obviously been dictated by the general conviction, that, whatever party be in power, a dissolution of Parliament will take place before the close of the present year.

June 22. The steamers brought 2000 Irish labourers to Liverpool, all in the last stage of destitution; the passage money was 3d. a-head.—A dreadful riot took place at Great Bircham, in Norfolk, owing to the execution of that part of the poor-laws which enacts that relief should be given in kind instead of money. The peasantry rose in a body against the parish officers, refused to work for the farmers, and assaulted two men who were willing to work. Some of the parties were dreadfully bruised; and the house of Mr Kitton, the principal farmer of the parish, was broken open, and the furniture piled up and set on fire. The mob increased to the number of about eight hundred, and were only dispersed by the arrival of the military. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. Two other houses were attacked in the same manner. The soldiery soon put down the rioters, without bloodshed; and most of the discontented then returned to their work.

— 24. The address of the church of Scotland was presented by a deputation from the General Assembly

to the King, who was pleased to receive it on the throne. The royal answer was, "I rely with confidence upon the loyalty and fidelity of the church of Scotland; and I receive with satisfaction this renewed assurance of your attachment to my person and government. It is my anxious wish to extend the benefits of religious worship and instruction to all classes of my subjects; and my most serious attention will continue to be directed to the best means of effecting this important object."—Mr Alderman Lainson and Mr Solomons were chosen as sheriffs for the city of London. The latter gentleman is a Jew, and the first of his creed who has ever been elected in this capacity.

July 4. Between twenty and thirty persons were brought up before Mr Francis Twemlow and a bench of magistrates, at Stafford, charged with having been concerned in throwing stones at the military during the Wolverhampton riots. The chairman sentenced them respectively to six, five, four, three, and two months' hard labour. Several had been previously discharged on their own recognisances; and the bill was ignored in respect to one man (Edward Silvey) for throwing at the military; the principal witness being too ill to attend and give evidence before the grand jury.

— 6. During the absence of the Countess of Mexborough at an entertainment in Sion House, her house in Dover Street, Piccadilly, was robbed of jewellery to an amount variously stated at £5000 and £10,000. The loss was discovered on her ladyship's return. None of the servants had been alarmed or seen any stranger during the evening. Two of them, however, Samuel and Catherine Bandy, have been taken into custody on suspicion of a participation in the robbery.—The Marquis Camden was installed as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. The ceremonies and attendant entertainments were similar to those which last year graced the installation of the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of Oxford. In the senate-house, before the entrance of the chief persons, occurred a scene which has been thus described by an eye-witness:—"A young gentleman gave out a succession of loyal and constitutional names, which were responded to with a strength of lungs which I have never heard equalled. As 'The King,' 'The Queen,' 'The Chancellor,' 'The Duke of Wellington,' 'The Duke of Cumberland,' 'Lord Eldon,' 'Sir Robert Inglis,' 'Church and King,' 'The Irish Church,' 'Protestant Ascendancy,' 'The House of Lords,' and a great variety of other party names and party watchwords, were called out by this self-constituted functionary, the shouts, or rather roars, were absolutely deafening. Names of an opposite character were then given out for the purpose of being consigned to infamy. The words 'Lord John Russell,' 'Lord Brougham,' 'Lord Morpeth,' 'O'Connell,' &c., were the signals for hissing, hooting, groaning, and the utterance of wild and ferocious cries. This scene was interrupted only for a moment by the head of the procession of 'potent, grave, and reverend signiors,' who arrived from Trinity College. As soon as they had taken their places, the uproar broke out with (if possible) increased violence, and was witnessed by them with any thing but marks of disapprobation."

— 7. Mr Lees, a moderate Tory, was returned for Oldham in room of the late William Cobbett. The other candidates were Mr Fergus O'Connor, well known as a radical reformer, who retired early with 32 votes, and Mr J. M. Cobbett, son of the late member. The ultimate numbers were, Mr Lees, 394; Mr Cobbett, 383; majority for Mr Lees, 11.

— 8. Married, by special licence, at Fordhook, the residence of Lady Noel Byron, the Right Hon. Lord King, to the Hon. Augusta Ada, only daughter of the late Lord Byron. Report states that Lady Noel Byron gave her daughter a dowry of £30,000 in cash. Lady King will also inherit the considerable estates of the Wentworths in Warwickshire, which are possessed by Lady Noel Byron, as the heiress of the late Sir Ralph Milbanke Noel, by the Hon. Judith Noel, eldest daughter of Edward, first Viscount Wentworth.

— 10. About eight o'clock in the morning, as the workmen in the employment of J. Fletcher, Esq. at a pit called "The Aullart Hole," about four miles from Bolton, on the banks of the Irwell, were at their work, the water burst in from the bed of the river, about one hundred yards from the mouth of the pit, with such force, that seventeen persons (ten boys and young men, and seven adults) were immediately overwhelmed in the water and gravel.

— 12. Dr Elrington, Bishop of Ferns, died at Liverpool: his diocese will be added to that of Ossory, according to the provisions of the church temporalities act; and the Bishop of Ossory will now be Bishop of Ferns.—There were some serious disturbances among the Irish labourers at Liverpool. Reports had been circulated of the intention of the Orangemen to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne; and the Catholics, being exasperated at this threat, assembled in considerable numbers, with the intention of attacking the procession; which, however, did not take place. Towards evening, they became very riotous; breaking windows with yellow blinds, and knocking down persons with yellow handkerchiefs, &c. They at length proceeded to bridewell, of which they partly gained possession; they released many prisoners, destroyed furniture, and arming themselves with a quantity of lamp-irons, made a desperate resistance to the watchmen who attempted to disperse them. Several of the watchmen were seriously injured. The mayor, however, with a strong police force and about two hundred soldiers, soon put an end to the riot, and secured between twenty and thirty offenders. There was a good deal of petty rioting during the night, and part of the next day, but no serious or extensive injury committed on persons or property after the dispersion of the main body of the mob. On Monday the 13th, several of the rioters were committed to prison.

— 15. The Vice-Chancellor dissolved, with costs, the *ex parte* injunction obtained by Mrs Norton, to prevent the publication of the *Coquette*, by Mr Churton. The August, 1835.

injunction had been granted on the affidavit of Mrs Norton, that, according to her verbal agreement with Mr Bull, Mr Churton's late partner, she was to have the right of republishing, in a collected form, her contributions to La Belle Assemblée. But it appeared that there was a written agreement between Mrs Norton and Mr Bull, which gave the lady no title to her contributions, for which she was paid at the rate of £300 a-year; after which they became the property of Mr Bull, from whom Mr Churton purchased them. Mrs Norton strangely forgot the existence of this written agreement, and relied solely on the verbal agreement with Mr Bull, who himself admitted that he had made such an agreement. The Vice-Chancellor observed, that the memory of persons constantly engaged in the production of works of fancy was often not very retentive of dry facts of business, and in this way he accounted for Mrs Norton's forgetfulness of the written agreement with Mr Bull.

— 17. An unstamped daily newspaper, at twopence, was commenced in London, with the avowed object of compelling, by the aid of the people, if they shall patronise it, the abolition of the newspaper tax. The publishers express an anxious hope that the other newspapers will be immediately published in the same illegal manner.

— 18. A numerous meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, upon the subject of the repeal of the newspaper stamp duty, Lord Brougham in the chair. The noble lord proceeded to address the meeting, and, after contending that the tax upon newspapers was an injudicious one, urged the necessity of making endeavours to procure its repeal. When the noble and learned lord had concluded his opening address, Dr Birkbeck rose and moved the first resolution. The meeting was addressed by Mr Hume, the Rev. Mr Fox, Dr Bowring, Mr D. Wakefield, Mr Grote, Mr O'Connell, Mr R. Wallace, Colonel Evans, and Lord Brougham. The resolutions and speeches strongly condemned the present system of taxing newspapers, as tending to deteriorate the character of the press, by maintaining a monopoly of the daily papers among a few capitalists, and as depriving the working classes of the best means of obtaining useful knowledge. Petitions to both Houses of Parliament were agreed to by the meeting, which then separated.

On the account of the revenue for the year ending on July 4, there is a decrease of £1,758,886, and on the account for the quarter a decrease of £656,407. In the customs for the quarter, there is an increase of £384,420; and in the excise a decrease of £551,461. The teaduty has been transferred from the excise to the customs, and thus has swelled the customs, and in the same proportion lowered the excise. The repeal of the house-tax, and some other taxes, accounts for the decrease of £425,036 in the quarter's taxes.

The formation of new votes, by pretended divisions of property, has been very extensively practised, by both parties, in anticipation of the recently expired period of registration. It is stated that the Duke of Bedford has made forty votes out of a particular field, allotting one acre to each.

The Right Honourable Henry Ellis is appointed ambassador to bear the King's congratulations to the Shah of Persia on his accession.

At the late meeting of the council at which Sir George Grey, one of the Canada commissioners, was sworn in, after that gentleman had taken the oaths, his Majesty addressed the commissioner at some length upon the nature of the duties he was to discharge. If we are rightly informed, he pointed out to Sir George Grey how far his line of duty was marked out in his oath, and then, reminding the commissioner that the Canadas had been won by British valour, and improved and enlarged at the expense of this country, warned him that these provinces must not be lost or given away. "Remember, sir," said his Majesty, in words which we believe we quote literally—"Remember, sir, these provinces must not be lost or given away. Whatever others may say to you, I tell you this—the Canadas must not be lost or given away."—*Standard*.

The commissioners appointed by government to inquire into the state of the population and the church of Ireland, have presented their first report, from which it appears that the people of Ireland consist at the present moment of

Members of the church,	852,064
Presbyterians,	642,356
Dissenters,	21,803
Total,	1,516,223
Roman Catholics,	6,427,712
General total,	7,943,935

For an account of the Protestant population of a large proportion of the parishes, reference may be made to our report of the proceedings of Parliament on the Irish church bill.

When the news of the success of the petitioners against Messrs Kelly and Dundas reached Ipswich, the clergy refused the bells to the reformers; but on the arrival of Bond, Cook, and Clamp, just discharged from Newgate, they allowed the ringing of the bells to welcome them.

A general order has been issued from the Horse Guards, dated June 18, directing all soldiers who make use of their side-arms in private quarrels to be summarily tried, and every soldier convicted of so using his side-arms may, in addition to other punishment, be degraded on the public parade.

Proposals have been issued for a new society, to be called the "Foreign Society;" the principal objects of which are to collect a library of foreign literature, and keep the club constantly supplied with periodical publications of every description, whether literary, political, or commercial, that have reference to foreign countries, including the colonies. It is calculated that, with a society of 500 members, a greater yearly subscription than four guineas would not be required. This would enable such a society to expend at least £1,000 per annum in the formation of its library, which, in the course of a few

years, would contain a more complete collection of works on foreign literature than is probably to be met with in England. There is to be no dining, but only the refreshment of tea and coffee.—*Literary Gazette*.

Lord John Scott, Captain Hamilton, and Col. Greenwood, of the guards, have sailed for the seat of war in Spain, in the Duke of Buccleuch's yacht the Flower of Yarrow. The party embarked at Portsmouth direct for Bilbao.

The formation of Conservative clubs and Reform associations proceeds over the whole country.

Two meetings of that class of Protestants who profess great alarm at the progress of Catholicism and the measures contemplated for reforming the church in Ireland, were held at Exeter Hall, respectively on the 20th June and 11th July, when several speeches, full of declamation against the Catholics, were delivered by various gentlemen, including two itinerating anti-Catholic orators named O'Sullivan and M'Ghee.

Mr Francis Chantrey, the celebrated sculptor, has received the order of knighthood.

Professor Airey has been appointed astronomer royal, vice Mr Pond, who has resigned the office. The salary is £800 a-year.

The University of Oxford has conferred the degree of doctor in medicine, by diploma, upon Dr Abercrombie, of Edinburgh, and that of LL.D. on Dr Chalmers.

Lord William Bentinck, late governor-general of India, arrived in London, July 14, on his return from that country, where he has been since 1825. His health is said to have suffered from his residence in India.

The York musical festival is to commence, September 8, upon a scale of unprecedented extent.

An order in council, of the 24th June, directed that the assizes for the county palatine of Lancaster, hitherto holden at Lancaster, shall in future be holden at Liverpool and Lancaster; the county to be divided into two divisions, northern and southern; the assizes for that part of the county to be called the northern division, including the hundreds of Lonsdale, Amounderness, Leyland, and Blackburn, to be holden at Lancaster, and those for the southern division, including Salford and West Derby, to be holden at Liverpool; and that the Castle of Lancaster be the county jail for the northern division, and the House of Correction at Kirkdale that for the southern.

The city of London sittings exhibit a great falling off in the number of causes; the King's Bench paper containing about 90, the Common Pleas about 80, and the Court of Exchequer not 40. This is advantageous to the suitors, many of whom have been enabled to commence and try their actions in the space of three months.

Lady Astley lately concluded an unfortunate career in the King's Bench prison. She was daughter of Sir Henry Dashwood, Bart., and married, in 1819, Sir Jacob Astley, Bart., who was about equal in years, and eminently qualified to render her lot a fortunate one. About nine years ago she became acquainted with the well-known Captain Garth, and an intimacy ensued, which terminated in her elopement with him. Since that period they have endured various vicissitudes of fortune, until at length Captain Garth was imprisoned in the King's Bench, where Lady Astley has also lived, until the scarlet fever has suddenly put an end to her sufferings.—*Globe*.

In 1820, the wife of a labouring man named Richardson, residing in the parish of Upton Warren, near Bromsgrove, was delivered of four girls at a birth. They all survived until the 23d June, when the first-born died.—*Warwick Advertiser*.

No fewer than 1001 lost children have been taken to the police-office, Manchester, and restored to their parents, between the 13th of April and the 23d of June in the present year.—*Preston Pilot*.

Some pigeons lately let loose in London reached Brussels in five hours and two minutes.

We are informed that to scatter soap suds in a considerable quantity upon the ground, is an expeditious means of raising worms to the surface, for the purpose of destroying them.

Messrs Trecoart and Oberhausen have presented to the French Academy, specimens of lenses for microscopes, formed out of precious stones—viz. one of diamond, another of sapphire, and a third of ruby. It took twenty-four hours to polish the surface of a diamond lens, with a wheel, which revolved at least 200 times in a second; so that, in that single operation, the lens was turned round seventeen millions of times. The diamond lens, in its simple state, magnifies 210 times; with a compound eye-glass (*oculaire compose*) it magnifies 245 times, and in the latter case, the sapphire lens magnifies 255, and the ruby 235 times.

On the afternoon of April 9, Mr Clayton, an American aeronaut, ascended in his balloon at Cincinnati, and without rising so high as has been done before, was carried to the unprecedented distance of 350 miles in nine hours and a half, landing at two in the morning in a forest on the top of a hill in Monroe county, Virginia. He was nine days in returning to Cincinnati, where serious apprehensions had been entertained for his safety.

The following account of the death of an emigrant family upon the Grand Prairie of Indiana, is taken from "A Winter in the Far West."—Having attempted to cross a broad arm of the prairie, with his family, in an open waggon, on a very cold day, "they were found," says the writer, "stiff in the road, the horses frozen in their traces, and standing upright, as if petrified, and the man leaning against the waggon, with a fragment torn from it in his hands, as if in the act of trying to make a fire. The mother sat erect, with an infant in her arms; but the children were curled about her feet in every position that an attempt to screen themselves from the cruel exposure would suggest."

The following communication has been received from the venerable Archdeacon Kirchner, of Sorau, in Lower Lusatia, in reference to a fossil human foot found in that place; one of the most interesting additions that

have yet been made to geological science. "The anthropolite in question, a vestige of antediluvian time was found in the lime-pits at Sorau, on the 15th of January last, at a depth of ten ells (between 18 and 19 feet in conjunction with the petrified remains of several extinct animals, such as the trilodite, the orthoceras, mammoth, and particularly a unique nocturnal butterfly of which no living specimen is known to exist. This anthropolite, which is become a complete mass of limestone consists of a very short but extremely muscular foot, a perfect state of preservation, with all the toes adhering to it; and none are more distinguishable than the large toe, from which the nail is torn off; the vestiges of the latter were lying near it; the bones, heel, muscles, all other parts of the foot, are likewise extant; the shin-bone and knee, together with the main bone and knee-pai (*aeppeln*), were found at the same time. The most striking deviations from the human conformation of the present day, which are here observable, are, first, the disproportion between so extremely muscular a foot and its unusual shortness and thickness, in which respects it closely resembles a Chinese foot; secondly, the extreme shortness of the shin-bone (*tibia*); and, thirdly, the uncommon size of the knee. The foot itself is the right one. The skull and other bones have not yet been discovered, but great hopes are entertained that they will be found upon digging from the other side of the pit which is intended to be done very shortly. The Upper Lusatian Society of the Arts and Sciences, as well as the Society of Naturalists in Goerlitz, intend to publish authentic reports of this anthropolite, derived from careful investigation on the spot. As this, perhaps the most interesting remains of primitive ages, was discovered simultaneously with some of the earliest petrifications of existence, and as the bones are not only destitute of any trace of their gluten (in this respect different from those found in Guadalupe), but are completely petrified, and in part crystallised, it is not possible that a doubt should be entertained of their high antiquity; every party conversant with the subject who has seen them, has pronounced them to be of an age far antecedent to the deluge." The individual who writes these lines is the author of a memoir, accompanied by fifty plates, "On the Petrifications at Sorau and in the Adjacent Parts."

IRELAND.

THE ministry are fast filling the public department with their adherents. A number of liberal barristers have been appointed crown prosecutors on the circuits, and seven, namely, Curry, Mageire, Brady, Pigott, Stock, Cooper, and Dixon, have received silk gowns. Lieutenant Drummond, who was so serviceable with his calculations for marking out the boundaries of the parliamentary boroughs under the reform bill, has obtained the place of Sir William Gosset in the Castle; Gossett succeeding Mr Seymour as sergeant-at-arms to the House of Commons.

The Mayo central committee reported, at the end of June, that 80,000 persons were in a state of destitution, if not utter starvation, in the district adjacent to Westport and Newport, while 300 tons of grain were weekly exported thence, and the markets are plentifully supplied, potatoes, for instance, being about 3d. a-stone.

July 1. The Orangemen at Monaghan had an armed procession, and being opposed by a few of the inhabitants, fired and wounded three men, one of whom soon after died. The murderers were not arrested.

— 12. (Sunday) The Orangemen of Belfast celebrated the battle of the Boyne in a very outrageous manner, marching to the churches in procession. The town was in such a state of excitement, that about four in the afternoon, the police being found unable to control the mob, the military were called in. The Orangemen having refused to disperse, or pull down their arches, a charge was made upon them, which they resisted with so much violence, that the soldiers were at length ordered to fire, and a young woman was killed, and six of the rioters severely wounded. Similar demonstrations were made throughout the north of Ireland, notwithstanding the proclamation of the Lord-Lieutenant.

Archbishop Whately has proceeded to London, to confer with ministers respecting certain provisions of the Irish church bill recently introduced by Lord Morpeth; to which, it is said, he entertains strong objections. It is understood that his grace, although a member of the Irish board of education, disapproves of some minor details in the working of the new system.

The fifth meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will be held in Dublin, and will occupy the week commencing on Monday, August the 10th. It is anticipated, that this meeting will not offer inferior attractions, or be less numerously attended by the cultivators of science, than those already held at Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh.

In a case recently tried in the Dublin Court of Common Pleas, an action was brought by an apothecary for medicines furnished and professional services rendered to an aged gentleman of 93; the bill was the object of much amusement. The bill of particulars for three years' attendance amounted to £4707, 15s. 3d.; for one of the years alone it was £3599, 15s. 3d.; and one of the months it reached the enormous amount of £485, 19s. 5d. or an average quantity of physic, &c. daily, of about sixteen pounds sterling in value; as many as eight enemas were charged for in one day; the number of visits in the bill was 1703. The jury found for the plaintiff, £800.

AUGUST, 1835.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POMPEII AS IT IS AND AS IT WAS.—The truth is, Pompeii offers to our view only the skeleton, the mere wreck of a city; all exhibits devastation and confusion; every building is dismantled and unroofed. Whatever was portable has been carried away; and even mosaics have been taken up, and pictures painted the walls cut out and detached from them. The solid parts are standing, though denuded; and, according to remaining bits of ornaments and such ornaments for furniture and embellishments as are to be found in the Museum at Naples, architects have made restorations upon paper that convey a very lively idea of Pompeian atria and apartments, but of which here meet with no more than the rude materials and imperfect indications. It must be admitted that the singularity and strangeness of the scene takes hold the mind very forcibly; and as far as names alone, it is impossible to be dissatisfied, or complain that anything is wanting. If we require illusion and effect, it is better to stick to books and engravings. We are shown what are distinguished as vestibules, atria, triclinæ, exhedræ, tablinæ, triclinia, baths, ambulæ, &c. whose names make a promise to the ear, but which themselves do not keep to the eye. There hardly a closet or recess that has not some fine-sounding classical term appropriated to it; consequently there are far more verbal distinctions than perceptible differences. In my opinion, this specimen of an ancient city is not at all calculated to put us to the test of conceit with a modern one, the latter being far preferable in almost every respect. Admitting that the temples and other public structures were magnificent, a point that may be easily conceded, especially if they were set off to the greatest advantage by the sininess of every thing else, such buildings alone do not constitute a city. Neither do exceedingly narrow streets, with only open shops and the entrances into houses towards them, at all correspond with modern ideas of grandeur, convenience, or cheerfulness. On the contrary, so far from partaking of, they are directly in position, to such qualities. The houses were not at all better suited to any of our notions of comfort and accommodation, but were rather most ostentatiously inconvenient. Effect and display there certainly must have been: for, on first entering, nearly the whole of the interior was thrown open to view in successive courts, to such a degree as to destroy all privacy, and, besides, in very spacious mansions, to leave hardly any room for a tolerably-sized room of any kind. The respective effect on looking up a vista varied by colonnades and atria, by divisions now ceiled, now open to the sky, by parts now contracting and then again expanding, and by a court or garden at the extreme background, must have been pleasing and striking enough—quite scenic in its arrangement—although it could also be wished that greater variety had been shown in such arrangement, instead of its being made every case so nearly the same. Still the whole of it amounts to no more than what we should now include as one continued vestibule: there were divisions, but no separation, except such as might be occasionally made by curtains or draperies. The rooms appear to have been all detached, and must have been very badly lighted or else greatly exposed to the weather; which, let people say what they will about the extraordinary fineness of the climate, must have been attended with much inconvenience, more than would have been put up with had the inhabitants had the means of remedying it. In the rooms, for instance, which had a large unglazed window opening to the peristyle of the farther court, there could have been no privacy; because, unless the court itself was kept perfectly secluded from all intrusion, conversation must have been continually liable to be overheard. Although curtains might have been well enough to exclude eye-curiousity, they would have been a most treacherous defence against ear-curiousity, they would sometimes have screened listeners, to whom they would give a double advantage. The general smallness of the rooms, too, must have greatly increased the inconveniences just adverted to. Nay, the rooms on each side of the atrium seldom exceeded what in England would be termed mere closets: it is literally impossible "to swing a cat in them;" and they also resembled closets in being perfectly dark, unless they received some faint degree of light by means of an open space left between the door itself and the soffit of the door-case. Perhaps they were used as mere closets, after all; for to what other purpose such gloomy, ill-ventilated cells, all crowded together, could have been applied, it is not easy to conjecture.—*Rae Wilson's Travels in France and Italy.*

A GIFTED SPEAKER.—It is well known upon one of the English circuits that a leading barrister once undertook to speak while an express went twenty miles to bring back a witness whom it was necessary to produce upon the trial. But what is this to the performance of an American counsellor, who upon a sudden emergency held the judge and the jury by their ears for three mortal days! He indeed was put to the wit's end for words wherewith to fill up the time; and he introduced so many truisms, and argued at the utmost length so many indisputable points, and expatiated so profusely upon so many trite ones, that Judge Marshall (the biographer of Washington, and the most patient of listeners) was so far moved at last to say, "Mr Such-a-one!—(addressing him by his name in a deliberate tone of the mildest reprehension)

—there are some things with which the court should be supposed to be acquainted."—*The Doctor*, vol. iii.

CHANCES OF MARRIAGE.—The following curious statement by Dr Granville is drawn up from the registered cases of 876 married women. It is the first ever constructed to exhibit to ladies their chances of marriage at various ages. Of the 876 females there were married—

Years of age.	Years of age.	Years of age.
3 at 13	59 at 23	5 at 32
11 - 14	53 - 24	7 - 33
16 - 15	36 - 25	5 - 34
43 - 16	24 - 26	2 - 35
45 - 17	28 - 27	0 - 36
77 - 18	22 - 28	2 - 37
115 - 19	17 - 29	0 - 38
118 - 20	9 - 30	1 - 39
86 - 21	7 - 31	0 - 40
8 - 22		

From this curious statistical table our fair readers may form a pretty correct judgment of the chances which they have of entering into the holy state of matrimony, and of enjoying the sweets of wedded love. They will observe that the chances are most in their favour at the ages of 19 and 20, after which the chances turn against them. So far this is all very well for the ages of 19 and 20. It would be erroneous, however, to infer that women never marry at 40, because Dr Granville's table says so. 36, 38, and 40, are their blank ages; but that is an accident: and there are various ways of accounting for it. Without offence to our fair readers or Dr Granville, we must state that we distrust all sorts of statistical reports where the ages of women are concerned; no marriageable woman ever reaches the age of 40, by her own confession; it is impolite to say so; and it is plain the doctor did not consult the register. Besides, the calculation is made for France, which makes a difference; for, in our country, such is the spread of the Malthusian doctrine, that marriages are now made upon a system, and the soberer part, assuredly, take place at the ripe age of 40. From the disparity of ages which we see unite in matrimony, one would imagine that our fair countrywomen were of the mind of Mrs Malaprop, who says that there is nothing so comfortable in wedded life, or likely to make it permanently happy, as a little reasonable aversion at the beginning. Upon the whole, the fair sex have no reason to complain on the score of "the chances of marriage." As compared with ours, their situation in this respect is highly enviable. Out of 1000 married men, not a dozen will be found beneath the yoke at the age of 20; by which time we find, by the table, that no fewer than 428 females out of 876 have been secured in domestic bliss! Up to 25, men drop off slowly from the ranks of celibacy; from that to 30 is rather a bustling time; from 30 to 35, serious men begin "to set their house in order;" and the greater number of marriages, for better or for worse, then take place. From five-and-thirty to fifty, a man may live very well and contentedly alone; but at the latter age he begins to be revisited by a few of the crotchets of his youth, and believes he may yet be happy. After fifty there are good chances of marriage, when men are comfortable in their circumstances. At 60 the subject possesses very little interest for the fair sex, and here we let it drop, having shown, as we hope, sufficient to remove any ill impression they may have received from the startling conclusions of Dr Granville.—*Observer.*

GHOST STORIES.—Ghost stories are absurd. Whenever a real ghost appears—by which I mean some man or woman dressed up to frighten another—if the supernatural character of the apparition has been for a moment believed, the effects on the spectator have always been most terrible; convulsion, idiocy, madness, or even death on the spot. Consider the awful descriptions in the Old Testament of the effects of a spiritual presence on the prophets and seers of the Hebrews; the terror, the exceeding great dread, the utter loss of all animal power. But in our common ghost stories, you always find that the seer, after a most appalling apparition, as you are to believe, is quite well the next day. Perhaps he may have a headache; but that is the outside of the effect produced. Alston, a man of genius, and the best painter yet produced by America, when he was in England told me an anecdote which confirms what I have been saying. It was, I think, in the University of Cambridge, near Boston, that a certain youth took it into his wise head to endeavour to convert a Tom-Painish companion of his, by appearing as a ghost before him. He accordingly dressed himself up in the usual way, having previously extracted the ball from the pistol which always lay near the head of his friend's bed. Upon first awaking, and seeing the apparition, the youth who was to be frightened, A., very coolly looked his companion the ghost in the face, and said, "I know you. This is a good joke; but you see I am not frightened. Now you may vanish." The ghost stood still. "Come," said A., "that is enough. I shall get angry. Away!" Still the ghost moved not. "By —," ejaculated A., "if you do not in three minutes go away, I'll shoot you." He waited the time, deliberately levelled the pistol, fired, and with a scream at the immobility of the figure, became convulsed, and afterwards died. The very instant he believed it to be a ghost, his human nature fell before it.—*Cole-ridge's Table Talk.*

SIR WALTER SCOTT and his CAT.—While Scott was reading, a sage grimalkin had taken his seat in a chair beside the fire, and remained with fixed eye and grave demeanour, as if listening to the reader. I observed to Scott that his cat seemed to have a black-letter taste in literature. "Ah!" said he, "these cats are a very mysterious kind of folk. There is always more passing in their minds than we are aware of; it comes, no doubt, from their being so familiar with witches and warlocks." He went on to tell a little story about a gudemann who was returning to his cottage one night, when, in a lonely out-of-the-way place, he met with a funeral procession of cats all in mourning, bearing one of their race to the grave, in a coffin covered with a black velvet pall. The worthy man, astonished and half-frightened at so strange a pageant, hastened home, and told what he had seen to his wife and children. Scarce had he finished, when a great black cat that sat beside the fire, raising himself up, exclaimed, "then am I King of the Cats!" and vanished up the chimney. The funeral seen by the gudemann was one of the cat dynasty. "Our grimalkin here," added Scott, "sometimes reminds me of this story, by the airs of sovereignty which he assumes; and I am apt to treat him with respect, from the idea that he may be a great prince incog., and may some time or other come to the throne." In this way Scott would make the habits and peculiarities of even dumb animals about him subjects for humorous remark or whimsical story.—*Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey.*

SCOTLAND.

June 23. The Argyllshire mountains were observed to be covered with snow, particularly a hill on the Drimsnyne estate, named Benevallo, the highest ridge in the mountains in Cowal, and Crigen Hill, or the Duke of Argyll's Bowling-Green, on the western side of Loch Long. On the 15th, four days previous to the above date, the thermometer was at thirty-two degrees at Inverness, during the night. The effects of the cold upon the fruits of the earth are said to be of a very serious nature in that district.

—25. A fishing-boat belonging to Fisherrow, with nine men on board, was lost to the east of the Isle of May. Six of these unfortunate fishermen have left families.

—27. A pilot boat belonging to Peterhead was overwhelmed by the sea near that port, when three men (all of them with families) and two boys, found a watery grave.

—29. Mr Campbell, younger of Fairfield, a fine youth, the only son of his parents, accidentally fell overboard the Ardincaple steamer, a few miles to the east of the Bass, and, though he rose to the surface, and every effort was made to give him aid, he sank to rise no more.

July 13. James Bell, a private in the 5th Dragoon Guards, found guilty of the murder of Sergeant Moorhead at Piershill Barracks, was executed at the usual spot near the County Hall, Edinburgh. On the same day, Elizabeth McNeil or Baulks was condemned by the High Court of Justiciary to be executed on the 3d August, for poisoning her husband, lately residing at Dewarston, in the county of Edinburgh. On the ensuing day, as if to show how ineffectual are capital punishments in preventing crime, a woman, residing in Leith, struck her husband, an old pensioner, several severe blows on the head with a coal-axe, while he was asleep; in consequence of which he is in a very dangerous state.—The celebration of the battle of the Boyne was in Scotland marked by events almost as outrageous and fatal as those in the sister island. Understanding that the Orangemen of Airdrie were to celebrate the victory of their party, a band of desperate Ribbonmen proceeded from Glasgow, armed, and resolved to come to blows with the celebrators. Disappointed in their main object by the retirement of the Orangemen into their lodges, the Ribbonmen engaged in a fight with the authorities by whom they were opposed, and were only subdued by a party of military conducted by the sheriff. Twenty were secured, and lodged in Glasgow bridewell, of whom six have since been committed for trial. The outrageous conduct of the Ribbonmen inspired the people of Airdrie with so violent an antipathy to the Catholics, that they resolved to work no longer in company with persons of that persuasion, all of whom had soon after to leave the town for the sake of their personal safety. Nor was this all, for, on the ensuing Monday, the 20th, a mob ransacked the house of one Canning, in which the Ribbonmen had first rendezvoused, and committed many other outrages. For several days, the agitation which prevailed in this little manufacturing town amounted to a degree almost feverish, and completely put a stop to all the ordinary courses of industry; circumstances happily very rare in Scotland, and which could not readily have been produced by other than external causes. The Catholic bishop of Glasgow has published a letter, repudiating in the strongest terms the persons professing his creed, who were concerned in this transaction.—Late in the same evening, a party of Ribbonmen to the amount of forty or fifty made a hostile incursion into the town of Port Glasgow for similar purposes, and, coming into violent collision with the peaceable inhabitants, stabbed several persons, and bruised many others.

—17. This being the anniversary of the passing of the reform bill, two public dinners were held in Edinburgh to celebrate the event, one attended by two hundred persons, the other by three hundred.

The commissioners for inquiring into the state of church accommodation, and funds available for religious purposes in Scotland, are the Earl of Minto, G.C.B.; the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone; John James Hope Johnstone, Esq. M.P.; Robert Bell, Esq. procurator of the church of Scotland; James M. Nairne, Esq. of Dunsinane; Thomas Henry Lister, Esq.; John Shaw Stewart, Esq. advocate; John James Reid, Esq. advocate; Andrew Coventry Dick, Esq. advocate; Henry Baxter, Esq. advocate; Edward Horsman, Esq. advocate; George Logan, Esq. W.S. secretary. The Edinburgh Advertiser, the principal Conservative journal in Scotland, expresses great disappointment with this nomination, characterising the individuals as, with one exception, Whigs, Radicals, and Voluntaries, who cannot be expected to treat the subject impartially.

The report of the select committee of the House of Commons on the state of Leith harbour, has been printed. It recommends that government shall abandon or suspend its claim on the dock dues, provided that adequate public objects can be accomplished by this remission; that the first step in any public arrangement must be a settlement of the town with its creditors; that the connection between Leith and the corporation of Edinburgh be dissolved; and that the property and management of the port be vested in commissioners; that the dues payable at Leith be simplified, and the mark per ton abolished, due compensation being given to the clergy to whom it belongs. We fear, that in these arrangements proposed by the committee, so many complicated and adverse interests are involved, that it would require years to bring about any settlement.

A bill introduced by the Lord Advocate for the explanation and amendment of the Scottish reform act, makes the following, among other provisions:—That no more than two joint owners or life-tenants shall be registered upon the same property; that no one shall be registered for counties who has not resided for six months within the shire, or within seven miles of it, and unless he be in actual possession of property producing £50 a-year clear of all charges; that no more than two joint tenants be registered on any property; and that a lease of ninety-nine years in burghs be held equivalent to ownership of the property.

AUGUST, 1835.

HISTORICAL CHAMBERS'S NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS, EDITORS OF "CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL,"
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TOLERATION.

TOLERANCE may be defined as an evil passion which acts us in reference to those who differ from us in opinion. In general, it is the more active in proportion to the *speculativeness* of the opinions, and to the importance which we attach to them. For instance, we are less apt to entertain malignant feelings towards those who dissent from us in regard to some approved fact in science, than in regard to those who profess opposite religious and political dogmas. Another source of intolerance is found in the dread of being affected in our worldly circumstances by a various class of opinions; another, in mistaken views of benevolence and piety, generally affecting those who may be called the Ignorant Sincere. A third source is our self-love: because an opinion happens to be ours, we regard every dissent from it as an insult—an insult to be avenged.

Like all other evil passions, it is one which requires experience of its own bad results, and the cultivation of better sentiments, to bring it into subjection. The first impulse is to extirpate the opposite doctrine by the extinction of the lives of the dissenters—murder being justified by the hope of preventing a greater evil. When the sword and stake are found repugnant to the spirit of the age, the friends of the truth—that is, of the predominant belief—usually resort to the next less severe punishment, such as transportation or imprisonment. After running through the gamut of felonious penalties, they can still do good deal by depriving the dissentients of the right to educate their own children, offering their estates to the first of their offspring who will profess a different faith, and other gentle persuasives. And even when these are exhausted, and the odious heretics are allowed to profess what they please without dread of positive annoyance, a few negative troubles are kept up, such as disqualifying them for office, marking them as of a meaner order in society, and so forth. Much intolerance can be exemplified in these and similar ways, long after the community has arrived at a conviction that it is as tolerant as any community can be.

Depending on ignorance, prejudice, false piety, and other most notable characteristics of an early stage of society, Intolerance has never been the exclusive feature of any particular religious profession, except in so far as any particular religious profession may have been predominant at an early period, or has been peculiarly exposed to danger. Thus, the Catholic persecutions of the sixteenth century display all the barbarism of that era; while the Protestant persecutions of the seventeenth, both in reference to the Catholics, and to various denominations of themselves, are marked by the milder, but still harsh features of that time. For a few illustrations of this proposition, we may quote an excellent article which appeared about twenty years ago in the *Edinburgh Review*:—There are two doctrines, purely speculative, which both Newton and Locke, though sincere Christians, and diligent searchers of the Scripture, did not believe; and there is at this day an eminent Protestant church, which directs all its congregations, minister and people, to sing or say, thirteen times every year, in the most unqualified terms, that 'no man believe these two doctrines, 'he cannot be saved,' and, 'without doubt, shall perish everlastingly.' In one of its public articles, the same church declares, 'They also are to be *had accursed* who presume to say that every man shall be saved by the law or sect which he professeth, so that he be diligent to frame his life according to that law and the spirit of nature.' And to these articles is prefixed a

declaration of the king, as supreme head and governor of the church, in which we read the following words:—'Requiring *all* our loving subjects to continue in the uniform profession thereof [of the said articles], and prohibiting the least difference from the said articles, which, to that end, we command to be new printed, and this our declaration to be published therewith.' Now, we leave it to men of common sense to judge what the conduct of this church would have been in the darker ages, if it had been established without a rival in almost every nation of Europe. We are far, however, from meaning to insinuate that these denunciations of divine wrath against the antitrinitarians, and against the heretics who would save virtuous heathens from eternal misery, form any part of the faith of the great body of Christians who now compose this respectable church: But nothing can be more manifest than the intolerant spirit of the theologians by whom these denunciations were most unnecessarily introduced into its standards, where they are most unnecessarily retained, along with the royal declaration, to this day. At all events, we know for certain, that time was when this church brought heretics to the flames; that under the administration of its *governess*, Queen Elizabeth (so she is styled in the statute enacting her ecclesiastical supremacy), not fewer than one hundred and eighty persons suffered death by the laws against Catholic priests and Catholic converts; that the same 'most religious and gracious queen' (so she is styled in the Liturgy) instituted, with the advice of her clergy the English inquisition, the notorious Court of High Commission; and that, from the first establishment of the reformation in this island, whether we date it in the reign of Henry VIII. or of his son, till the accession of William, a presbyterian king—all toleration was expressly prohibited by law; and, although sometimes protected illegally by the Stuarts and by Cromwell, was uniformly opposed by the church of England.

With regard to the Protestant church, which was finally established at the revolution in Scotland, where, from the first introduction of the reformation, it had been fondly cherished by the majority of the nation, the vehemence of its intolerant spirit during a long period is well known. Its celebrated founder John Knox proclaimed the awful sentence, which was loudly re-echoed by his disciples, that *the idolater should die the death*; in plain English, that every Catholic should be hanged. The bare toleration of Prelacy, of Protestant Prelacy, was the guilt of soul-murder. It was this church that framed the solemn league and covenant for the extirpation of Prelacy by the sword, and enjoined it to be subscribed by all persons, under pain of excommunication. And during the negotiations for the union, it was this church, who, in a formal petition, besought the Parliament of Scotland, that, 'as they would not involve themselves and the Scots nation in guilt,' they should not consent to the establishment of the English hierarchy and ceremonies—where?—in Scotland?—that was perfectly understood. But no, not even in England!

It is but too easy to account for this extreme animosity of the Presbyterians. The Episcopalians had been astonished at their unpardonable obstinacy in separating from the English worship, which is so manifestly founded on the express word of Scripture, and conformable to the practice of the apostolic and purest ages. Accordingly, during the two reigns immediately previous to the revolution, the Presbyterians in Scotland were persecuted most unmercifully, and to death, not by the Papists, but by their Protestant brethren of the Episcopal church, which was then established in both kingdoms. What was the

consequence? Not the conversion of the Presbyterians; not the security of the establishment: but the reverse. The schism became incurable; the former animosities were embittered and perpetuated; absurd fanatics were changed into desperate rebels; those who perished in the cause were revered as martyrs; the contagion became more general and inveterate; the great mass of the people united in the most invincible zeal for their own worship, hatred to the civil government, and abhorrence of Prelacy; till at last it was found necessary, in the settlement at the revolution, to change the establishment from the Episcopal to the Presbyterian church.

Whence does it happen that these fierce animosities are now so greatly allayed? Each of the two churches retains at this day the same doctrines, the same worship, and the same hierarchy; and is as much or as little conformable to Scripture as formerly. The churches are the same, at least externally; but the nation is wiser and more tolerant. The Episcopalians and Presbyterians of the present times do not resemble the bigots who conducted the inquisitorial tyranny of the high commission, or who imposed the test of the covenant; who visited the west of Scotland with the free quarters of the military, or who triumphed so brutally over the gallant Montrose. Episcopalians and Presbyterians now sit together in the Privy Council, and in Parliament; two Presbyterians in our own days have been Chancellors of England, Episcopalians are judges and commanders-in-chief in Scotland; and yet this strange medley has never interrupted the prosperity or peace of Britain."

In the present day we are arrived at a particular stage in the abolition of intolerance. We now neither burn nor hang. We have annulled every positive penalty which was once incurred by the profession of particular doctrines, and thrown every department of the public service open to the ambition of all except a very small denomination. But he who would say that, with this trifling exception, there is no intolerance in the land, would be asserting what is manifestly very far from the truth. The profession of particular opinions is still a source of advantage and disadvantage, not merely through the uncontrollable prejudice of individuals, but by the countenance and discountenance of the government, of the law, and of large bodies of the people. There may be less apparent hardship in the deprivation of some kind of honour which is conferred upon others, than in the actual infliction of pain upon the person; but we question if, in the present advanced stage of society, the former be not as great as the latter was at any by-past time. Till the accident of religious and political profession—for, depending so much on birth, temperament, and education, they must be considered as in a great degree accidental—shall cease to procure for any the least worldly advantage or disadvantage—till there be a total cessation from all anger as to what can be thought and fear for what may be expressed by our neighbours—it cannot be said that we enjoy the blessing of Toleration.

Foreign History.

FRANCE.

THE discovery of a conspiracy against the life of the king of the French, in the first week of July, and the precautions taken against it, were alluded to in our last. It appears that, towards the end of the month, rumours of an attempt on the royal person were still prevalent in Paris. Whether these circumstances were in any way connected with the event which we have now to record, it is impossible as yet to deter-

mine. The celebration of the Three Days commenced on Monday, the 27th July, and on that day nothing remarkable happened. But on Tuesday the 28th, as the king, surrounded by a brilliant cortege, was passing along the Boulevard du Temple, in the course of a review of the troops, and just as he had reached the Theatre des Funambules, a loud noise, resembling irregular platoon firing, was heard, and a number of those immediately behind the king fell dead or wounded to the ground. The cloud of smoke which burst at the same instant from a window in the third floor of a house marked No. 50 in the Boulevard, gave notice of the quarter whence the firing had proceeded; and the king, whose horse was shot in the neck, while he himself had received a wound in the arm, instantly rode up to the spot. The house was immediately surrounded and all its inmates arrested, including a man who was observed slipping down by a back window, and whose face was dreadfully wounded. On entering the room whence the firing had proceeded, an engine, consisting of twenty-five musket barrels mounted on a frame of wood, and pointing out of the window, was found. It was so contrived, that all were discharged at once by a train; but the assassin had overloaded them to such a degree with bullets and pieces of iron, that five of the barrels had burst, whereby his jaw had been lacerated. In two which had not gone off, were found six balls, the charge being in all eight inches deep.*

Previously to the explosion of this "infernal machine," as it is called, the king had been received by the crowd with very slight symptoms of cordial feelings; but shouts of "Vive le Roi!" "A bas les assassins!" now burst from all quarters. The king himself was remarked to look, for some time, extremely ghastly. No time was lost in attending to the unfortunate victims of the explosion, of whom thirteen were found to be killed, namely, Marshal Mortier, Duke de Treviso, struck in the heart by a ball; General de Lachasse de Verny, struck on the forehead by a ball; Captain Villate, aide-de-camp to Marshal Maison; Lieutenant-Colonel Rieussec, of the 8th legion, struck by three balls; Messrs Prudhomme, Ricard, Leger, and Benetter, grenadiers of the 8th legion; a colonel, not named; two citizens, a woman and a child. Twenty-eight persons were found to be wounded, some of them very severely; and of these one afterwards died.

The assassin seized by the police was a man about forty years of age, who gave his name at first as Auguste Girard, but was subsequently recognised as a Corsican named Fieschi, formerly in the guard of Joachim Murat, king of Naples, afterwards, on his return to Corsica, condemned to ten years' imprisonment for stealing a cow, and who had latterly imposed himself for some years upon the French government as one of those entitled to pensions for having suffered political persecution under the Restoration. The discovery of this imposture, and withdrawal of the pension at the close of last year, are said to have partly provoked him to this atrocious attempt, to which he is said to have further been induced by a Carlist bribe, though other accounts represent the act as an emanation of furious republicanism. The man himself preserves a dogged silence respecting his motives, and has not hitherto inculpated a single person as an accomplice.

Congratulations of the most cordial nature were poured from all quarters before the royal family of France, on the escape of the king and princes (for three of these had been present) from the attempt of Fieschi. The newspapers of every complexion, in both France and England, were loud in condemning the treason, and disclaiming all connection with individuals capable of perpetrating it. Funeral honours of the most solemn character were paid to the bodies of those who perished; and scores of both the extreme parties were arrested on suspicion, the republicans being observably treated with the greatest severity.

Favoured by the public feeling which such an event could not fail to excite, the French government immediately proceeded to take measures of unexampled severity with the press, to the licence of which they attribute much of their difficulties. At a full meeting of the Chamber of Deputies, August 4, after a preliminary speech by the Duke de Broglie, the Minister of Justice proposed a bill, comprising the following objects:—First, as to attempts against the safety of the State. To question the legality of the king's title, to attack the form of the government, or provoke the people to change it, is declared treasonable, and subjects the offender to the penalty of imprisonment, and a fine of from L.400 to L.2000. To ridicule the king's person or authority, or to introduce his name into discussions on public matters, renders the offender liable to imprisonment from one month to five years, and a fine, varying from L.20 to L.400. To avow Carlist or Republicanism, that is, to express an opinion that the right to the throne is in Henry V., or that a republic should be substituted for the existing government, subjects to imprisonment from six months to five years, and a fine of from L.20 to L.400.—Secondly, as to the Press. The "Gerant," or responsible conductor, is bound to sign every number of his journal

—bound to reveal the real authors of inculpated articles—bound to publish in his journal, for payment, articles sent by government correctory of mis-statements appearing in a previous number, under the penalty of imprisonment from one month to one year, and a fine of from L.20 to L.400. For infractions of these laws, he is amenable to the correctional police. Lithographs and engravings are subjected to a censorship, that is, they cannot appear without the previous authorisation of the prefect or minister.—Thirdly, as to Juries. Juries on political offences are to decide by a simple majority of seven to five, instead of one of eight to four, as hitherto—they are allowed to deliberate in making up their verdict, but they are to vote by ballot, that is, in secret, and it is rendered penal to publish their names.—Fourthly, offences against the person or title of the king, or the form of the government, are to be tried, not by a jury, but by the Chamber of Peers. But, according to the prime minister, the measures of the government, the laws it proposes, its administrative acts, the proceedings of the Chambers, are all open to the strictures of the journals as heretofore; the new enactments only prohibit them from implicating the king, who, by the constitution, can do no wrong, in charges for which, if true, his ministers are responsible.

The French and British press have united in denouncing these proposed enactments as destructive of the remains of liberty in France, and giving a termination of despotism to the system created in July and August 1830. The French government is stated to be much troubled in consequence of the adverse sentiments universally expressed in Britain, and is expected to make some conciliatory modification of their project. In the meantime, one of their number, M. Persil, the Minister of Justice, has excited much sensation by declaring that the ministers were determined to remain within the limits of the charter, as long as the necessities of the country would allow them.

In the sitting of the Court of Peers on the 13th August, the cases of the Lyons prisoners were entirely disposed of. Seven of the prisoners were condemned to transportation (which in France means imprisonment for life), two to twenty years' imprisonment, and the remainder to various terms of imprisonment, such as one, three, five, seven, ten, and fifteen years. Nine of the prisoners were acquitted. The number of accused who had not surrendered is twenty-six, and the court retired to deliberate on the decision respecting their cases. They have since sentenced twenty-four of these. Three were acquitted, one condemned to transportation, and the rest to various periods of imprisonment, varying from ten to twenty years.

The French have experienced a severe defeat in the colony of Algiers. Their army, under General Frelzel, was surprised at Macta by Abdel Kader, an Arab chief who had previously been deemed an ally, with 15,000 men. Overwhelmed by this large force, the French lost 500 men in killed and wounded, with an immense quantity of arms and baggage; and it was with the greatest difficulty that the remainder could be embarked and conveyed to Oran. On the receipt of this intelligence at Paris, General Clausel was instantly dispatched to assume, as is supposed, the chief command.

SPAIN.

THE Carlist cause continues to suffer reverses. The army of that party experienced a serious defeat on the 10th July, on both banks of the Arga, at Larraga and Artajona; having to retire on both, with considerable loss.

Don Carlos has made good the threat of his proclamation at Durango, by causing to be shot, in cold blood (July 16), three English marines of Commodore Henry's party, who incautiously went beyond the walls of Bilbao. The messenger dispatched by the English government to remonstrate against this proclamation, has met with no concession on the part of the Spanish pretender, who alleges that, if any of his subjects (the Spaniards) were to join with the malcontent Irish, he could not find fault with their being subjected to military execution by the British government. In the meantime, a party of foreigners in his service, having fallen into the hands of the queen's troops, have been put to death in revenge, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the English who were present.

About 1500 of the English auxiliaries are now in readiness to commence warfare in Spain, and more are on their way thither. The interest of the military proceedings has, however, been suspended by the greater importance of some popular movements in Catalonia. A decree for breaking up all the monastic establishments containing less than twelve inmates, was lately issued by the queen-regent. In Barcelona, the most of the monasteries, containing more than this number, were allowed to remain. This so much exasperated the people of that city, that they destroyed six monasteries and killed about seventy of the monks. On the 4th August, the scenes of violence were renewed, and were not suppressed without difficulty, nor till one commander of the government troops, Lauder, had been obliged to take refuge for his life in a fortress, while another, Bassa, was killed, and his body tossed about on the streets. In destroy-

ing the monasteries, the populace are said to have displayed a remarkable superiority to all temptations of plunder, but at the same time the most brutal hostility against the monks, some of whom were pined, others burnt, others beaten to death with sticks and stones, notwithstanding every effort of the humanitary to save them. Twelve hundred religious houses were suppressed by the decree, and the revenues applied to the liquidation of the national debt. According to the latest intelligence, the popular movement spread into Arragon and other three provinces, and was of a decidedly ultra-liberal character.

PORTUGAL.

THE Portuguese government has made a communication to the British ambassador, stating that, according to a provision in the treaty of 1810, the Portuguese government considered it suspended from the 10th January 1836. This had been accompanied by an intimation that the Portuguese government was willing and desirous to open a negotiation for the purpose of establishing a new treaty founded on principles of reciprocal advantage. The same government has issued a very long decree, establishing a new administrative division of the kingdom. In lieu of the seven provincial governments now existing, some of which are very large, and others very small, there are to be 17 "administrative districts," corresponding apparently to the French departments, each containing nearly an equal population: these districts are to be divided into 799 communes (exclusive of 23 in the Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands), each of which will comprehend two or three parishes; and the chief officer of the district or commune is to be assisted by a junta or council elected by the inhabitants. This introduction of the elective principle into the local government, is one of the fruits of the late revolution. Portugal, like England, at this moment receiving her municipal reform bill, rather the former is obtaining a more extensive benefit for the Portuguese decree carries the elective principle into what may be called county, as well as borough government. A quantity of national property, houses and land, was sold on the 21st and 22d July; the estimated value was L.390,000, but it brought L.580,000. The higher price realised than was anticipated, gives an increasing confidence in the stability of the government.

MEXICO.

THE struggle in Mexico has ended. The army remained faithful to the president, Santa Anna, and the use he has made of his victory over the states of Zacatecas, has been to overturn the federal constitution, which, as president, he had sworn to defend, and to establish, in its stead, a central government, of which, whether under the name of dictator, or emperor, he is to be the absolute ruler, and which, being adverse to the interests of the northern states, can only be maintained by military force; and therefore the Mexican republic is now to be considered under the rule of a military despot.

It is strange that at such a time we should have announced that these South American states (formerly colonies of Spain) are at last to be recognised as independent by the ministers of the queen. This assurance, so long delayed, has come at a time when wisdom and justice may be little felt. Already, however, a passport has been expedited to his excellency Senor Santa Maria, by the Spanish minister, *Minister of the Republic of Mexico, &c.* Senor Santa Maria, adds the Globe, which made the first announcement of this, will, we hear, leave London a few days for Madrid, to put his hand, with that other minister of Venezuela, already there, to the great and beneficent act of Spanish American independence and amity with the parent country.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 30th announce the death of the restless Chief Hintza, who had on the 28th April sued for peace, and undertaken to pay 25,000 cattle and 500 horses, as compensation for the outrages his tribe had committed; Hintza, Crellin, and his relation Bookoo, being also detained as hostages with himself until that promise was fulfilled. On the 12th of May, Hintza proceeded under escort of a detachment, commanded by Colonel Smith, to join out where the first portion of the cattle was collected. The party having dismounted to ascend a very steep ascent, Hintza sprang suddenly on his horse and galloped forward. Colonel Smith endeavoured to shoot him, but his pistols missed fire; he pursued, however, and caught up with him, threw him on the ground. Hintza endeavoured to stab the colonel, but failing, got up, and ran down a precipice. He was followed on foot by Mr. Southey, jun. who shot him in the ribs. He escaped a second time, however, but being still pursued by Mr. Southey, was discovered concealed under a rock. He threw an assagai at his pursuer, who, closing with him, blew out his brains. It appeared he had sent a messenger to hurry off the cattle beyond reach which he had promised to deliver up. His infant son, having signed the treaty with the British, has been recognised as his successor. About 7000 square miles of the Caffre territory have been declared confiscated, and that restless tribe are now cooped up in a quarter of their former land, not adequate to subsist the half of their number; so that farther outrages, to be followed by other confiscations, may be expected. Up to the 25th May, the colonists had recovered 30,000 head of cattle.

The conditions for making an iron railroad from Brussels are settled, and the expense is estimated at

* The whole machine bore some resemblance to one of those square sloping desks mounted on a frame, so common in schools and counting-houses, the barrels pointing downwards along the slope, so as to hit in the middle of the road.

1,000,000 francs. The application has been made for permission of both governments.

The cholera at present prevails to a frightful extent in south of France. At Toulon, down to the 8th August, there had been 1401 deaths, nearly all the cases being fatal. At Marseilles, previous to the 23d July, there had been eighty deaths.

On the 31st July, a brutal attack was made on the Jews at Hamburg. On the previous evening, about six or eight Jews had been thrust out of the Alster Halle—a place of public resort; and the next day, about forty of them, young men of respectable character, went to the same place, prepared to defend themselves. They were attacked by about two hundred and fifty "Christians," and a battle ensued, which appeared likely to end in favour of the Hebrews, when the police interfered. On the ensuing evening, the same scenes again occurred; and the rabble broke the windows of about twenty Jewish houses. For some time after, the Jews did not dare appear on the public streets.

A riot occurred at Berlin on the 3d August, the king's birthday. It was occasioned by a police regulation for preventing the discharge of fire-arms on rejoicing days. The prohibition, it seems, irritated the populace, who, determined to have their usual amusements, began firing at night. The police interfered, but they were speedily overborne and severely handled by the mob. It was necessary to employ the regular troops to suppress the riot, between the cause and the consequences of which there is a singular contrast; for it was provoked by the attempts of the police to prevent the usual mode of celebrating the king's birthday, and ended in an attack on the royal residences. Much damage was done to houses, lamps, &c. and a few persons were wounded.

PARLIAMENT.

I. ENGLISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

The bill for the reform of the English municipal corporations was brought up from the House of Commons to the House of Lords (July 21), where it was read a first time. On the 27th and 28th a number of petitions were presented for and against the bill, and on the latter evening Lord STRANGFORD moved, in compliance with one from the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of Coventry, that counsel be heard at the bar in defence of their privileges, which were threatened by the bill with destruction. This was opposed by Lord MELBOURNE, who said that the object of the measure was to adapt the governing body of towns and boroughs to the advanced and enlarged condition of those places which had outgrown the old institutions. No proposal had been made to hear counsel at the bar in defence of the privileges of the forty-shilling freeholders or of the Scottish corporations, both of which bodies had been deprived of similar privileges without a division of the house. He warned the house against trifling with a subject in which the people felt a warm interest. Lord BROUGHAM proposed that two learned counsel—for instance, Sir C. Wetherell and Mr Knight—should be heard in behalf of the corporations cumulatively; with which Lords RIPON and WHARNCLIFFE concurred. On an understanding that the bill should have a second reading without a division, and proceed as speedily as possible, Lord MELBOURNE agreed to his proposal, and the bill was accordingly read a second time.—30. Sir Charles Wetherell and Mr Knight were called in, and the former gentleman delivered a long, rambling, and in some parts grotesque speech against the bill, which lasted about three hours, and was resumed next day, when Mr Knight commenced a speech, which was also broken off in order to be concluded afterwards.—August 1. Mr Knight's speech being concluded, the Earl of WINCHELSEA delivered himself in an impassioned and somewhat manner against the bill, which he characterised as the offspring of a democratic spirit, and as making an attack not only on property, but on the liberties of the country.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE spoke in a similar strain, and said that, if no other person could be found to impeach the minister for so atrocious a measure, he himself should.—3. After some confusion, arising from the violent feelings of several of their lordships, Lord MELBOURNE moved the order of the day for going into committee on the bill. In the course of a long speech, described by the liberal papers as one of great ability, he adverted to those boroughs, Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby, which were respectively under the control of the Liberals, the Tories, and the family of Cavendish, and yet the same evils were found in all, the exclusion of one-half of the inhabitants from all participation of authority. In Coventry, where the corporation was usually divided between the two parties, fraud, corruption, and violence, prevailed in elections. In Bristol, the inhabitants had shown themselves willing to have the town laid in ashes, so that the mayor and justices might incur blame. He had never felt so much fear in the late troublous times, from Manchester and Birmingham, as from towns where there were corporations. One monstrous evil was the impossibility of obtaining justice from the magistrates; and it which inspired all who were liable to it with the most violent and dangerous feelings. His lordship so adverted to the establishment of an efficient police as one of the happy results contemplated in the bill.—The Earl of CAMARON declared himself of opinion that some measure of corporate reform should be effected, but it was inconsistent with justice to pass the present bill, without first hearing evidence in disproof of the allegations in the commissioners' report; and

he therefore moved "that evidence be taken at the bar of this house in support of the allegations of the several petitions, praying to be heard against the bill, before the house be put into a committee of the whole house on the said bill."—Lord WINCHELSEA, after declaring his hostility to a measure grounded upon an illegal commission, read, without moving, an amendment to that effect.—Lord BROUGHAM delivered a long speech in favour of the measure, and Lord LYNTHURST one of the opposite character. After other noble lords had spoken on various sides, Lord MELBOURNE denounced the amendment as a breach of the agreement made on the 28th of the preceding month, and as tending to establish a precedent which would deprive their lordships of one of their most important legislative privileges.—On a division, the numbers for the amendment were 124, for the motion 54; majority against ministers 70. It was then agreed that their lordships should assemble daily at eleven o'clock, to hear evidence.—4. Mr Carter, town-clerk of Coventry, was examined at considerable length by the house, and gave a favourable account of the corporation of that town. He complained of the evidence in the commissioners' report as incorrect. Similar evidence and similar complaints were heard this day from the town-clerks of Oxford, Worcester, Grantham, Sutton-Coldfield, Leicester, and several other official persons belonging to some of those corporations.—On the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, the examinations were continued, and were all to the same effect: their lordships then agreed to go into committee on the bill on the 12th.—On the 10th, Lord MELBOURNE laid a petition upon the table, which had been hastily prepared at Manchester, and signed in twelve hours by 22,832 persons; it prayed their lordships to pass the bill without mutilation.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE read a letter, in which it was alleged that the petition had been signed by boys and others, who knew nothing of its object, and could hardly scribble their names. Thirty other petitions, including one from Leeds with 16,000 signatures, were presented in favour of the bill.—On the 11th and 12th, other petitions for the bill, and a few against it, were presented.—Lord MELBOURNE delivered another speech in favour of the measure, warning the house against opposing the general wishes of the community.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE then moved that the house go into committee on the bill that day six months.—The Earl of MANSFIELD differed with the noble duke, as did the Duke of WELLINGTON, who said he could not close his eyes to the fact that the discontent with the corporation system was general, and that the time had come for a change.—The amendment was then negatived without a division, and the house went into committee.—13. The house being in committee, Lord LYNTHURST moved the insertion of a new clause for preserving to freemen and their descendants, in perpetuity, the rights they now possessed in corporation property, but providing that in future freedom should not be acquired by gift or purchase.—Lords SEGRAVE and SKELMERSDALE (heretofore supporters of ministers) spoke in favour of the clause.—Lord PLUNKETT denied what had been alleged by so many lords opposite, that the rights of freemen were equivalent to rights of property. They had nothing in them indefeasible, hereditary, or acquired by industry or labour: they devolved on them in their political and not in their private character—as portions of a public body, not as individuals. They were not direct rights; therefore they were only incidental to their public capacity. If the bill went to take away the direct rights of property, Lord Plunkett should feel it his duty to concur entirely with Lord Lyndhurst, however dependent these rights might be even on the select body or corporation. In that case, he should say that to adopt the principle would be to admit a very dangerous precedent, which in the end would be subversive of all tenure of property and all rights thereto. Property, if held in a direct right, however precariously it might be circumstanced, should never be infringed on. But the bill before their lordships did no such thing. It was introduced for a totally different object. It was not for taking away rights of any kind, direct or indirect, but for regulating the internal constitution of corporations. If the indirect rights of freemen were incidentally affected by it, it was only because the possessors were members of these corporations, and it affected them only in their corporate capacity. . . . The same argument urged in favour of incidental rights in this instance, and their inviolability, might be urged with equal force and efficacy in the case of any alteration in any department of the state, whereby the interests of individuals would be injured. The rights in question were public rights, derived to the possessors in their politic character; and, as such, subject to the public good. He spoke as a lawyer on the subject. Unless they could be dealt with as the legislature saw fit, there was an end to all improvements in public matters.—The committee divided on the clause, which was carried by 130 against 37; majority against ministers, 93.—Lord LYNTHURST then moved the insertion of a clause to continue to the descendants of existing freemen the right to vote for members of Parliament; which, after a brief discussion, was agreed to.—Lord MELBOURNE declining, with such a force against him, to divide the committee.—On the motion of Lord LYNTHURST, another clause, containing some regulations for the keeping of a roll of freemen by the town-clerk, was then inserted.—On the motion of the Duke of WELLINGTON,

the clause which provided that the boundaries of parliamentary boroughs should be the boundaries of the new municipal boroughs, and that the boundaries of others should be fixed by the king in council, was altered to the effect that the boundaries of such as were not parliamentary boroughs should remain as they are, until otherwise determined by Parliament.—Clause 5th was postponed, and clauses 6th and 7th were agreed to, with an alteration on the 6th, which makes the payment of the borough-rate in addition to the poor-rate, necessary to qualify a person to vote for town-councillors.—14. Lord LYNTHURST moved to strike out the second proviso of the 8th clause; the effect of which would be to allow persons in indifferent circumstances to be placed on the list of voters.—Viscount MELBOURNE was unwilling to offer *fictitious opposition to the bill of Lord Lyndhurst*, and would not oppose the motion: he should prefer retaining the proviso notwithstanding.—After a few words from Lords LYNTHURST and PLUNKETT, the proviso was struck out, and the clause agreed to. Clause 9th was agreed to; clause 10th was struck out; the 11th was passed; but clauses 12th and 13th, being superseded by Lord Lyndhurst's clauses of the previous night, were expunged; the 14th and 15th clauses were passed. On the 16th clause being proposed, Lord LYNTHURST proposed an amendment, with a view to establish a qualification for the office of town-councillor. A pecuniary qualification did not always insure the election of competent persons, but it had a tendency to that effect. There were considerable difficulties in the way of fixing a qualification, but it occurred to him that the following plan might be adopted:—He proposed that the rate-payers should be divided into a certain number of classes, and that from the highest of these classes the persons should be chosen who should be selected to administer the affairs of the borough. Acting upon this principle, he proposed that the rate-payers should be divided into six classes, and that the one-sixth of those who paid the highest amount of rates should be those from whom the councillors should be selected.—This proposal met with strong opposition from Lord BROUGHAM, Lord MELBOURNE, and others, as oligarchical in principle, and a dangerous novelty in municipal affairs, but, on a division, was carried by 120 to 39; majority against ministers 81. Other clauses down to the 23d were then passed.—17. On the 24th clause being put, Lord LYNTHURST proposed, as a guard against the democratic principle, that one-fourth of the town-councils should be elected for life, under the name of capital burgesses or aldermen, and that this portion of the council should be, in all possible cases, composed of the aldermen already existing.—Lords BROUGHAM and MELBOURNE opposed this alteration as destructive of the bill, and as an anomaly in municipal government. It was carried by 126 to 39; majority against ministers 87.—Clauses up to 33 were agreed to, after some formal amendments.—18. Clauses 33 and 34 were agreed to. On the proposal of clause 35, Lord LYNTHURST moved an amendment, having for its object the continuance in office of the present justices of peace in boroughs.—Lord MELBOURNE said that it was now vain to present opposition to any amendment; but it might afterwards be a matter of consideration whether to advance farther with the measure.—The amendment was then agreed to.—After some discussion on clause 36, it was struck out, and a new one, moved by Lord ELLENBOROUGH, was agreed to, providing that all towns having 6000 inhabitants, and fewer than 9000, should be divided into two wards; that all towns having more than 9000 inhabitants, and less than 13,000, should be divided into three wards; that all towns having upwards of 13,000 inhabitants, and less than 18,000, should be divided into four wards, and so on in the same proportion; and that those having between 55,000 and 80,000, should be divided into eight wards; and that the power of dividing these boroughs (which the original clause left to the king in council—that is, the ministers) should be delegated to the magistracy of the neighbouring districts. Clauses 37 to 46 inclusive, were, with a few formal amendments, agreed to.—On the motion of the Marquis of BUTE, clause 47, which imposed fines on those refusing to serve as mayor and councillors, was struck out. Clauses 48 to 64 inclusive were agreed to. On the proposal of clause 65, Lord WHARNCLIFFE proposed and carried an amendment, leaving the power of licensing with the magistracy, instead of giving it, as the bill proposed, to the town-councils. Clauses 65 and 66 were accordingly struck out. The clauses up to 99 were then agreed to, without any important alterations. On 101, Lord LYNTHURST proposed and carried an amendment, leaving recorders in their offices. The remaining clauses, with some trifling verbal amendments, were then agreed to. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE wished to ask the noble and learned lord (Lyndhurst) whether the principle of qualification which he had proposed was intended by him to apply to those corporators who, having been self-elected, were to hold their offices for life?—Lord LYNTHURST said, that, in consequence of what had passed since he proposed that amendment, he should probably find it necessary to make some alteration with regard to the qualification of the town-councillors.—The bill was ordered to be recommitted on the 21st.

2. CHURCH IN IRELAND.

July 21. On the motion, in the House of Commons, to go into committee upon the Irish church bill, Sir

ROBERT PEEL moved as an instruction to the committee, to divide the bill into two parts, in order that a separate consideration might be given to that portion of it which referred to the settlement of the tithe question, and that which provided for the appropriation of church property to other than ecclesiastical purposes. He supported this amendment by an elaborate speech, which chiefly went to prove that the total revenues of the church in Ireland were not too great for the total protestantism of the kingdom.—Mr SPRING RICE took the lead among the ministerial party in opposing the instruction, meeting Sir Robert Peel's arguments by alleging that there could be no hope of peace for Ireland, if the Catholics of Cashel and Tnam were to be called on to support the Protestants of another part of the kingdom.—After several other speakers had given their opinions on different sides, the debate was adjourned.—22. Mr HUME made a long speech, in which he said that he took the present measure as an instalment towards the complete extinction of the evils of the Irish church.—Mr PUSEY, formerly an opponent of ministers, expressed his resolution to vote with them on this occasion.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM spoke for, and Lord HOWICK against, the instruction.—23. Another adjournment having taken place, Lord Stanley, Sir R. Bateson, and Mr Jackson, delivered speeches in favour of the instruction, and Mr Shiel, Mr O'Connell, Mr Ward, Lord John Russell, and Lord Morpeth, against it. On a division, Sir R. Peel's motion was supported by 282 against 319; ministerial majority, 37.—27. The house having gone into committee on the bill, Lord MORPETH proposed an alteration which had been called for, he thought erroneously, in order to prevent any disastrous consequences which might arise from a desire to get quit of the superfluous incumbents in order to obtain the use of their revenues for educational purposes. He proposed that these revenues be payable to the consolidated fund, and that L.50,000 be paid annually from the same for education in Ireland.—On this evening the first forty-nine clauses of the bill were, after some discussion, but without any division, agreed to.—28. Clauses between 50th and 100th were ordered to stand part of the bill. On clause 101st, a stormy debate arose, in consequence of Mr Shaw asking Mr Walker (member for Wexford) whether he returned himself to the commissioners as a Catholic. The question was condemned in severe terms by Dr Lushington and Mr Hume, the latter of whom also called Mr Shaw to account for classing the movement party with infidels in a late speech elsewhere. This clause being adopted, the house resumed and reported the bill, which was again committed. The money clauses were then taken into consideration, and, after some discussion, agreed to.—Aug. 3. The house went into committee on some postponed clauses, which were agreed to; a motion by Mr HARVEY, for omitting that which authorises the remission of the money advanced out of the million loan, being lost by 252 to 25.—7. Some new clauses were added.—12. The bill was read a third time, and passed the House of Commons.—Having been introduced into the upper house, it was there read a second time on the 20th, and ordered to be committed on the 24th.

3. ORANGE SOCIETIES.

On a motion by Mr WILSON PATTEN, July 20, that the committee on orange societies be permitted from time to time to report their evidence (which was agreed to), a debate took place, in the course of which it was alleged by Mr Jackson and Mr H. Maxwell, that the Duke of Cumberland had never signed any order, as grand master, for the formation of such societies in regiments—the former gentleman speaking upon what he called the highest authority.—Aug. 4. Mr HUME brought forward a series of resolutions founded on the report of the committee—to the following effect:—

1. That it appears, from the evidence laid before this house, that there exist at present in Ireland more than fifteen hundred orange lodges; some parishes containing as many as three or four private lodges, consisting of members varying in number from 16 to 260, acting in communication and correspondence with each other, and having secret signs and pass-words as bonds of union, and all depending on the grand lodge of Ireland.

2. That the orange institution of Ireland is unlimited in numbers, and exclusively a Protestant association. That every member must belong to a private lodge; to which he is admitted under a religious sanction, and with a religious ceremony, carrying a bible in his hands, submitting to certain forms and declarations, and taught secret signs and pass-words.

3. That no lodge can be constituted without a warrant of the grand lodge of Ireland, signed by the grand master and office-bearers for the time being, and having the seal of the grand lodge thereto affixed.

4. That it appears by the laws and ordinances of the orange institution in Ireland, dated 1835, that the secretary of each private lodge is directed to report to the secretary of the district lodge; the secretary of each district lodge to report to the grand secretary of the county lodge; the grand secretary of the county lodge to report to the deputy grand secretary of the grand lodge in Dublin; and the grand lodge to hold meetings at stated periods, to transact the ordinary business of the society; and the deputy grand secretary of the grand lodge to communicate half-yearly to each lodge in Ireland, and also to the grand lodge of Great Britain.

5. That orange lodges have individually and collectively addressed his Majesty, both houses of Parliament, the lord lieutenant, and others, on special occasions of a po-

litical nature—such as on the subject of the colonies, the change of the ministry, the education of the people, the repeal of the union, Catholic emancipation, and reform of Parliament.

6. That the grand lodge of Ireland has interfered in political questions, and expelled members for the exercise of their constitutional and social rights; has interfered at elections, and defended criminal prosecutions, as appears from the evidence and from the minutes of proceedings in the book of the grand lodge, produced before the select committee.

7. That it appears by the books of the grand lodge of Ireland, produced by its deputy grand secretary, before the select committee of this house, that warrants for constituting and holding orange lodges have been issued to non-commissioned officers and privates of the following regiments of cavalry and of infantry of the line, at home and abroad; to non-commissioned officers of the staff of several militia regiments; to members of other corps; and to the police. [Then follows a list of the regiments.]

8. That such warrants are sent privately and indirectly to such non-commissioned officers and privates, without the knowledge or sanction of the commanding officers of such regiments or corps; and every lodge held in the army is considered as a district lodge.

9. That the general orders of the commander-in-chief of the forces, addressed in the years 1822 and 1829 to commanding officers of regiments and of depôts, and to general officers and other officers on the staff, at home and abroad, strongly reprobate the holding of orange lodges in any regiment, as "fraught with injury to the discipline of the army;" and "that, on military grounds, the holding of orange lodges in any regiment or corps is contrary to order and to the rules of the service;" and "that a disregard of this caution will subject offending parties to trial and punishment for disobedience of orders."

10. That these resolutions, and the evidence taken before the select committee on orange lodges, be laid before his Majesty.

11. That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to direct his royal attention to the nature and extent of orange lodges in his Majesty's army, in contravention of the general orders of the commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces, issued in the years 1822 and 1829, which strongly reprobate and forbid the holding of orange lodges in any of his Majesty's regiments; and also, to call his attention to the circumstance of his Royal Highness Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, a field-marshal in his Majesty's army, having signed warrants, in his capacity of grand master of the grand orange lodge of Ireland (some of them dated so recently as April in the present year), which warrants have been issued for constituting orange lodges in the army."

On the first resolution being put from the chair, Mr PATTEN moved, as an amendment, "that an address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to direct his royal attention to the nature and extent of orange lodges existing in his Majesty's army, in contravention of the general orders existing in 1822 and in 1829, and also to cause investigation to be made into the existence of other secret societies." In answer to the statement that the Duke of Cumberland knew nothing of the existence of orange lodges in the army, having only signed blank warrants which the other officials filled up, Mr WARD reminded the house of a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the grand orange lodge held last year at the house of Lord Kenyon, a meeting at which his royal highness was in the chair. These resolutions exempted non-commissioned officers and privates from the fees of 15s. on admission.—Colonel PERCIVAL maintained that orange societies were institutions of a purely defensive character.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL regretted that Mr Hume had brought forward the subject at this time, but allowed that it must occupy much of the attention of Parliament next session. He conceived that the Duke of Cumberland must be aware that it was not consistent with his duty to retain the situation which he now filled; but he could not agree to a vote amounting to censure on his royal highness at the present stage of the proceedings. He had no objection to an address to the crown upon the subject.—The debate was adjourned to the 11th.—On the 6th, Mr PATTEN presented the last report of the committee, to which was added a letter from the Duke of Cumberland, dated the preceding day, and denying that he had issued warrants for lodges in the army, though he had signed blank warrants placed before him by the subordinate officials.—11. On the motion of Mr HUME, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the origin, nature, extent, and tendency of the orange institutions in Great Britain and the colonies; after which he moved that the adjourned debate on his resolutions should be resumed.—Mr FINCH opposed the resolutions, maintaining that the Duke of Cumberland was totally ignorant of the existence of orange lodges in the army, and that these societies were the main stay of the English connection and of the existence of Protestantism.—Colonel VERNER could state that the report of the meeting at Lord Kenyon's had been made up by junior members, and that the Duke of Cumberland had been ignorant of the resolutions which seemed to fix his acquaintance with the existence of military lodges.—Mr SHIEL then delivered a long and by his own party much admired speech, on the mischiefs produced by orangeism in Ireland. Mr Patten's amendment was withdrawn, and Mr Hume agreed to the omission of clauses 5th and 6th in his own resolutions, and, finally, of the last also.—Mr HORACE TWISS then moved the omission of the passage censuring the Duke of Cumberland, which was

negated by 183 to 40. The resolutions, with the exceptions stated, were then adopted.—15. Lord JOHN RUSSELL appeared at the bar of the house, with the following reply to the address which had been presented to the King in terms of the last resolution:—"I have received your dutiful address, committing to me certain resolutions on the subject of orange lodges in the army. My attention has been directed to the subject, and I shall continue to be directed to practices contrary to the regulations and injurious to the discipline of my troops. I owe it no less to the dignity of my crown than to the safety of the country, and the welfare of my brave and loyal army, to discourage and prevent every attempt to introduce secret societies into its ranks; and you may rely upon my determination to adopt the most effectual means for this purpose." 19. Colonel Fairman, deputy grand treasurer of the Loyal Orange Lodge of Great Britain, was summoned to the bar of the House of Commons, where he was examined, and ordered to deliver up a book containing copies of letters referring to the business of the association, which he had refused to exhibit to the committee. Having positively refused to surrender this volume, which he said contained private papers, Colonel Fairman was next evening, in his absence, ordered by a vote of the house to be committed to Newgate, but, on search being made for him, was found to have absconded.

4. SCOTTISH CHURCH COMMISSION.

Aug. 3. Sir WILLIAM RAE presented a petition to the House of Commons, relative to the Scottish church, and took occasion to complain of the manner in which the commission had been made up—ten of its members, out of eleven, being decided adherents of the present government. One of them had even printed his hostility to the established church. No confidence could be placed in the report of a commission so composed.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, that the subject which the commissioners would have to inquire into had nothing to do with party politics, and maintained that the selection of the commissioners had been fairly made. What objection could be made to the noble earl (Minto) who was one of the commissioners, a man of great ability, great knowledge, and as great impartiality? The same might be said of Mr Mountstuart Elphinstone, a gentleman of whose aid the government would be glad; and he believed that there had been more than once solicited to take office. Other members were known to be firmly attached to the church of Scotland. The procurator of the church was also one of the commissioners, and the brother of two honourable members, who had so far taken part with Sir William Rae as to have voted for the committee. It was fair to presume, therefore, that there existed among the commissioners no feeling unfavourable to the church of Scotland. With regard to the individual who had printed his hostility to the church, he had understood from those who were anxious for an investigation of the subject, that it was only fair that some person attached to the dissenters of Scotland should belong to the commission—that it would be taken by the dissenters as an evidence of impartiality, as far as they were concerned.—17. The same subject was discussed in the House of Lords.—Lords HADINGTON and ABERDEEN having mentioned that the commission was the subject of increasing discontent in Scotland, Lord MELBOURNE said he felt satisfied, from what he observed of the two parties in Scotland, that no constitution of the commission could have given general satisfaction. He was sorry for the discontent, and, if any measure could be found to make the commission more generally satisfactory, without impairing its efficiency, he would be glad to adopt them.

5. THE BUDGET.

Aug. 14. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in a committee of ways and means, brought forward his financial statement, "the budget." By the April balance-sheet, the income was L.46,087,000, and the expenditure L.45,185,000, leaving a surplus of L.902,000; but by the balance-sheet up to July, the income appears to have been L.45,539,000, and the expenditure L.44,334,000, leaving a surplus of L.1,205,000, instead of L.902,000. Lord Althorp anticipated an income amounting to L.45,778,000, whereas the income has been L.45,539,000, showing a falling off of the sum L.239,000; but then he had calculated the expenditure at L.44,800,000; whereas it did not exceed L.44,334,000, so that there was a diminution of expenditure of L.466,000 to meet a diminution of income of L.239,000, being a surplus of L.227,000 beyond Lord Althorp's calculation. So much for the present year. The right honourable gentleman then calculated the income of the country, for the coming year at L.45,550,000, and the expenditure at L.44,715,000, leaving a surplus of L.835,000. But from this surplus certain deductions were to be made. It had been decided on Thursday night to provide for the interest due to West India proprietors, from the period that they suffered a pecuniary loss by the abolition of slavery. This interest has not yet been voted, and it is to be provided for from the 1st day of August 1834. The total possible charge for the present year on account of the West India loan, is L.1,010,000, against which there can only be set the surplus of L.835,000, so that there may be a deficiency of L.175,000. This is stating the liability at the utmost possible amount; but he was of opinion that the amount would not exceed between L.600,000 and L.700,000.

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that there might be a surplus of from L.150,000 to L.200,000. The right honourable gentleman then went into a variety of statements of exports and imports, of consumption of commodities in general use, the increase of manufactures, &c., to show that the country was rapidly improving. The alteration in the poor-laws had greatly reduced the expenditure of a country, and particularly the agriculturists, while it had greatly benefited the working classes. Having stated the income and expenditure for the year, he remarked that there is little room for the reduction of taxes. The duty on flint glass is to be reduced from 6d. to 2d. a pound—the drawback in proportion. A loss to the revenue from this reduction he estimated at between L.60,000 and L.70,000 for the present year. In future years the loss would be made up by increased consumption and the diminution of smuggling. An alteration in the duty on spirit licences, which is to be fixed on a scale graduated according to the consumption, would cause a reduction about L.40,000 at the utmost. The repeal of the stamp duty on awards in Ireland would at the utmost amount to L.500. These are the only reductions. In conclusion, Mr Rice declared that he was warranted in asserting that the credit of this country surpassed that of any country in the world.—A long and desultory discussion followed, in which many liberal members, among them Mr C. BULLER and Mr HUME, expressed their extreme dissatisfaction at the reductions proposed, and at the absence of all notion of any reduction of the stamp duty.—Mr BULLER said there was contempt in the way it had been passed over. The Tories, on the other hand, by Mr GOULBURN, said they were satisfied with the measure.—Mr RICE then rose, and with regard to the reduction of the duty on newspapers, the right honourable gentleman said it amounted to L.450,000. He had not a surplus to that amount, but supposing that he had, would the house consent to its being applied to the reduction of the stamp duty on newspapers? The advocates of the reduction declared that it would be worse than nothing, unless the whole duty were repealed at once. He hoped the house would be disposed at some fit and convenient time to consider the subject of the stamp duties on newspapers, with a view to a better arrangement ultimately; after which the resolutions were agreed to, and the report ordered to be brought up.

6. MINOR SUBJECTS.

July 22. The Ipswich election committee having reported the guilt of T. M. Keith in procuring the presence of Pilgrim, Mr Hume moved that he be committed; but the motion was adjourned to the 24th. On the 23d, Mr Sparrow was called to the bar, reprimanded by the Speaker, and discharged.—30. Mr Merton was reprimanded and discharged, and Mr Keith called to the bar, and committed to Newgate.—27. 3. Mr Hume moved that Keith be allowed to go on to Norwich to give evidence on Pilgrim's trial, which Lord Stormont moved an amendment that he be reprimanded and discharged. Lord John Russell supported the latter motion, on a plea that enough had now been done to mark the sense of the house on the subject of bribery; but on a division, Mr Hume's motion was carried by 110 to 102. On the 14th, Keith appeared at the bar, was reprimanded, and discharged.

23. Mr Hume presented a petition from nearly 400 printers in London for the repeal of the "taxes on knowledge." Sir John Campbell avowed his resolution, while these taxes remained, to take every means for causing the law to be respected by all.—In reply to a question by Mr Tooke, Sir J. Campbell said that he had prepared two charters, which he thought would be in complete concurrence with the address from this house, and with his Majesty's gracious answer. One of these charters was for the University of London—not as a university, but as a college; it proposed that it should be called the London University College. No power, however, of granting academical degrees was to be conferred by this charter; it would only enable that body to conduct all their own affairs, in the same way as they had hitherto done. The other charter was for the purpose of establishing a Metropolitan University, with power to grant academical degrees to those who should study at the London University College, or at any similar institution which his Majesty might please hereafter to name.

27. Mr John Maxwell moved for leave to bring a bill for the establishment of minimum rates of wages, to prevent the condition of the working classes being deteriorated any further by their employers. The motion was seconded by Sir M. S. Stewart, and opposed by Mr P. Thomson, who endeavoured to show that the idea was entirely a delusion, and would operate to the serious disadvantage of those who desired to see it realised. The house, by 129 to 40, refused admission to the bill.

30. Colonel Leith Hay moved that the report on the Trinity harbour bill should be considered. Mr Spring Rice opposed the motion, on the ground that the property of the Leith docks, on which a former government had advanced a loan of L.240,000, would be deteriorated, if a new harbour was formed. Adjoining, Sir William Rae, and Mr Labouchere, also opposed the motion. Mr Tooke, Mr Hume, and Colonel Leith Hay, spoke in favour of it, on the ground of the new harbour being wanted, and that

no sufficient reason had been assigned for postponing a great public improvement. Sir John Campbell was for putting off the bill till the next session. The house divided; and refused to consider the report, by 55 to 22. The bill is thus lost.—On the motion of Mr M. O'Connell, which was carried against the sentiments of ministers, by 57 to 49, the house agreed to appoint a select committee to inquire into the conduct of General Darling—particularly in reference to the grants of crown lands made by him; his treatment of the public press; the case of Captain Robison; and alleged instances of cruelty towards two soldiers, Sudd and Thompson, and other persons.—Aug. 7. A majority of 89 to 46 agreed to an instruction moved by Lord J. Russell to this committee, precluding it from inquiry into the proceedings of the court-martial on Captain Robison.

31. Mr Perrin, Attorney-General for Ireland, obtained leave to bring in a bill for amending the bural corporations in Ireland. He detailed at considerable length the abuses of the present system, by which 13,000 corporators had the uncontrolled management of the affairs of 900,000 inhabitants of corporate towns. The bill he intended to bring in was in most respects the same as the English one. The principal difference related to the franchise. In towns the population of which reaches 20,000, the occupancy of a house valued at L.10 a-year would confer the right of voting; in towns with a smaller population than 20,000, occupancy of a L.5 house would entitle a person to vote. There would be no wards in towns with a less population than 12,000. There would be no revising barristers or auditors, but the mayor would revise the burgess-roll, and be liable to a penalty of L.10 for improperly admitting or excluding any person. In this bill the city of Dublin would be included.—Lord Morpeth introduced a bill for the prevention of offences against the peace in Ireland. It provided that the Lord Lieutenant should call together the quarter-sessions, in lieu of issuing a special commission, on any emergency, and empowered the court of these sessions, on the representation of the grand jury, and with the approbation of the Lord Lieutenant, to warn inhabitants of the disturbed districts to keep within their houses, but without the power of entering the houses in search of suspected persons.—Mr O'Connell said, the bill would give satisfaction to every rational person in Ireland.

Aug. 3. Mr Spring Rice explained the terms on which he had negotiated the loan of fifteen millions wherewith to pay off the slave proprietors. It had been obtained from Messrs Rothschild at L.3, 7s. 6d. per cent. which was unprecedentedly low. He then moved that the commissioners for the compensation should be directed to pay accordingly, which was agreed to.

4. Mr Grantley Berkeley moved that the house agree to the report of the committee recommending that accommodation should be made for ladies in the gallery of the house. But, upon a division, there appeared a majority of 89 to 83 against the motion. So the ladies will be excluded, as heretofore.

11. In the House of Lords, the second reading of the Roman Catholic marriages bill was moved by the Marquis of Clanricarde, and opposed by Lord Carberry, who moved that it be read that day six months. On a division, the bill was lost by 42 to 16.

13. On the motion of Mr Hume, the House of Commons agreed to a string of resolutions for regulating the size, cost, and numbers of parliamentary papers. The object of the resolutions is to insure a more regular supply at a cheaper rate; and it is provided "that the Acts of Parliament and Statutes at Large should be printed for sale at one uniform price throughout the United Kingdom, in as convenient a form, and at as low a charge, as is consistent with the ordinary profit of trade, and no more."

17. The English bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt was read a first time in the House of Lords.—Lord John Russell, when questioned by Mr Lynch, informed the house, that next session ministers intend to propose a measure for the appointment of a permanent judge of the Chancery Court.

21. Mr E. L. Bulwer moved for a committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the newspaper stamp duty to one penny. He supported the motion by a long speech, but, after some discussion, agreed to allow the motion to be negatived, on Mr Rice pledging himself to repeal the tax next year, if the condition of the revenue would allow of it.

ENGLAND.

POLITICS OF THE MONTH.

PUBLIC attention has been chiefly directed, during the past month, to the treatment of the municipal reform bill by the House of Lords, and the disclosures respecting Orange societies. Notwithstanding petitions, numerous signed, from all the large towns, entreating the Lords to pass the corporation bill as it came to them from the House of Commons, they have deliberately deprived it, in committee, of most of its liberal features, the majorities against ministers being usually about 90 in a house of 160 members. An opposition so decided to the representative part of the legislature has naturally caused much excitement throughout the nation. The liberals in general seem

to desire that the Commons, to whom the bill will now return, should restore it to its original condition, and leave to the Lords the responsibility of giving it an ultimate rejection. It seems to be understood that the Lords are resolved to give the same reception to the Irish church bill, the imprisonment for debt bill, and all the other liberal measures of the session; so that Parliament, which is expected to rise early in September, will not have a single act to look back upon, as the result of all the harassing labours of the year.

The most conspicuous agent in the business of altering the municipal bill was Lord Lyndhurst, who is now acknowledged by all the less compromising Tories as their principal man of skill and talent. The Duke of Wellington, having evidently been more inclined than the most of his party to pass the bill, is said to have lost a considerable part of the influence he formerly possessed with them; while Sir Robert Peel is looked upon as one whom they have nearly altogether lost. The latter statesman is said to have opposed or absented himself from all the councils by which the conduct of the majority of the House of Lords was determined upon.

The municipal bill is, at the time we write (Aug. 25), expected to revisit the House of Commons on the 31st. The proceedings of that house respecting it may in the meantime be considered as in some degree shadowed forth by what passed on the 21st, when Mr Spring Rice made a motion for postponing the order of the day for going into committee upon the appropriation bill; grounding the delay upon the circumstance that he was obliged to wait the return of the militia staff reduction bill from the other house. This motion was generally considered as intended to overawe the Peers; in this sense it was avowedly understood by Mr Hume, Mr Tooke, Mr O'Connell, and others of that class, who stated "that it would be improper to grant money until it should be seen what course the House of Lords would take." Mr Gladstone charged the Chancellor of the Exchequer with acting in this matter in compliance with the wishes of the Radical faction; this charge Mr Rice indignantly repelled; but he did not contradict the assertion of the hon. members for Middlesex and Dublin, or say any thing to show that he disapproved of the construction they put upon his motion.

The disclosures which have been elicited by a parliamentary committee respecting Orange societies, are of a most important character. There are about 1500 societies, embracing 220,000 individuals, who are bound together by secret oaths, have secret signs of recognition, and possess arms and common funds for the purposes of the institution, the chief of which is the ascendancy of the Protestant party in Ireland. The importance which the House of Commons attach to at least the existence of such societies in the army, is proved by their vote, by 183 to 43, of an address to the King, directing his royal attention to the fact of his brother, the Duke of Cumberland, having issued warrants to such bodies, in his capacity of grand master, the said prince being himself a field-marshal.

July 20. The foundation-stone of a new mechanics' institution was laid at Liverpool by Lord Brougham, who, at an entertainment which afterwards took place, addressed a large assemblage of gentlemen, and took occasion to deny that he had been concerned in any plot for turning Earl Grey out of office, and that there was any impropriety in his attending public dinners. His lordship also avowed his resolution to "stand by the people" until they obtained a cheap government, and said that he felt more at his ease, and thought he should be able to do more for the people, since he had ceased to hold a ministerial situation.

22. One of the engines of the Liverpool and Manchester railway left the latter place at five o'clock, with three waggons attached, containing about ninety packages of goods, principally intended for shopkeepers in Liverpool and Glasgow. On approaching the Whiston inclined plane, about nine miles from Liverpool, the waggons were discovered to be on fire; and before any effectual assistance could be given, all the goods were destroyed, amounting, it is supposed, in value to L.2000. It has not yet been ascertained correctly how the accident originated, but it is supposed to have been from friction, owing to the great speed at which the train was travelling. The railway company intend paying the respective owners of the goods the full amount of their losses.

30. This morning, the Princess Victoria was confirmed at the Chapel Royal, St James's. The King, the Queen, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Sophia, and the Duchess of Saxe Weimar, were present at the ceremony, which was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London, Dean of the Chapel. The Duchess of Kent

remained during the ceremony on the right of the princess, and the king on the left.

— 31. At the Bury St Edmund's assizes, Samuel Brown, aged 80, was indicted for the wilful murder of James Ayton, in the year 1817. The particulars of this very singular case, as proved on the trial, were these:—Mr Ayton, the murdered man, was an innkeeper, and possessed considerable property in the neighbourhood of Woodbridge, in this county. About 10 o'clock on the night of the 8th of October 1817, a tradesman residing in that town, named Hurd, was returning home on foot, and when he arrived at a place called Drybridge Mill, he met the prisoner running fast. Hurd went on, and in the road opposite the garden of a Mr Howard, he saw a man lying in the road; upon examining the state of the man, Hurd found that he was bleeding from the head, and insensible, but he was not quite dead. A few yards farther on stood a horse saddled and bridled, and the saddle turned nearly round on the right side. Mr Hurd immediately called Howard up, and upon examining the body of the dying man, for such he evidently was, they found that it was Mr Ayton. He had some silver in one of his pockets, and a handkerchief in his hat, which was lying two yards off, and none of his pockets appeared to have been rifled. They put the body of the man into an outhouse, where they left him for the night, and Howard went to bed. At five in the morning, Howard went to his outhouse, and finding that the wounded man was yet living, he sent for a surgeon, by whose desire Mr Ayton was removed to the Swan, where he died in four hours. He never spoke from the time of his being found on the road by Hurd. Having deposited the body in the outhouse, as before mentioned, Hurd went on his way, and again met the prisoner, who had a large stick in his hand and a dog with him, and to whom he spoke without receiving any answer. Upon examining the body after death, it appeared beyond all question that the unfortunate man had been murdered. An inquest was held, and, after a laborious investigation, the coroner's jury found that the man was "murdered by some person unknown." Suspicion had fallen upon the prisoner, but no sufficient proof had been adduced, and he was suffered to go at large. Thus this dreadful matter remained wrapped in mystery and doubt for eighteen years, and the circumstance had nearly been forgotten, when the public attention was called to it in a very singular manner. One William Green, a notorious thief, was in Ipswich jail in the month of June, in the present year, under sentence of transportation for sheep-stealing. He was very ill, and fancying himself in great danger of speedy dissolution, he sent a note to a magistrate to come and receive his "penitent confession" upon "a matter which hung very heavily on his mind." This matter related to the murder, of which he had been an unseen witness. While in a hedge in ambush, he saw the prisoner turn round, stop Mr Ayton's horse, and with a heavy club give Ayton a tremendous blow upon the head, which knocked him off his horse. The prisoner then put his hands into some of Ayton's pockets, and afterwards ran away down the road towards Woodbridge. His story was singularly confirmed, by a variety of circumstances. Mr Baron Parke, in a very elaborate and clear statement, summed up the evidence; and the jury, after an absence of some hours, returned with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. This verdict caused the greatest surprise in court, every body having believed that the only question was whether the prisoner was the hand which inflicted the blow of which Mr Ayton died; and there being no circumstances of provocation, if he did give the fatal stroke, to reduce the crime below that of murder.

Aug. 1. A grand dinner was given at Fishmongers' Hall to his Majesty's ministers. Alderman Wood, as prime warden, presided; and among the company were the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, Lord Albemarle, Lord Plunkett, Mr Spring Rice, Lord Glenelg, Mr Poulett Thomson, Lord Howick, Sir John Campbell, Lord Brougham, Mr Hume, Mr O'Connell, Mr Grote, Mr Bonham Carter, and Mr Crawford. The usual routine toasts were drunk; and the health of ministers was then given and received with loud cheering. Lord Lansdowne apologised for the absence of Lord Melbourne, who was obliged to be present in the House of Peers watching the proceedings on the municipal bill. Lord Brougham's health was very well received; and the orator spoke his thanks at length, and in his best manner. Lord John Russell, Mr Spring Rice, Mr Poulett Thomson, and Sir John Hobhouse, also addressed the company in their turns.

— 5. General De Lacy Evans, commander-in-chief of the English auxiliary force destined for the service of Isabella II., left England on his way to assume his command.

— 6. Considerable excitement took place in the neighbourhood of Wanstead, a few miles from London, in consequence of a discovery that the flats, a piece of waste and mossy ground used as a common, had taken fire. The ignition is said to have commenced three weeks before, probably from the embers of a tobacco pipe; but it only now attracted serious attention, a space of twenty-five acres being found in the process of conflagration, so as to threaten a great part of the subsistence of the neighbouring people. Watering carts were used in vain, and on the 9th it was found that thirty acres were on fire. Next day, a large party of sappers and miners, who had been sent for from Woolwich, commenced a trench for the purpose of cutting off communication with the rest of the ground, in which they succeeded perfectly; but the burning parts were not expected to be exhausted or cooled for some weeks.

— 10. This evening, between 11 and 12 o'clock, many of the inhabitants of Chichester were awakened from their sleep, and much alarmed, by two shocks of earthquakes. It is nearly a twelvemonth since the last of those awful visitations, and people began to hope they had entirely ceased. These shocks, however, were considered generally to have been less violent than most of those which occurred last year.

The great expense of the late installation festivities at Cambridge, coupled with the recent falling off in the amount of the corn-rents of the different colleges, will, it is said, cause a serious deduction from the incomes of most of the fellows for the present year.

Mina has written a letter from Montpellier to a friend in England, denying indignantly that he ever perpetrated the cruelties charged against him in the London newspapers, and, on their authority, by Mr O'Connell and Mr Grove Price in the House of Commons.

Lord John Russell has appointed Mr Charles Lechmere deputy-keeper of state papers, in the room of the late Robert Lemon, Esq. deceased. The Chronicle says that this office was first offered to Mr Thomas Moore, who refused it as involving too great a sacrifice of time, besides rendering a constant residence in London indispensable.

In a report made by Mr Rennie, of the effects produced on the Thames by the removal of London Bridge, it is stated that the drainage of the districts bordering on the river has been greatly improved; that barges, which used formerly to be towed up from Putney to Richmond by horses, are now carried by the current in one tide; and that the fall of water has been so considerable as to cause ships in many instances to ground in their tiers.

Lord Brougham has promised to deliver a lecture in the Sheffield Mechanics' Institution at the termination of the present session of Parliament. A deputation waited upon the learned lord at Manchester lately, when the pledge was given.

The ship *Walter Scott*, from New Orleans, and on her voyage to Liverpool, was struck by lightning, on the 21st June, off Charleston. The crew took to the long-boat, and landed at Norfolk. The ship, together with her cargo, consisting of upwards of 1700 bales of cotton, were entirely consumed by the fire. The value of the cargo is estimated at about L.25,000, the whole of which was insured in Liverpool.

The Hon. J. J. B. Ponsonby, son of Lord Duncannon, and member for Derby, will shortly lead to the hymeneal altar the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the Earl of Durham.

Two meetings have been held in London to promote the construction of a railway through the great manufacturing districts of the midland and northern counties, from London to Edinburgh, by way of Coventry, Ashbourne, Derby, Rotherham, Barnsley, Wakefield, Leeds, and York. This plan, which has the support of a number of persons of great property and influence on the line, is recommended by the consideration that the line to Coventry, which is already in the course of construction by the Birmingham and London Railway Company, will complete nearly half the distance to Leeds, and by the farther consideration that it will pass through a country abounding with minerals, traffic, and population. Communications are now holding by the provisional committee with the capitalists, and merchants, and manufacturers in the towns, and in the country along the projected line, as well as with the principal landed proprietors. Mr Stephenson is charged with the duty of making the survey and forming the plans.—*Leeds Intelligencer*.

A public notice has been placarded in the Portsmouth dockyard, specifying that the Lords of the Admiralty, having heard that in cases of election the officers and clerks of that department have been in the habit of endeavouring to influence the workmen, are determined that on all future occasions they will visit with their highest displeasure any officer or clerk who shall presume to influence a voter in the dockyard employ; and it is especially directed to be a standing order of the yard, that Parliamentary candidates in future are to be allowed to canvass in the yard only such officers as reside therein.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

A circular has been issued by the Lords of the Treasury, intimating that certain clerks in one of the revenue departments having interfered in elections, such interference being in contravention of the 22d Geo. III., c. 41, § 1, and injurious to the public service, it has been deemed incumbent to supersede the parties who have so offended; hoping that the circumstance will operate as a caution to all officers in the several departments of the revenue. Any party who may in future presume to interfere, in any way, in the election of members of Parliament, will be visited with the severest displeasure of their lordships.

The government has at length resorted to decisive measures for the suppression of unstamped political papers. The daily newspaper announced in our last as having been commenced, seems to have been the immediate cause of these proceedings. July 31, a seizure of illegal sheets was made at the shop of Mr Hetherington, in the Strand, and at a shop in the Borough.

From the British Museum Annual Report to Parliament for 1828, giving an account of the receipt and expenditure for that year, it appears that the total cost of printing the fac-simile of that ancient codex of the Bible called the Alexandrian Manuscript, including the various sums paid to the printer, engraver, editor, transcriber, and bookbinder, was L.9286. According to the returns to Parliament in 1833, it seems that three perfect copies only of this great work have been sold, forty-eight distributed in conformity to the copyright act, and as presents, and retained for the use of the library, and one hundred and thirty-four remained in stock.

A magnificent present from the King of Oude to King William IV., was landed from the Duke of Argyll East Indiaman, at the beginning of the past month. A bedstead and table of solid gold, two chairs of solid silver, formed in the most tasteful manner, were among the articles composing this splendid gift. There were also two elephants, two Arabian horses, and two dwarf buffaloes; one of the first has been sent by the king to the Surrey, and the other to the Regent's Park Zoological Gardens. The horses are removed to Windsor. The value of the whole is L.80,000.

Mr Thomas Gill, son of Mr Gill, of the French Horn Inn, Sarum, was married on the 28th of June at St Ed-

mund's church, Salisbury, to a Miss Angell, late of Newfoundland, by which marriage he will shortly come into the possession of estates and money, amounting in value to L.1,000,000, left by a Mr Angell, who died some sixty years since. The Chrois estate, near Lambeth, forms part of the landed property, and to possess which he must bear the name and arms of the Angell family. He is at present the mail-cart-man on the line of road from Warminster to Sarum.—*Devizes Gazette*.

IRELAND.

July 21. There was a performance at the Dublin Theatre for the benefit of poor Banim, the author of the O'Hara Tales, who has been for some weeks in this city in a state of extreme physical debility. The parties cordially united on this occasion to test their esteem and sympathy for the suffering author. The Lord-Lieutenant and a considerable number of the leading gentry were present. The house was very well filled. The profits of the benefit will be about L.200.—*Times correspondent*.

— 30. The Rev. John Walsh, Catholic priest of Borris, was killed at Kilgreany, in the neighbourhood of Carlow, while returning on horseback from a dinner party in that town. The Orange newspapers presented his death as having been occasioned by a fall from his horse, while those of an opposite kind alleged that he must have been murdered by an Orange colony planted in the neighbourhood by Lord Berford. The coroner's jury have given a verdict favourable to the latter surmise.

All the bills against magistrates and others, who were brought in under the coroner's inquest as guilty of manslaughter at the Rathcormac affair, have been thrown out unanimously by the grand jury of County Cork, composed of freeholders of all descriptions.

After a very minute investigation, continued for nearly three days, into the circumstances of the Orange riots in Belfast on Sunday the 12th July, when a female was unfortunately killed, and several persons wounded, the jury came to the following verdict:—"That the deceased, Anne Moore, came by her death, in consequence of a gunshot wound inflicted by one of the military, while in the execution of duty in quelling a dangerous riot, under the orders of the civil magistrate." As the jury was composed of individuals, the majority of whom hold Tory principles, the Orange party can have no just ground to complain that they have been unfairly dealt with.—*Northern Whig*.

A deputation from the synod of Ulster have presented a congratulatory address to Lord Mulgrave, couched in terms which disprove the recent allegations as to the disapproval by that body of the proceedings of the Melbourne ministry.

The fifth annual meeting of the British Association for the Encouragement of Science took place at Dublin during the week commencing August 10. Amongst the visitors were Thomas Moore, Esq.; R. Lardner; Captain Sir John Franklin, R.N.; Sir John Ross; Sir Thomas Brisbane; Sir George Mackenzie; G. B. Greenough, London; T. S. Traill, professor of medical jurisprudence, Edinburgh; Professor Alison, Edinburgh; Dr Thomas Coulter; John Taylor, treasurer of the British Association, London; R. W. Fox, Falmouth; T. Jameson Tor, Edinburgh; William Nicol, Edinburgh; Thomas Graham, professor of chemistry, Glasgow; John Taylor, junior, Edinburgh; H. Westmacott, Edinburgh; J. E. Peitham, Berlin; H. Woolcombe; John Kerrick, delegate from York; Charles C. Babington, of John's College, Cambridge, &c. On the 8th, a very numerous Scotch and English professors from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh, assembled in the theatre of Trinity College, to meet their literary brethren of our own country, who had arrived in town in great numbers. At the first meeting on Monday, Sir Thomas Brisbane demitted the office of president to Dr Lloyd, provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and the annual report was read by Professor Hamilton. Twelve hundred and twenty-eight new members were enrolled on this occasion, whose payments amounted to L.1750, being a large sum than any yet drawn at any annual meeting of the association. When Thomas Moore's name was mentioned as a candidate, the provost rose at once and proposed the poet, without the usual formalities of fees. The nomination was seconded by one hundred voices, and carried with acclamation. Scientific meetings were held daily during the week, at which many interesting papers were read, and three evening meetings were held. At these, individuals of every religious and political denomination mingled amicably in a rare scene in Ireland. As in Edinburgh in 1830, one universal feeling of gratification prevailed on the occasion throughout the society of the Irish capital. The Lord-Lieutenant attended several of the meetings, and was always well received. On Saturday the 15th, the proceedings were brought to a close at the Rotunda, and the next meeting appointed to be held at Bristol in the second week of August 1834. Three hundred of the more distinguished members of the society this day received a farewell banquet from the provost and senior fellows of Trinity College, in the examination hall, when the Lord-Lieutenant conferred the honour of knighthood on Professor Hamilton.

The skull of Dean Swift has been turned up by some of the scientific people in Dublin, and the ph



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JANUARY.							APRIL.						
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FEBRUARY.							MAY.						
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MARCH.							JUNE.						
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AUGUST.							NOVEMBER.						
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SEPTEMBER.							DECEMBER.						
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has the
LONGEST HISTORY
AND
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REPUTATION

logists have had a field-day of discussion about it. Doctors differ. "Mr Combe of Edinburgh," says a *Courier* correspondent, "described the skull as seamed, it being matter of history that Swift died young, and he said that the forehead had shrunk from old age and disease, and did not represent Swift's head in a state of health, and at the maturity of his understanding. Dr Graves, a decided anti-phrenologist, denied that the skull exhibited marks of disease. Mr Combe said further, that the organs of the animal propensities, particularly combativeness and destructiveness, were very large, as also amativeness and self-esteem, adding, that if the forehead had matured age been as deficient as it now appears, the propensities been what are indicated by the skull, Swift, if uneducated, might have died on the scaffold. The organ of amativeness gave rise to great discussion. Swift was fond of women, and possessed the affections of two of them, yet he never consummated marriage. The phrenologists say that his phrens indicate the feeling to have been strong, and at his not marrying must have had another cause. He might argue that because he was not married, the cerebellum is a refutation of phrenology. One of the best informed phrenologists remarked that the skull proves nothing for or against their study, because they exclude cases of old age and disease from a class of evidence, on account of the changes which the skull undergoes in both of these conditions."

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAPER DUTY.—An "Edinburgh Publisher" has communicated the following letter to the editor of the *Scotsman*, in reference to the paper duty:—"I cannot agree with you in regarding the paper duty as a light tax, or as one which does not greatly impede the attempts which are made to diffuse knowledge. The paper duty, in the first place, renders the business of the paper-manufacturer a kind of monopoly, in consequence of its requiring all who enter that business to possess a larger capital than they would otherwise require. Then, the trouble and annoyance which it occasions to the manufacturer, are, according to all accounts, dreadful. Every paper-maker I have ever conversed with speaks of them as such. These cause a regular outlay to him, altogether over and above his duty, and which is of course charged by him to the public. The sum which he actually pays as duty is about a fourth of the price of most printing papers. But the manufacturer of course charges more, in order to cover his risk. That this surcharge is considerable, I know from several circumstances which have come under my notice, in transacting business with the manufacturers, variously on credit and by ready money payments. I have known some pay at such a rate on the former principle, as rendered the paper duty to them a fourth, while to others it was only two-sevenths on the ready-money system. Upon the whole, it cannot be unfair to calculate that the most of the paper used pays 4d. in account of duty. In the case of books of almost all sorts, this is a very grievous tax. The 4d. paid by the publisher comes to something much greater before the work gets into the hands of the public. I allow that in the highest class of books, the greater part of the expense of which arises from copyright, or from the comparative fineness of the paper, it is a matter of little consequence. But, take the average of book calculations, I assure you it is very considerable, and says the more so the lower the class of books, or the more hazardous the enterprise. A great proportion of the books published do not sell to the extent of more than a third or a half of the impression, unless the price be reduced below cost. The tax upon the remainder paper must accordingly be added to the tax on that which has actually gone off at a remunerative price. The duty here, you must observe, operates powerfully for the prevention of publication. In cheap reprints, where the amount of the impression is well calculated for demand as to secure against the kind of loss, the duty is not apparently so much reared; but if you compare it with the price of the book, it is equally grievous. For one thing, it prevents the production of those cheap homely papers, which the French use so much in their republicans. The utmost advantage you can get by taking a coarse paper is about one-eleventh or one-twelfth of the duty; which is not worth while. Hence we can see here none of those nice little volumes which cost you up at a franc a-piece; our cheapest volumes would be double or triple that price. In consequence of the production of a cheap work of any kind, the work must be offered at such a rate as to require a large number of purchasers, otherwise it will answer as a cheap work. Now, I can confirm what Brougham in what he has advanced upon this subject; for I have known designs of cheap publications which would have tempted the devisers into execution, if the paper duty had not added so much to the cost of production as frustrated all hope of the attraction of a sufficient number of customers. In the case of *Chambers's Journal*, which has been fortunate in obtaining an uncommonly large circulation, the £2500 which I have been assured that work pays annually in the shape of paper duty, may be a very small trifle each copy, and no obstruction upon the whole. It is still £2500 drawn from the pockets of the middle and working classes, as a tax upon what every discerning government would be glad to get its

subjects to take without tax. But, for one work thus successful, there are multitudes, and these, too, works of utility and talent, which struggle miserably against the price of their paper (the principal part of the cost), or through the same cause are extinguished. In short, with the paper duty, a cheap work, which will not pay under a sale of perhaps 15,000, might do so, were there no paper duty, at 10,000, or even less. And even in the case of works already established, although the duty upon each is too small to allow a reduction of price, I am very sure that its remission would produce other benefits. It might enable the publisher to give a larger profit to the retailer, and thus cause the work to be propagated to places where it was formerly unknown. It might enable him to give a better and more lasting paper, or a better class of literary and scientific articles, or to extend the size of his work. It would also be of great service in allowing a reduction of the price of schoolbooks, which might then be more easily bought by the poor. But, indeed, the partiality with which this tax now presses upon the industrious classes, and the advantage which they would derive from its remission, are matters too obvious to be worthy of farther discussion. It is, in my opinion, the only tax on knowledge worthy of being seriously considered: for, while the newspaper duty only causes a man to content himself with a sight of that, of which, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, no more is desired, or would be serviceable, this prevents the people from obtaining those vehicles of knowledge, which it is of importance to them at all times to possess."

THE DUKE OF TREVISO.—The *Athenæum* publishes the following most gratifying anecdotes of Marshal Mortier, Duke of Treviso, the chief victim of the assassin of the Boulevard du Temple:—"After the battle of Talavera, the Duke of Wellington (then Sir Arthur Wellesley) being under the necessity of withdrawing his army from that place to meet the corps of French advancing on his left, was obliged to resign his hospitals to the protection of a Spanish force. The very morning of Sir Arthur's departure, the Spanish general informed the English commandant that the French corps, which had been defeated a few days before, had rallied, and was now in full march towards Talavera. In consequence, it became necessary to clear the towns; and such of the sick and wounded who had the power to march, were removed across the Tagus, a number of military and medical officers being left with those who were unable to depart. On entering Talavera, Marshal Mortier, Duke of Treviso, then commanding that corps, immediately sent for the senior medical officer, and told him he wished to visit the different buildings in which the British sick and wounded were placed. The marshal, in this inspection, entered familiarly into conversation with the poor sufferers, assuring them, that, as the fortune of war had placed them in his hands, he would endeavour to make their captivity and sufferings as little painful as his means would possibly allow. He likewise cheerfully exhorted them to bear their misfortunes with patience, intimating that they then might calculate upon being speedily exchanged. The marshal desired Mr Macdowal, the senior medical officer, to make him a daily report of the state of his patients, courteously adding, he should be glad to receive it at the hour of five, when he should be always happy to see him at dinner, because he would be certain then to have an opportunity of suggesting any measures calculated to promote the welfare of the sick. His first proclamation, inviting the country people to bring provisions to the town, announced that they would be paid for every thing in ready money; he also gave directions that the English hospitals were to be supplied before the French. Mr Macdowal informed the writer of this article that the marshal expressed himself in these words:—"Although I have no authority to command the military chest, I am master of my own purse; and therefore I present you with this sum (amounting to 400 or 500 napoleons, I do not remember which). This I beg you will lay out in the way you judge most profitable for your people; the amount I may, perhaps, recover ultimately from your government, but if not, I shall feel pleasure in recollecting the way in which it was expended." These words made a strong impression on my mind, and I feel it a duty due to the memory of that gallant officer to make them known to the public. The marshal spoke English fluently, and this accounts for his addressing himself so handsomely as he did to our poor wounded soldiers; his sympathy for their sufferings was really magnanimous, and proves how much the brave are ever honoured by the brave."

SAVAGE LIFE.—In "Wanderings and Adventures in the Interior of Africa" (Longman and Co., London, 1835), the author, Mr Andrew Steedman, gives the following traits of a misery which often afflicts savage life. He refers to the Caffres, near the Cape of Good Hope:—"Owing to the late unsettled state of the country, the present is a time of great distress. Many hundreds of people are living in the bushes on roots, without any fixed habitation, and almost driven to desperation from extreme distress. In riding a few miles, Mr Painton counted above three hundred people seeking roots for food: there are a great many eatable roots which will support life, but they are not very nutritious; they cause the people's bodies to swell to an enormous size, and the striking contrast between their emaciated limbs and swollen bodies is

very painful to behold. In consequence of this scarcity of food, many men are driving from their kraals their least-valued wives, and the old and infirm who cannot go far to seek roots are left to starve. A great many people, especially women, come every day, hoping 'to be picked up.' We do what we can for the most distressed objects, but our stock of food will require very good management, and some self-denial on the part of ourselves and people, in order to make it hold out until the harvest-time, which is yet six weeks or two months off. * * Three weeks ago, Faku's sister-in-law died; four persons were immediately tortured, and then beaten to death by sticks, for having caused her death by witchcraft. The charge was substantiated by the following evidence:—"The poor creatures had been seen to wave their hands as they passed by the sick woman's kraal." Six weeks after a great captain died near the Umgazi, six persons were tortured and then burnt to death, on the same charge, on similar evidence: the witch-doctors pretended to find a piece of wood called *chaka* buried in their kraal, which as it rotted would cause the deceased to rot away: they were accused also of having burnt a lizard in their garden, in order that the deceased might have no corn to eat, and so die of hunger. In addition, John Burton, my interpreter, informed me, 'that on his return from Butterworth (to which place he accompanied me when I went to the district meeting) he arrived in the evening at a kraal near the Bashee, and found the place in great confusion. On inquiring the cause, he learned, that food being scarce, the people had buried a child of seven years old alive, because they did not like to see it starve before their eyes: the grave being not very deep, and the soil light, the child struggled hard, and its crying was heard by the mother, whose feelings prompted her to dig the child up again: the people were holding a consultation as to the propriety of burying the child again. John Burton reasoned with them, gave up the little food he had, and the people promised to let the child live.'—Another extract from the same work gives an anecdote of discomfort from a different source, but not less alarming:—"The whole country is alarmed, and the petty chief, So Barilli, has sent his cattle to feed upon the station for safety, owing to the following occurrence. A male child has been born to Faku lately, which, from the rank of its mother, is the great son or heir of its father. According to a custom which has prevailed from time immemorial among the Amapondas and Amatembu, it was deemed necessary for a great chief, of a particular family, in which the honour is hereditary, to be put to death, so that his head might be used as a vessel to hold a decoction of roots, with which the new-born child was to be washed: this charm, they imagine, will prevent Faku's family from becoming extinct. Umcwengi, the chief who was to have been put to death, fled with his cattle to the mountains; and being supported by several powerful clans, refused to submit, and contends that the doctors are mistaken in supposing him to be the person who ought to suffer. Every petty chief is now alarmed, as they say some one must be put to death."

HALEY'S COMET is going from the Taurus through the lower part of Auriga, towards the foot of the Great Bear. October 2, it is near *iota* in the Great Bear, and during all the first part of the month it will be running along directly under Charles's Wain, and direct into Bootes.—From October 10 to October 18 it will be in the *Serpent*, whence it will proceed to *Scorpio*, where it will be about Nov. 11.—It will then move slowly to between *alpha* and *beta* in *Scorpio* by December 21, from whence it will advance towards the shoulder of *Centaurus* till February 7, 1836, after which it will disappear. The times of appearance and disappearance are given only as probable. The best time to look for it (with the naked eye) will be in the first ten days of October, directly under or in the line skirting the constellation of the Great Bear. It is then moving very quickly; and any little nebulous appearance may be distinguished from it by observing whether it changes its place sensibly in three or four hours.—This may be done by finding two stars which are in a line with the supposed comet, and observing whether it continue in that line.—*British Almanac.*

SCOTLAND.

July 21. An infant of eight months old, whose parents reside in Morocco's Close, Edinburgh, fell over a window, four stories high, without being in the least injured.

—22. The annual competition of pipers, under the patronage of the Highland Society, took place in the Theatre-Royal, Edinburgh, in the presence of a crowded and brilliant audience. The chief prize for the bagpipe (a gold medal) was awarded to John Mackenzie, piper to the Marquis of Breadalbane; the chief prize for dancing, to Peter MacLaren, piper to Mr Stirling of Kippendavie; and the chief prize for dress, to Donald M'Innes, piper to Macneil of Barra. An elegant silver vase was also presented to Mr Murray, patentee of the theatre, in testimony of the sense which the society entertained of his liberality in granting them the gratuitous use of the house for so many years.—A meeting of the Relief Congregation of Dumfries was held in the chapel, for the purpose of deciding a question previously agitated, whether the congregation should remain as they were, or connect themselves with the church of Scotland. After a lengthened discussion, which was, on the whole, conducted in the spirit of candour, a vote was called, when ninety-seven communicants voted in favour of union with the church, and seven against the proposition.—On the 4th August, Mr Fife was admitted by the Presbytery of Dumfries to full communion with the establishment. The Relief Presbytery afterwards ordered his name to be struck off their list, and appointed one of their number to preach his church vacant.—The materials of the tower in Carlisle Castle, containing the apartments occupied by Mary Queen of Scots immediately after her fatal entrance into England, were sold by auction; and although it rained heavily, the interest excited on the occasion

brought together a pretty numerous company, and caused considerable competition. The wood, which was fine old oak, brought very high prices, some beams of no great dimensions fetching as much as L.5 each; several old planks also sold very high. One gentleman, we understand, bought a large lot of wood, with which he purposes to fit up and furnish a room, to board the floor, cover the walls with wainscot, and have the chairs, tables, &c. all made of it; thus making the apartment a perfect "Queen Mary's Room." The new building, on the site of Queen Mary's Tower, from which the materials were taken, is now in an advanced state.—*Carlisle Patriot*.

—23. This being the day appointed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for a fast and humiliation, it was generally observed throughout the country with every external mark of respect. In the towns, large as well as small, the shops were with few exceptions shut, and the churches were well attended. At the same time, partly owing to the temptation of the remarkably fine weather, vast crowds flocked from the large towns to enjoy themselves in the country. The Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway carried 7247 passengers, and in Glasgow about 10,000 persons were calculated to have gone on board the steam-boats at the Broomielaw.

—24. About six o'clock in the evening, as the Earl Grey steamer was about to leave the quay at Greenock, on her voyage from Dunoon to Glasgow, the boiler connected with the engine, which was of the high-pressure kind, burst with the sound of a cannon, and breaking up great part of the deck, carried many of the passengers high into the air. Some falling in the water, were drowned; and others alighting on the quay, were killed. The lives lost in the first instance were six, afterwards increased to eight, and about fifteen were severely scalded or otherwise injured. It is stated that accidents of this kind might easily be prevented, by the use of a very simple instrument which denotes the degree of pressure.

Aug. 3. Elizabeth Baulks or M'Neil was executed at Edinburgh for poisoning her husband.

—7. A public dinner was given by about one hundred gentlemen of Edinburgh, for their gallant townsman, Brigadier-General Charles Shaw, who has distinguished himself so much by his conduct in the late Portuguese contest. Brigadier-General Shaw is at present recruiting for the service of Isabella II. of Spain, and daily sends detachments of young men down the Clyde to be shipped for that country.

—13. At an unusually full meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly, Dr P. Macfarlan entered into a consideration of the qualifications of the gentlemen composing the church commission, about one-half of whom he characterised as unfit for the business proposed, either from their youth, or their hostility to the church. In conclusion, the reverend gentleman moved, "That the Commission of the General Assembly feel it incumbent upon them, in discharge of their duty to the church of Scotland, to state to the government the sentiments they entertain of the constitution of the commission; that they do not consider it entirely friendly to the church, individual members having publicly professed opposition to the connection between church and state; and further, that, with few exceptions, it does not contain the names of individuals of experience, or men interested in the church, and that on these grounds the commission is not entitled to the confidence of the church." Sir James Gibson-Craig opposed the motion, on the grounds that the business of the commission was not to debate the question of the connection of church and state, but simply to ascertain some statistical facts respecting the church, and that the appointment of a few gentlemen opposed to the church was necessary, in order to assure the dissenters that its inquiries would be conducted with impartiality. On a division against Dr Macfarlan's motion, it was supported by 90 out of 93 votes; only Sir J. G. Craig, Mr William Bell, W.S., and Mr J. W. Mackenzie, W.S., dissenting from it. A petition against the two university bills was unanimously agreed to by this body.

The inhabitants of Montrose have followed the example of those of Edinburgh, Kirkcaldy, and Dunfermline, by establishing an association for the purpose of obtaining lectures at a cheap rate on useful and popular sciences. It was instituted at a public meeting on the 23d of June, and is entitled "The Montrose Mechanics' Scientific and Literary Association."

The liberals of Edinburgh have resolved to give a public dinner to Mr O'Connell, and have received his assent to the proposal. It will take place immediately after the close of the session of parliament, and will be followed by a similar demonstration of feeling at Glasgow. The inhabitants of various parts of the country have resolved to send delegations.

The poor's funds of the large and populous parish of St Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, were, previously to 1833, managed by the clergyman and their elders. In the year mentioned, the management was with some difficulty transferred to a lay directorate, who immediately proceeded to make all possible reformation in the pauper system of the parish. The saving effected by this body in 1833-4 amounted to L.2014, 19s. 5d.; in 1834-5, to L.2017, 10s. 2d.; in all, during two years, to L.4032, 9s. 7d. The assessment has been accordingly reduced from one shilling to eightpence in the pound. The savings have chiefly been effected in the workhouse department of the expenditure; the inmates being now supported at a rate little exceeding six shillings a-month each, and that in a much more comfortable manner than formerly. The assessed annual rental of the parish is above L.180,000.

Great excitement has lately been caused at Dunoon, on the Firth of Clyde, by an attempt on the part of Mr James Ewing, who has a villa there, to enclose the neighbouring mount, on which formerly stood a castle belonging to the kings of Scotland. A wall with which he attempted to enforce the legal title he supposes himself to have acquired, was repeatedly pulled down by the villagers, chiefly the female part of them, who justly set a great value on the hill as an attraction for visitors to their beautiful sea-bathing hamlet. Some of these rioters have been arrested and forced to give bail; but, however improperly resisted, there seems little reason to conclude that Mr Ewing will succeed in his design.

By a letter dated July 28, Mr Colin Dunlop, one of the representatives of Glasgow, informed his constituents that ill health would oblige him to demit his seat at the conclusion of the session.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th September 1834, a weaver's wife in Queen Street presented her husband two sons, and a few weeks ago she presented him three more, thus giving birth to five sons in less than eleven months, while she herself has only just completed her 19th year! One of the three children was still-born, and the other two died on the day of their birth. It may be further added, that the husband himself is one of twins, and that last month his twin sister gave birth to twin daughters. What would Malthus have said to this?—*Paisley Advertiser*.

July 7. At Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, the Countess of Errol; a daughter.

16. At the Chateau of Larrot, near Pau, France, the lady of the Hon. James Murray, advocate; a son.

18. At Blairquhan, Ayrshire, Lady Hunter Blair; a daughter.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs J. H. Burnett; a son.

21. At Carlton Terrace, London, the Marchioness of Abercorn; a daughter.—At Havre de Grace, the lady of Jacob Wood, Esq.; twin daughters.

22. At Jermyn Street, London, Viscountess Stormont; a son and heir.

25. The lady of the Right Honourable Sir Stratford Canning; a daughter.

28. At Earl's Court, the lady of Sir John Osborne, Bart.; a daughter.

Aug. 4. At Musselburgh, the wife of the Rev. A. F. Stewart, Craighall; a daughter.

8. At Yester House, the Marchioness of Tweeddale; a son.

9. At Albany Place, Edinburgh, Mrs Charles Gordon; a daughter.

11. At 9, New Street, Spring Gardens, London, the hon. the lady of Sir John Campbell, M.P.; a daughter.—At Herbertshire, the Hon. Mrs Abercromby; a daughter.

16. At Edinburgh, the lady of James Farquharson, Esq. of Invercauld; twin sons.

19. At Edinburgh, Mrs Francis Burke; a son.

At London, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Douglas; a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 21. James Hill, Esq. of Wisbeach, to Caroline Southwood,

eldest daughter of Dr Southwood Smith, of New Broad Street, London.

22. At Whitestone, Devon, John M. Lindsay, Esq., W.S., to Florence, second daughter of the Rev. Charles Brown, rector of Whitestone.

24. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander S. Farnham, farmer, Hillend, to Janet, second daughter of Mr James Walker, 18, Buccleuch Place.

28. At Chipstead, Surrey, Sir Thomas Bughan Hepburn, Bart., of Smeaton, Haddingtonshire, to Helen, youngest daughter of Archibald Little, Esq. of Shabden Park, Surrey.—At Dundee, Robert Johnson, jun., Esq., merchant, Dundee, to Ann, daughter of the late David Johnson, Esq., collector of cess for the county of Forfar.—At Aberdeen, Mr Andrew Strachan, of Edinburgh, to Sarah, daughter of the late Arthur Grey, Esq., Harthill.

29. At London, John Frederick Baillie, Esq., second son of the late Peter Baillie, Esq., of Dochfour, formerly member of Parliament for the Inverness burghs, to Anne, daughter and heiress of the late Colonel John Baillie of Leys, M.P.

30. At St George's, Hanover Square, London, Edward St John Midway, Esq., son of the late Sir Henry Midway, to Frances, daughter of the late Edward Lockwood Percival, Esq.—At Comrie Castle, William Cooper, Esq., younger of Fairford, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Robert Clarke, Esq. of Comries.

Aug. 3. At Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh, D. D. Manson, Esq., M.D., to Kezia, younger daughter of the late William Scott, Esq., of Savannah, Georgia, in the United States of America.—At Dublin, Mr John Kirkwood, of Crow Street, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Richard Poole, M.D., Edinburgh.—At 10, Pilgrimage Street, John Muir, Esq., brewer, Edinburgh, to Agnes, daughter of John Greig, Esq.

4. At Craiglockhart House, Alexander Monro Binning, Esq., W.S., to Harriett, fourth daughter of Alexander Monro, M.D. of Craiglockhart.—At Broxburn House, Archibald Hunter, merchant, Broxburn, to Jane Butterworth, daughter of the late James Dickson, seedsman, Edinburgh.—At Glasgow, James Brown, Esq., Edinburgh, to Anna, daughter of Herbert Buchanan, Esq. of Arden, and relict of John M'Kerrel, jun., Esq.

13. At Leslie House, Martin Edward Haworth, Esq. of the 60th rifles, to Lady Mary E. Leslie, sister of the Earl of Rothes.

18. At Alderston, C. M. Barstow, Esq., to Rachel, daughter of Colonel Houston, C.B.

In Dublin, Lieutenant T. Fairclough, h. p. 90th regiment, to Miss Mary Rice. The bridegroom is in his 90th year, while the bride counts 75.

At Wisbech, Mr Thomas Hill, widower, aged 84, to Mrs Longthorn, widow, aged 82. A very considerable number of people assembled to witness the ceremony. On the part of the Goodman, it may be pure love; but on the lady's part, it is more doubtful, as her spouse has the good fortune to live in an almshouse. As soon as the youthful couple came out of church, it was found necessary to protect them, and they were escorted home by two or three constables. Having seen them safely housed, the doors and shutters were closed, and the crowd dispersed.—*Bury and Suffolk Herald*.

DEATHS.

June 30. At Lerwick, Andrew Grierson, Esq. of Quendale, aged 71 years.

July 4. At the manse of Kilmallie, Lochaber, the Rev. Donald M'Gillivray.

8. At Killin, Captain James M'Nab, of the 21st regiment of foot, Scotch file-captain.

10. The Countess of Mensdorff, sister to the king, and to the Duchess of Kent.

12. In Walcot poor-house, Bath, Margaret Robinson, a pauper, aged 107 years, the last ten of which she had spent in the above asylum. Her faculties and senses were unimpaired to the last, and she had walked out within two months of her death. She was a native of the north of Scotland.

15. At Jura House, Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Jura, in his 91st year.—At Inverness, Edward Satchwell Fraser of Reelick, Esq., aged 85.

18. At London, Lewis Allsopp Lowndham, Esq., Solicitor to his Majesty's Duties of Cornwall, and Secretary of Lunatics to the Lords Commissioners for the Custody of the Great Seal.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr Gardiner, in his 86th year.

22. At Burton-on-the-Water, the Rev. John C. Campbell, M.A. curate of Hawling, Gloucestershire, only son of the late Laurence Dundas Campbell, Esq.

23. At Dunbar, Mr George Miller, late printer and bookseller, aged 64 years.

25. At Milne's Court, Edinburgh, Mrs Catherine Black, wife of James M'Kenzie, Esq.

27. At Rudhall, near Ross, from an injury received from being thrown out of a carriage, the Hon. Mrs Philip Yorke, widow of the Rev. Philip Yorke, of Great Horkeley, in the county of Essex, and daughter of the late Lord Somers.—At 19, Carlton Place, Edinburgh, Mrs Sarah M'Call, relict of Alexander Bonar, Esq. of Ratho, banker in Edinburgh.

28. The Hon. Frances Leslie, daughter of Lord Lorton, and wife of the Rev. Charles Leslie, son of the Lord Bishop of Elphin.—At Chatham Dock-yard, Lady Gordon, wife of Captain Superintendent Sir James A. Gordon, K.C.B.—At Forgan Manse, the Rev. Alexander Maule, D.D.

29. At New Lodge, near Belfast, aged 55, Michael Thomas Sadler, F.R.S., member of Parliament for Newark in two successive parliaments, and afterwards for Aldborough, in Yorkshire, and "The Ireland, its Evils, and their Remedies," "The Law of Population," &c.

Aug. 2. At Brighton, Robert Douglas, Esq. of Brighton.—At 5, Rosefield Place, Portobello, Captain Ansell, late of his Majesty's 74th regiment of foot.

3. At Wester Melville, Mr Alexander Mutter, farmer there.

4. At Banff, Alexander Chalmers, sen., Esq., merchant there, aged 75.

5. At his house in Salisbury Place, Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr Thomas M'Crie, well known as the chief ornament of that branch of the secession church to which he belonged—the Associate body of Original Seceders. His first great mental effort was his "Life of John Knox," which placed him in the very first rank of ecclesiastical historians. The "Life of Andrew Melville" followed; and his "History of the Suppression of the Reformation in Spain and Italy" showed that his learning was equally extensive, whether the question turned on the iniquities of the Inquisition, or on the spirited and irrepressible exertions of the first great Scottish Reformers. His theology was the old theology of Scotland, and his sermons had about them an air of the antique, which carried the auditor, accustomed to the refinements of modern diction and philosophy, back two centuries, and placed him in the immediate presence of the times of his covenanted forefathers. His loss will be much and long regretted.—*Caledonian Mercury*.—At 16, Comely Bank, Lieutenant Joseph Fowler, one of the military knights of Windsor.

6. At Brighton, Louisa Anne, eldest daughter of the late General Patrick Alexander Agnew, late of the Hon. East India Company's service.—At Ilfracombe, aged 80, Catherine, widow of the Rev. John Roget, and sister of the late Sir Samuel Romilly.

7. At Lasswade Manse, the Rev. John Paton, minister of Lasswade, in the 80th year of his age and 52d of his ministry.

11. At Kirby Lonsdale, William Wright, better known as "Billy Reet," aged 67. He was a truly eccentric character. Although never married, he inhabited a small room in the Mill Brow in the above town the whole of his life, but scarcely ever admitted his nearest friends within his doors. He lived principally upon charity, although never known to beg. After his decease, his domicile was examined, and such a variety of articles was exhibited as astonished every one who saw them, viz.—200 pairs of shoes, upwards of 100 hats, 40 pairs of shirts, 40 pairs of stockings, 40 suits of clothes, in different stages of decay; and such a variety of pots, pans, ancient china and other crockery, as would supply half a parish. Notwithstanding the extent of his wardrobe, he wore nothing but rags. He never would engage in any regular employment, except gathering nuts, and collecting wreck wood in the time of high floods, and had in his house several cart loads at the time of his decease.—*Kendal Mercury*.

13. Suddenly, at Edinburgh, Captain Alexander Grant, Hon. East India Company's service, third son of the late Robert Grant of Wester Elchies, Esq. Morayshire.

15. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jane Massie, wife of George Monro, Esq. advocate.

At an advanced age, Mrs Montague Cribb, daughter of Lady Jane Courtenay, niece of the Earl of Bute, and relict of the late Major Cribb of the 79th foot.

27. At York Place, Sarah Bates, wife of Mons. N. H. Le Dieu. At London Terrace, Hackney Road, in his 68th year, Mr Benjamin Marshall, the animal portrait-painter.

Lately, at his residence in Bridge Street, Westminster, John M'Cance, Esq. M.P. for Belfast.

The venerable Dr Usher, archdeacon of Raphoe, aged 69. At Plumbon, near Annan, Mrs Dalgliesh, relict of Mr John Dalgliesh, farmer, the mother of William Dalgliesh, Esq., for many years rector of Annan, and afterwards of Eskbank Academy, aged nearly 100 years.

The New York papers announce the death of Enoch Crosby, in his 87th year. He was the original of Mr Fennimore Cooper's character of Harvey Birch in the novel of "The Spy," and rendered the most important services to General Washington during the American war.

At Chelsea, aged 40, Gilbert Stuart Newton, Esq. late of Boston, U.S. This is the accomplished painter, whose melancholic loss of reason the arts have so long had occasion to deplore. He passed the last years of his life in poverty and grief.

The Paris papers mention the death of the celebrated novelist, Pigault Lebrun, author of "Jerome," "Monsieur Botte," "Mon Oncle Thomas," "The Barons de Felsheim," and a score of other unvalued novels, at the age of 83. It is now sixty years since Pigault began to write. He was the best novelist of the day during the revolution, and in his own peculiar department, the best after it. Unmindful of the warfare of politics and the dethronement of kings, he has pursued the even tenor of his way, scoring folly wherever it was to be found, and narrating, in simple and unaffected language, the loves, the sorrows, and the frailties of the poor.

Lately, at Chamarande, near Paris, T. R. Underwood, Esq. Fellow of the Geological Society of London. He was an excellent artist, and a perfect judge of the arts; of much patient industry, and indefatigable research. Geology seems to have been his principal study, but his attention was by no means confined to it; for, as a naturalist, he had accumulated an immense variety of observations, which, if placed in some able hand, would contribute largely to the general stock of knowledge. Mr Underwood was so great an enthusiast in science, that he wished only to live that he might witness the return of Haller's comet; and would have consented to an excruciatingly painful operation, if his surgical friends could have given him hopes that his life could have been prolonged by it only for a few weeks.

Aug. 22.—Consols for Account, 89½.

ENGLISH BANKRUPTS.

July 21. B. Shout and C. H. Nicolas, Milbank Street, Westminster, fish sauce manufacturers. J. Gray, Wentworth Place Mile End Road, linen-draper. W. Dickinson, Cateaton Street shoe manufacturer. R. Rowe, Fulwood's Rents, Holborn victualler. J. Hobbs, Carrington Mews, Mayfair, livery stable keeper. G. W. Roberts, Adam's Court, Broad Street, merchant. M. Bone, South Shields, ship-owner. T. Messenger, Liver pool, corn-merchant. C. Meredith, Rochdale, Lancashire, iron monger.

24. M. Loat, Nine Elms, Battersea, whitening manufacturer C. and C. Wood, Poppin's Court, Fleet Street, printers. T. Tomalin, Luton, Beds, baker. T. Parkin and D. Brown, Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, ship-brokers. T. L. Cromton, Standish, Lancashire, paper-maker. H. Penfold, Salisbury linen-draper. R. Franklin, Ferrybridge, Lincolnshire, miller. J. Boniface, Eastgate, Sussex, maltster. J. Fewster, King ston-upon-Hull, builder. T. Collingwood, Abingdon, Berks corn-dealer. T. Read, Bulwell, Nottinghamshire, lime-burner. A. Scott, Halifax, Yorkshire, innkeeper. T. Hall and T. Hodkinson, Nottingham, hop-merchants. R. Evans, Southampton, hop-merchant. J. Beeden, Camsey Ash, Suffolk, innkeeper. C. Blandy, Worcester, scrivener.

28. T. Ash, Birmingham, druggist. G. Brown, Mark Lane sack manufacturer. W. H. S. Hartley, Upper Gloucester Place musicseller. G. Tunstall, Worcester, hop-merchant. T. F. Williams and Co. Bunhill Row, manufacturers of silk ware. W. Burdick, Birmingham, brass-founder.

31. J. Alston, Grove Street, Walworth Common. J. E. Bentley, Great Newport Street, picture-dealer. W. Elton Basinghall Street, dealer in woollen cloths. T. Emmett, H. born Hill, pin and needle-maker. R. W. Goodall, Birmingham florist. R. Hammond, Warwick, plumber. Hirschfeld, an Wilkinson, City Road, wax-chandlers. W. Jones, Wigmore Street, carpenter. C. Selley, Cheltenham, innkeeper. Starling, Knightwich, Worcestershire, miller. W. Wigh, Rougham, Norfolk, horse-dealer.

Aug. 4. G. Parker, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, box and shoe maker. J. Alred, Idle, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer. J. Stelfox, Manchester, shoe-dealer.

7. B. Eagleton, Town Mall, Kent, tailor. J. Greenwood, Halifax, Yorkshire, music-seller. W. H. Hughes, Portsmouth fruit-merchant. T. Beard, Longhope, Gloucestershire, victualler. T. Croston, Liverpool, painter. H. Burdekin, Sheffield, table knife-manufacturer. P. Beck, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire grocer. T. Frood, Plymouth, ironmonger. J. Wyatt, Warrington, Wiltshire, cabinet-maker.

11. E. Long, St John's Wharf, Battersea, coal-merchant. E. C. Bessie, Edward Street, Portman Square, lodging-house keeper. E. Ottey, jun., Savage Gardens, Trinity Square, Tower Hill, wine-merchant. J. Linnett, Austrey, Warwickshire, schoolmaster. R. Hunt, Kingston-upon-Hull, spirit-merchant. C. Hooper, Downton, Wiltshire, tanner. J. Brooke, Lincoln chymist. W. Wallace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chymist. Schofield, Moorhouse, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturer. (Blenkin and W. Shaeckleton, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants.

14. R. Clements, Upper Berkeley Street West, Connaught Square, bricklayer. J. Cantellow, Brownlow Street, Holborn plasterer. R. Battley, South Shields, Durham, woollen-drape. S. Franceys, Liverpool, bookseller. E. Taylor, Lower Place near Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.

18. J. Hutton, Piccadilly, baker. R. Fennings, Chancer Lane, law-stationer. W. Lewis, Liverpool, merchant. A. Myers, St Peter's Alley, Cornhill, fishmonger. R. Peel, Hal fax, card-maker. R. Rankin, Liverpool, joiner. J. Slack, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship-broker. J. Brown, Colbridge, No thumberland, spirit-merchant. C. Ives, Hookfield, Cambridgeshire, grocer. J. Kearsley, Chorley, Lancashire, grocer. I. Evans, Newport, Monmouthshire, tailor. J. Hanks, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, corn-dealer.

21. J. Bailey, Elm Street, Gray's Inn Lane, horse-hair man ufacturer. M. A. Lewis, Norfolk Street, Strand, milliner. (Powell, St Mary-at-Hill, wine-merchant. H. Molyneux, Pen zance, Cornwall, linen-draper. W. Wade, Liverpool, grocer. T. Adamson, Liverpool, commission-agent. W. E. Williams and E. B. Onsey, Salford, Lancashire, ale-brewers. W. Black lock and G. Thompson, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire joiners. H. Johnstone, Sheffield, coach-maker.

SCOTTISH BANKRUPTS.

James Thomson, wine and spirit merchant, Home Street, Edin burgh.—John Hood, manufactory, Glasgow.—Alexander Shaw victualler, Glasgow.—Robert Chalmers, spirit merchant, and grain and baco dealer, Dumfries.—David and John Cousins, cabinetmakers an upholsterers, Newington Road, Edinburgh.—James Christie builder and merchant, Glasgow.—Robert Donaldson, Leith, one of the partners of the late concern of Messrs Young and Donaldson wine and spirit merchants there, and as an individual—William Fram, grain-merchant and victualler, Glasgow.

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THE IRISH CHURCH.

THE Irish Church, as the term is at present used, means simply the Protestant Episcopal Establishment in Ireland; similar to that of England "in doctrine, worship, discipline, and government" (as expressed by the fifth article of the act of Union); meant, like that of England, to comprehend the great mass of the Irish population; endowed for that end, and upon that plea, with the funds possessed by the Catholic church, at a time when the congregation of the faithful was one and indivisible; but differing from that of England, in the fact that it never has comprehended the bulk of the population, but has continued, from its introduction up to the present hour, the religion, not of the majority, but of a small minority of the Irish people.

The causes which have led to results so different in countries so nearly similar, may easily be pointed out, and we shall enumerate a few of them, premising that, as Protestants, we hold them to be wholly unconnected with the relative truth or merits of the two religions. In England, the seed of the reformation was sown in a country prepared and willing to receive it. The doctrines of Wickliffe had paved the way for those of Luther, and the rejection of the papal power by Henry VIII. merely consummated what the constitutions of London had begun. In Ireland, from the conquest of 1168, up to 1546, the whole influence of the crown was employed to enhance the authority of the papal system. It was upon a papal bull that the king's title rested—it was by a gift from Rome that Ireland was united! Excommunication was a weapon employed against the king's enemies at a time when, amongst more civilised communities of Europe, it had fallen into contempt. It was, in short, one of the many anomalies of the British rule in Ireland, that, up to the very last moment, the people were taught to obey with reverence that power which the Reformation had upon them to condemn and abjure. But this was not all. Ireland, though nominally conquered, had never been identified with the British empire. The conquest itself was a partial conquest. The authority of England was confined to the English pale. The laws of England were granted only to the Norman settlers and their descendants, and to the five borough families with which they first contracted alliances. All the rest of the native population was deemed aliens or enemies. Down to the reign of Elizabeth, they could neither sue nor be sued in any court of law; and as late as 1607, under James I., an Irishman might be killed with impunity, if it could be proved that he was what was then termed a "wild Irishman," and not one of the five bloods. Exclusion of the rights and privileges of Englishmen was, as it too long continued, the principle of our government. All the institutions of the Irish were untouched, yet their desire, often and ardently expressed, to be received under the protection of the English law, was rejected. They were condemned to be a distinct and degraded race, with whom intermarriage was pollution, and to conform with whose laws was declared by the statute of Kilkenny, in 1534, to be a crime equivalent to high treason itself.

We have thought it necessary to dwell upon these things, because they contain the germ of much that follows. The Reformation only widened the breach between a cruel and impolitic laws had created. It added a new distinction to the distinctions which existed before: it converted the war of races into a war of religions. Espoused by the higher clergy, whose interests had always been identified with those of Eng-

land,* and by the settlers of the pale, it became, on that very account, an object of suspicion to the parochial clergy, and to their Irish flocks. They rejected it. We think that in doing so, they closed their ears to the voice of truth; but how much was wanting in Ireland which endeared that truth to ourselves! If there be one thing that tended more than another to open the hearts of Protestants to the doctrines of the Reformation, it was the privilege of praying to God in their native tongue. That privilege was denied to the Irish. The Liturgy was never translated. It never has been translated, down to the present day. The people were told of two strange languages to choose the one least familiar to them, and which, in lieu of being endeared by old associations, was the symbol of little else than humiliation and conquest. Then, the clergy sent to replace the old Catholic priesthood, were strangely and culpably negligent. The only proof of their zeal was the destruction, by armed bands, of churches, which they said had been polluted by the mass. In place of those great and good men who founded Protestantism in Scotland, in Germany, and amongst ourselves, Ireland was given in prey to the refuse of the English church. We wish no stronger evidence upon this point than that of contemporary Protestant writers, such as Spenser—men who saw with indignation the excesses which they have recorded—and we ask, Whether it was by instruments such as these that a great moral revolution could be accomplished? Whether, if the Reformation had been entrusted to similar hands elsewhere, it would have produced the rich harvest which has sprung from the labours of Latimer and of Ridley, of Calvin, of Melancthon, and of Knox?

In Ireland, penal enactments took the place of that rational conviction which was all-powerful amongst ourselves. Without taking one single step for the conversion of the people, the Irish legislature proceeded to lay the foundations of that system of coercion which has since been worked out with cruel though fruitless perseverance. The country was treated as a Protestant country, though Catholic in all but the name. The funds of the Catholic church were transferred by act of Parliament to the ministers of the new creed, and an establishment founded upon a scale befitting a nation, although but a fraction of that nation was included within its pale. History tells us how this experiment has succeeded, and how dearly we have expiated the original sin of conceiving that an establishment could be maintained which did not rest upon the belief of the majority of the people. In all the dissensions and disturbances which have distracted Ireland, the claims of that establishment have been mixed up. They have served to perpetuate the old distinctions of Englishry and Irishry amongst her population; they have stood as a barrier between the two countries, rendering any identification of their interests impossible, and forbidding even any kindly approximation of feeling. They have added bitterness to political animosities, and infused a more deadly spirit into political feuds. In vain have we endeavoured (to use the words of an eloquent writer) "by one of those daring fictions, in which law leaves poetry far behind it," to deny to the Catholics a legal existence; in vain have we striven to crush them by penal laws. They constitute the great mass of the Irish people.

The population of Ireland, according to the returns

* Tithes were introduced into Ireland by the synod of Cashel, and it was always supposed that this departure from the simpler usages of the primitive Irish church, was the connecting link between the higher clergy and the Norman invaders.

made by the Commissioners of Public Instruction, amounts to 7,943,940 souls. Of these, 6,427,712 are Catholics; 642,356 are Presbyterians; 21,808 are Quakers, Baptists, or other Protestant dissenters; and 852,064 are Protestant Episcopalians, or members of the established church. Among these, however, are included the whole body of the Wesleyan Methodists, whose numbers we can only infer from facts to be 99,092, leaving 752,972 Episcopalians as the total number of Protestants included, *bonâ fide*, within the pale of the established church. For the benefit of these 752,972 members of the establishment, Ireland has been divided into four ecclesiastical provinces, Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam. Armagh contains ten dioceses; Dublin five; Cashel eleven; and Tuam six. In Armagh (we speak of the province) there are 502 benefices; in Dublin 311; in Cashel 469; and in Tuam 103; making a total of 1385 benefices, amongst which the 2348 parishes of Ireland are very unequally and anomalously distributed. We know not upon what principle many of the larger benefices, which are called "unions," have been formed. There are 478 of these unions in all, and in 87 of them it does not appear that contiguity has been thought a necessary condition of the alliance, although one can hardly see how it can be dispensed with, where parishes are united for the avowed purpose of receiving in common the benefit of religious instruction. Thus, in the union of Kilcooly, we find ten parishes thrown together, one of which is six miles, and a second ten miles, from the rest. In the union of Ballymakill, which consists of nine parishes, one is twenty-seven miles from the church. In the union of Burnchurch, which is composed of fourteen parishes, three of them are stated by the commissioners to be "at opposite extremities of the county of Kilkenny, many miles from each other, and from the body of the union."

We fear that it is less the spirit of Christianity, or the desire to facilitate the religious instruction of the people, that has presided over the formation of these unions, than the wish to provide for some favoured incumbent, towards whose wants the Catholic population, in the more distant parishes, have thus been compelled to contribute. We think them wrong in principle, and mischievous in practice. They would not have been endured in England or Scotland. Is it surprising that in Ireland they should have been the cause of excitement and complaint? What would the people of Scotland say, if, for the benefit of the 100,000 or 120,000 Episcopalians who reside amongst them, the Presbyterian parishes were to be formed into unions, varying in extent, not according to the wants of the Presbyterian population, but of the Episcopal clergyman; eking out at once his congregation and his income, by throwing in half a dozen Episcopalians in the small parish, and all the tithes, without a single Episcopalian in the large parish?

But it is not to the unions, unfortunately, that the disproportion between the Protestant church and the wants of the Protestant population are confined; it pervades every part of the establishment in a greater or less degree, from the mighty ecclesiastical staff, which is kept up for the purposes of Episcopal superintendence, and the deans and chapters, without cure of souls, down to the 895 parishes, without 50 Protestants, the 496 parishes, without 20 Protestants, and the 155 parishes, without either Protestants, or clergyman, or church!

The dignities and prebends of the Irish church, without taking account of the benefices with cure of souls, which are occasionally attached to them, have

revenues amounting to L.40,323. The report states ninety-four of these dignities "to be mere sinecure offices, save and except the duty of preaching occasionally in their respective cathedral churches." In seventy-five instances, the returns made to the commissioners by the individuals themselves, state that they have "no duties whatever to perform." Yet for these "no duties," the dean of Raphoe receives L.1491 per annum, the precentor of Lismore L.448, and the archdeacon of Meath L.723. Others are not equally fortunate in this ecclesiastical lottery, some receiving only L.90, others L.60, others L.30; but in all, the remuneration is totally independent of the work to be performed, or of the population, which, if there be any reason in church establishments, ought to benefit by that work.

So it is, too frequently, with the parochial benefices themselves, not from the fault of the clergy, but from the vice inherent in a system, the first principle of which was to form an establishment without any regard to the creed of the majority of the population. Those close and touching ties which unite in England and Scotland the clergyman with his flock, are every where wanting. Under such circumstances, how is it possible for the clergyman, however good his intentions, or unexceptionable his conduct, to surmount that feeling, which pervades the great mass of the Catholic population around him, namely, that he lives at their expense; that he is the representative of a system founded upon their depression; and that, without the possibility of deriving from him any spiritual instruction or aid, he engrosses a fund, which would be sufficient, if distributed as it is distributed in every other part of the world, to diffuse the blessings of education over the whole mass of the population?

These feelings, and they are feelings which are inherent in human nature itself, are greatly enhanced by the disproportion which exists between the parochial endowments and the duties to be performed. We annex a table of seven benefices, taken from different parts of Ireland, and containing in all sixty-two Protestants, in which there is no church, and no resident clergyman, while the parochial income from tithes amounts to L.2888 annually:—

	Protestants.	Resident Clergymen.	Church.	Tithes.
Modeligo (Union)	4	0	0	L.440 0 0
Seskeineane	3	0	0	335 0 0
Clenne	17	0	0	559 19 0
Effin	10	0	0	320 0 0
Gilbertstown	8	0	0	250 0 0
Mahonagh	8	0	0	500 0 0
Killeedy	12	0	0	484 12 0

We have another table before us of 50 parishes, the united revenues of which are L.11,897, while the whole Protestant flock consists of 527 individuals; and, as if to aggravate the evil of such a state of things, in these 50 parishes there are 42 without a resident clergyman, and 41 without a church.

In the diocese of Emly, the population of which amounts to 98,363, there are only 1246 members of the established church, to whose exclusive benefit the tithe composition, amounting to L.7969, is appropriated; in addition to which the diocese has received L.5670 in parliamentary grants, and L.4320 in loans. The expense, therefore, of imparting spiritual instruction to the 1246 Episcopalians, is about L.6, 7s. 6d. for each man, woman, and child belonging to the establishment; and yet so inefficiently is this duty performed, that out of 17 benefices there are 10 in which the incumbent is non-resident, and five in which divine service is not performed at all.

In the bishopric of Cloyne there are eight parishes, the tithe composition of which amounts to L.4660 per annum, while the number of Episcopalian Protestants is precisely 173. The cost, therefore, of each member of the establishment is L.28 a man.

	Members of Established Church.	Tithe Composition.
Killatty	13	L.400
Ballybea	15	400
Templeracrigy	27	498
Ballyvourney	30	500
Ardagh	14	600
Whitechurch	20	784
Mogeesha	19	809
Clonfriest	35	869
	173	4860

In the whole province of Tuam, containing six dioceses, and 275 parishes, with 1,234,336 inhabitants, and an ecclesiastical revenue of L.60,000, the members of the establishment, including the Wesleyans, amount only to 44,599: the Presbyterians and other Protestant dissenters are 1169; while the Catholics alone are 1,188,568; thus constituting 28 parts out of 29 of the whole population, while the provision intended for the religious instruction of the 29 parts is engrossed and absorbed by the one.

We might multiply instances, *ad infinitum*, to prove that every thing in the church of Ireland is anomalous and arbitrary; that there is no proportion between its duties and its revenues; no connecting link between the clergyman and his nominal flock; did we

not feel it to be unnecessary after the facts which we have already adduced.—*Abridged from a pamphlet lately published by Ridgeway.*

Foreign History.

SPAIN.

THE insurrectionary movements which took place early in August, at Barcelona and Saragossa, spread to the capital, where, on the 15th, the urban militia declared themselves against the ministry, and took up a fortified position in one of the principal squares, being supported, apparently, by the bulk of the inhabitants. The ministers Toreno and Los Amerillas were the chief objects of the popular vengeance, and the general cry was for the restoration of the constitution of 1820. During these tumults, the inmates of the convents were only protected from massacre by guards of the troops. On the 16th, the Queen Regent met the emergency by declaring Madrid to be in a state of siege, and sending troops for the suppression of the insurgents. Her purpose was effected with much address by the liberal senator Quesada, who, having hemmed the militia in on all sides, easily persuaded them to lay down their arms, and retire. Thus the insurrection was quelled without a single drop of blood being shed.

The insurrectionary movements of the provinces have nevertheless acquired increased strength, so as to be nearly as formidable on the one hand as the Carlist proceedings on the other. In Cadiz, Barcelona, Saragossa, Granada, Malaga, and other places of the first importance, juntas have been chosen, who act independently of the government, and, while they profess loyalty to the Queen, demand the convocation of a National Cortes—a sort of states-general—for the establishment of a new order of things, on thoroughly liberal principles. One motive of these proceedings seems to be a dread of French interference, France being now considered apparently as one of the powers adverse to popular liberty. This cause of offence is now, however, removed, in consequence of the positive refusal of Louis Philip to contribute troops. The provinces in which the ultra-liberal spirit is strongest, are Estremadura, Andalusia, and Catalonia; but it is said that all, except the capital and its immediate environs, are more or less affected by it; so that Spain may now be described as a country thoroughly under the influence of the spirit of reform. Popular feeling seems to receive additional irritation from the private conduct of the Queen Regent, who is represented by popular rumour as spending her time at La Grange, near Madrid, in a dissolute and shameless manner, and as having recently brought a child into the world without the sanction of matrimony. The spirit of the army is eminently ultra-liberal.

The addresses of the revolutionary juntas were met by the Queen Regent with orders couched in no timid terms, but which were every where disregarded. At length, about the beginning of September, her government showed symptoms of giving way to the popular clamours; and though the obnoxious Toreno was still retained at the head of the ministry, Amerillas, the minister of war, was changed for an old politician named Castro de Toreno; Alava, the minister of marine, for Saratorio, a person of inferior note; and Alvarez Guerra, minister of the interior, for Herrera, a deputy from Burgos. On the 6th, M. Mendizabal arrived, and, after some conferences with the Queen, was commissioned to form a new ministry, with Alava at its head, in place of Toreno. This great concession to popular feeling took place on the 15th September.

As there can be no doubt that the difficulties in which the Spanish government has thus become involved arise in no small measure from the languid manner in which Carlos has been opposed, so there is some reason to expect that they will henceforth be lessened, as some victories of considerable consequence were gained over that national enemy about the time when the disturbances were at their height. The arrival of General Evans and Alava at Santander on the 12th August, was mentioned in the postscript of our last paper: they were received with an enthusiastic welcome, and lost no time in drilling and preparing their troops for action. Towards the close of the month, the Queen's party in the northern provinces were reduced to the defensive, and a considerable body of Carlists pressed on Bilbao, where the communication between the British consul and Lord John Hay of the Castor frigate was interrupted, one of the lieutenants of that vessel (Mr Pike) being seized, and a boat sent for his release fired upon in the river and two men killed. On 30th August, General Evans made a reconnaissance with his raw and half-disciplined troops against the Carlists on the mountains near Hernani, when, the Carlists retiring, the other party was drawn into action, and conducted itself in such a manner, both in the actual engagement and in retiring, as gained the entire approbation of the British commander. "Some of the troops," says General Evans, "were scarcely above ten days embodied, none above six weeks;" and he expresses a doubt if "such steadiness, spirit, and formal regularity under fire, in very extended movements, were ever before displayed by troops so recently brought together." The loss of the British in this affair was 33 killed, wounded, and missing; of the Spaniards 99. A large force, under Don Carlos himself, was overthrown on

the 2d September, at Los Arcos, by General Aldam with the loss of 150 prisoners, 180 killed, and about 400 wounded. Another engagement took place between the Queen's troops and the Carlists in the vicinity of St Sebastian, on the 4th, and was still more disastrous to the insurgents, who, it is said, left 140 prisoners in the hands of General Evans, besides a large number of killed on the field of battle. The British auxiliary legion suffered severely, having 160 men killed. The consequence of these victories was the withdrawal of the Carlists from before Bilbao, into the fastnesses of the Amescoas. On the 11th, a body of Spanish troops, 8000 strong, left Bilbao to proceed southward. About four miles from town they met with the outposts of the enemy, who they drove back. The Carlists were believed to only in small force; but it was soon discovered that they had a large body of men present, and had strengthened their position by creating every sort of obstruction to the advance of the Queen's troops. The action was maintained with much spirit for some time; but the Queen's generals, finding that they had not sufficient force to carry the strong position occupied by the enemy, ordered a retreat, in the course of which one small party was thrown into confusion in crossing a river. By this time General Evans being informed of the unexpected difficulty encountered by the Spanish troops, arrived on the field with one or two regiments of the British, and repulsed the Carlists, who finally retired to their original post. The loss of the Queen's army is estimated at 300, and that of the enemy is supposed to be much greater. The British troops behaved with great gallantry. Reports had reached Bilbao that General Cardova with the main army of the Queen was within two or three days' march of Bilbao; and if so, the retreat of the Carlists may soon be expected.

General Evans has raised a soldier, who had especially distinguished himself, from the ranks to an ensigncy, and has published a proclamation, in which advancement is promised to all privates whose conduct was deemed worthy of such reward, notwithstanding they might want the advantages of birth and education, which are deemed essential for an officer in the British army.

FRANCE.

AFTER passing in detail through the Chamber of Deputies with little alteration, the law for the restriction of the press was sanctioned as a whole, August 29, 1835, 226 against 153, the vote being taken by ballot. The only material concession was obtained by M. Diez, the celebrated printer, in the substitution of L.400,000 as the amount of security to be deposited by the Paris daily newspapers, to answer for possible fines. The law passed quickly through the House of Peers, and on the 9th of September received the royal assent. A considerable number of the newspapers, chiefly in the provinces, have consequently ceased to be published, while caricatures have entirely disappeared. The effect of the law extends to plays, which must now be approved of by the minister before they can be acted. The obnoxious jury law has also been passed.

Immediately after these transactions, the Chambers were prorogued, and the upper house was reinforced by the creation of thirty new peers, almost without exception subservient to the government.

At the close of August, an ex-captain of the national guard, named Pepin, said to be a confederate of Fieschi, was arrested in Paris. He was examined for six hours; and it was rumoured that among his papers some important memoranda were found, indicating many persons in the conspiracy. Much was expected from the further disclosures of this man; but before his second examination, he contrived to escape from custody, and has not been discovered. Gisquet, the prefect of police, now lost the little credit he had gained, and gave in his resignation, which was accepted.

PORTUGAL.

A DIFFERENCE has arisen between the governments of Sardinia and Portugal, in consequence, it is said, of the rejection by Donna Maria of the Prince of Carignano as a suitor. The Portuguese minister of Turin having been ordered out of the Sardinian dominions, the Queen, by the advice of her minister Palmella, has suspended "from their functions all consular agents of the Sardinian government in the Portuguese dominions, and prohibited the entrance of all vessels under the flag of that country into the ports of her kingdom and of its dominions." The exclusion is to commence in two months from the date of the decree (Aug. 31), in order that time may be allowed for the notification of the resolution to Italy, and the prejudice which commerce might suffer from ignorance of its existence be avoided.

The sales of the national property have been proceeding favourably, and from the fact of some large purchases being made by the Miguelites, the stability of the existing government is argued.

UNITED STATES.

TUMULTS of a very painful character have recently taken place in this country, chiefly in consequence of the efforts made in the eastern states to effect the abolition of slavery in the southern. These efforts would appear, had excited in the slaves themselves feelings inconsistent with the preservation of peace, and the consequence was an excitement among slave-holders, partaking of that savage character

which usually results from extreme terror. According to the Charleston Courier—"On June 29th, a conversation was overheard by two gentlemen between some negroes, of an intended insurrection. Information was immediately extended to the citizens, and expresses sent to the adjoining counties. The citizens of Madison, on the 30th, held a meeting at Livingston to concert together. Upon examination of the report, it was deemed alarming, and two negroes were examined on the 1st July. On the 2d, many of the citizens becoming sensible of the great danger and guilt of the two who were examined, seized and hanged them without further ceremony, they confessing that white men were the leaders and instigators of the plot. Forthwith a committee of thirteen of the most respectable and wealthy farmers was organised, and invested with full authority (extending to life, over black and white) to try, condemn, and execute all suspicious persons brought before them—the citizens unanimously pledging themselves to support the committee in all their acts. The first two white men brought before the committee were Drs Joshua Cotton and Sanders (steam doctors), who were, on the 4th August, tried, convicted, and executed. Cotton confessed his guilt, and implicated many white men and negroes, and said that there were some negroes attached to his cause, on nearly every plantation in the state. Parties of horsemen were detached to arrest many white men and negroes, and until the present time, were, at all hours of the day and night, arriving at Livingston with prisoners. Two more white men, Dean of Connecticut, and Donovan of Kentucky, were convicted, and on the 8th expiated their crimes under a rude gallows, in the centre of the village. A large number of blacks have been executed in the different colonies."

During the excitement which produced these dire events, the inhabitants of Charleston arose *en masse*, and, breaking into the post-office, seized a large quantity of abolition tracts, which they burnt on the open street. It was the unanimous resolution of a meeting of planters, held at Charleston on the 11th of August, "to break up the union than allow any interference on the part of the eastern states with their slave population. These circumstances appear to have produced a reaction in the eastern states. A large public meeting, held at Boston on the 21st August, strongly reprobated all attempts to coerce any of the states to abolish slavery by appeals to the terrors of the master or the passions of the slave. The postmaster-general has also instructed the Charleston postmaster not to circulate any tracts, or publications of any description, in favour of the abolition of slavery. The postmaster of New York, with the approbation of the authorities at Washington, has likewise assumed the liberty of stopping all such publications on their passage through the post-office; measures which we cannot suppose likely to have been adopted in such a country, except under the influence of a pressing sense of danger.

Contemporaneously with the slavery-abolition disturbances, others have taken place in consequence of totally different circumstances. At Vicksburgh, in Kentucky, five persons connected with a gambling-house, having infuriated the people by a course of conduct outraging every better kind of feeling, were at length seized, and, in virtue of a custom called *Synch's law*, which prevails, it seems, in various rude and half-settled parts of the country, hanged without ceremony of any kind. About the same time, an attack was made by an armed force, commissioned by the authorities of Michigan, on the inhabitants of Toledo, in Ohio, who were maltreated by the aggressors. On the 10th of August, a dreadful riot took place at Baltimore. A bank, called the Bank of Maryland, had stopped payment, with many of their notes in the hands of the people. Measures had been taken to deprive certain trustees of the bank of the management of its concerns; but, owing to the illness of the chancellor of the state, some delay had occurred in their completion. In the meanwhile, the forbearance of the populace was exhausted. They assembled in large numbers, set the civil authorities at defiance, and destroyed the houses and furniture of several of the shareholders in the bank. Martial law was proclaimed by General Smith, who, at the age of eighty-four, headed a body of the citizens and a detachment of the United States infantry. Fifty-five of the rioters were taken into custody; and it was in contemplation to establish a powerful police, which should prevent the recurrence of such outrages.

Decided symptoms of improvement are beginning to show themselves in the affairs of Greece. Though Etolia and Acarnania, wild and thinly inhabited districts, are infested by bands of robbers, the other parts of the country seem to enjoy abundance and prosperity. A bank with capital (it is said) of two millions sterling, has been established at Athens by English speculators, and is to make advances at eight per cent. The interest charged present in Greece is, we believe, about two or three per cent. monthly.

The Emperor Nicholas and the King of Prussia met at Sigmund on the 31st August, and were soon after joined by the Austrian Archdukes Francis and John, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, and several German princes. On the 5th September, the royal and imperial party accompanied the King of Prussia to the camp at Spandorf, whence, after reviewing the troops, they were proceeded by the way of Breslaw to Kalisch. The Emperor and Empress of Austria arrived at Suchenthal on

September 2, on their way to Kalisch. On reaching the Bohemian frontier, they were received with great pomp by the authorities, and it appears also with enthusiastic rejoicings on the part of the people. Much is said in the German papers of a house which the Emperor of Russia has ordered to be prepared at Kalisch for the reception of his father-in-law. The arrangements of the apartments and the furniture are, it seems, precisely the same as in the palace at Berlin. The servants who usually attend on the king have been brought to Kalisch, and he will even find at the gate the porter by whom he was usually received on alighting at his palace in Berlin. Englishmen are generally refused permission to visit the camp, but an exception has been made in favour of the Duke of Gordon.

It appears from the speech of the Marquis of Sligo to the Jamaica House of Assembly, that the crop of this year, though defective to the amount of one-sixteenth, has been all cut down, the apprentices almost without exception working for wages without demur.

A private of the 84th regiment, named Pilkington, has been shot at Jamaica, by sentence of a court-martial, for stabbing a corporal in the execution of his duty.

A large tract in North America, extending between sea and sea in the parallel of North Carolina, and involving that province, has just been discovered to possess great abundance of gold. The precious metal is generally found in a matrix of quartz, and in veins, often running in the direction of N.E. and S.W. there being generally one leading vein, and on each side a parallel satellite. In some cases, rich branches pass off at right angles; or, in others the ore is ramified in every way. It is sometimes enveloped in a rake of talcose slate, passing through the auriferous quartz; in other instances, disseminated in minute particles through oxide of iron; and contrary to what might have been supposed, judging from the effect of other metals, the sulphuret of iron, or martial pyrites, usually indicates a rich locality. The proportions of the precious metal to the quartzose, or other matrix, are amazingly great, the minimum yield of the ore affording a large profit upon the capital invested; while some of the richer sorts gave almost incredible results.

Mr Tinker, one of the American missionaries, has established a newspaper at Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, in the Sandwich group; a town of 7000 inhabitants, and where three presses are now established.

Letters from Lombardy say that the approach of the cholera is already indicated at Milan, as it was at Genoa, by numerous cases of apoplexy; which, from observations made in other countries, are considered as precursors of the disorder. Extreme alarm prevails throughout Italy at the prospect of cholera.

PARLIAMENT.

1. MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL.

Aug. 25. This bill was recommitted in the Upper House. Among other alterations effected in it by the majority were the following:—That persons possessing L.1000 of real or personal property in towns divided into four or more wards, and L.500 in those divided into fewer than four wards, be eligible as councillors; that town-clerks hold their offices during life; and that councillors belonging to the established church should alone be entitled to vote in questions touching ecclesiastical patronage.—27. On the report of the bill being brought up, Lord MELBOURNE expressed the strongest disapprobation of the alterations, though he thought it necessary that the bill should go back in its present state to the House of Commons. After a long debate, his lordship moved the erasure of the passage constituting life-aldermen, but it was retained by a majority of 160 to 89.—28. On Lord MELBOURNE moving the third reading of the bill, the Earl of WINCHELSEA moved an amendment that it be read that day six months. On a division, the original motion was carried by 69 to 5; the ministers and their friends declining to vote.—On the same evening the bill was taken down to the House of Commons, where Mr SPRING RICE moved that it might be printed in its altered form, and taken into consideration on the 31st. He deprecated discussion on the present occasion, as tending to impede the fair, calm, and deliberate, but resolute—(great cheering)—decision upon the subject.—Mr HUME protested against being supposed in the least inclined to receive the bill as altered; and Mr O'CONNELL said that "the period was now come, in which public opinion could not be trifled with—(loud cheers)—in which the wants of this great country could not be looked at slightly—and in which, if great organic questions, affecting the constitution of the country, came to be considered, the blame would fall on those who had given rise to such a convulsive discussion, if he might use the expression, and not on those who had endeavoured peaceably to ameliorate its institutions."—31. [On this day, a meeting of the members of the House of Commons friendly to the ministers, took place at the Foreign Office, when it was agreed to receive the bill with a portion of the alterations made by the Lords. Consequently, at the house, that night] Lord J. RUSSELL made the following proposals respecting the bill:—I. To agree that freemen should retain their right of voting for members of Parliament; that the numbers of the councillors be apportioned to the different wards in conformity with Lord Ellenborough's clause; and that the licensing of alehouses remain with the justices, instead of being transferred to the councils. II. To retain the exclusive privileges of the freemen, except their exemption from toll; instead of a third of the town-council being composed of aldermen for life, nominated by the existing aldermen from among the members of their own body,

to enact that the councillors should elect from among themselves a third of their number for six years, one half to go out at the end of every three years; instead of dividing boroughs of 6000 inhabitants into wards, to have no ward-divisions in cases where the population was less than 9000 (the difference between the Lords and Commons being thus divided); the business of dividing the boroughs, which the Lords had transferred from the King's Commissioners to the Revising Barristers, to be still liable to the revision of the Privy Council; instead of Lord Devon's amendment, which required persons of L.1000 property in the first, and L.500 in the second class of towns, to be eligible as councillors, to enact that either this qualification or the being rated at L.30 or L.15 respectively, should be sufficient; instead of excluding dissenting members of council from the right of voting in matters concerning church patronage, to enact that the church patronages possessed by the councils should be sold. III. To reject all the other alterations made by the Lords, including the retention of aldermen, life town-clerks, and justices. The noble lord concluded his speech by saying that, though this attempt at a convention with the House of Lords should prove unsuccessful, it would never be matter of regret to him that he had done his best for reform and social improvement in a spirit of conciliation, and with a deference to the forms of the constitution.—Sir R. PEEL expressed a general approbation of the bill as it would now stand, being decidedly opposed to some of the Peers' amendments.—Messrs HUME, O'CONNELL, and the ultra-liberal members in general, excepting Mr ROEBUCK, professed, though with much reluctance, a readiness to sanction the modified bill. The house then went into committee on the various clauses in succession, and agreed to a considerable number of them without any material opposition. The business of the committee occupied the two ensuing evenings (Sept. 1 and 2).—On the 3d, Lord JOHN RUSSELL brought up the report, and moved that a conference with the House of Lords should be desired, which being agreed to, and a similar proposal agreed to in the House of Lords, the conference took place accordingly.—4. The re-amended bill was taken into consideration by the House of Lords, who, by 144 to 82, struck out the clause replacing the power of nominating justices with the councils, enacted by 79 to 33 that Barnstaple should be divided into wards, and struck Alnwick and Yeovil out of the list of towns affected by the bill. A strong disposition was shown by the house to retain the life town-clerks; but ultimately this was got over, on an understanding that these officials should receive compensation for being displaced.—7. [After another private meeting of the friends of ministers in the early part of the day] Lord JOHN RUSSELL proposed to the House of Commons, that, notwithstanding the unexpected renewal by the Lords of some of their most objectionable amendments, the bill should now be received, and passed, though not as a final measure; its amount of good being, he said, too great to be rejected, while the subject being thus so far put out of the way would allow of other measures being more promptly entered upon next session. The ultra-liberal members having expressed an unwilling assent to this proposal, the bill was passed by the House of Commons.—9. It was taken back to the Lords, and there received the royal assent.

2. IRISH CHURCH REFORM.

Aug. 24. The House of Lords went into committee on this bill. Clauses 10 to 21 inclusive were omitted. On clause 40, which enacted that tithe compositions should be increased or diminished according to the price of corn during the last seven years, the house decided that it be omitted, by 126 to 35; majority against ministers, 97. Clauses 61 to 87 inclusive, which embraced the appropriation principle, were, upon the motion of the Earl of Haddington, struck out, notwithstanding a declaration by Lord Melbourne, that, in the event of their doing so, he would consider the bill as lost, and proceed no further with it; the division on this amendment gave 138 to 41.—Sept. 3. A conversation took place in the House of Lords in reference to this bill, which the ministers, it appears, had abandoned. Lord Lyndhurst, the Duke of Wellington, and other Opposition peers, arraigned Lord Melbourne and his colleagues for not proceeding with the part of the bill which the Lords had sanctioned, and thereby pacifying Ireland.—Lord MELBOURNE re-asserted, that, without the appropriation clause, the bill would entirely fail in its object; and Lord HATHERTON prognosticated that the bill of the ensuing session would come before their lordships with still more unpalatable conditions.

3. SCOTTISH CHURCH COMMISSION.

Aug. 28. The Earl of Aberdeen called the attention of the Lords to the Scottish church commission, the composition of which had, he maintained, given universal dissatisfaction, on account of the unfriendly sentiments entertained by some of the members of it to the established church. He particularly complained of Mr Dick being on the commission, and read a passage from his work on the subject of religious establishments. The powers entrusted to the commission were perfectly illegal. He denied that the king had any authority over the Scottish church. He was not even a visitor; and it was not competent for him to issue a commission with such powers as were conferred on this. If matters had gone too far to allow

the commission to be withdrawn, he hoped that, at least, Lord Melbourne would improve its composition.—Lord Melbourne defended the commission, and the impartiality with which the members of it had been selected, of which the alleged universal dissatisfaction might be taken as some proof. He had read Mr Dick's book, which seemed to be a very cautious and temperate production; and the author of it, he should think, must be a very proper person to conduct the inquiry into the funds of the church. He altogether repudiated Lord Aberdeen's doctrine, that the state had no control over the established church of Scotland. He would ask Lord Aberdeen, if he seriously meant to say, that, if there was an allegation made of any abuse in any of the vital and fundamental principles of the church of Scotland, that it would be beyond the powers of the King or of Parliament to issue a commission to inquire into such an allegation. That was a *reductio ad absurdum*. It was holding out higher pretensions for the church of Scotland than was ever attempted by the Roman Catholic church in her proudest days. It was precisely the objection which the Roman Catholic church brought against the Reformation; for the Roman Catholic church then said, the laity cannot reform the church, but the church must reform itself. (Cheers.) It was precisely the doctrine of the church of Rome in regard to the Reformation; it was no other, and no less. He considered that such a proposition was not only against law, but against reason and common sense. The same might be said with regard to the property of the Scotch church. ("No, no!" from the Earl of Aberdeen.) Well, the subject was a good deal mixed up with Scotch law, and he did not exactly follow the statement of the noble earl; but at all events he understood that the property of the Scotch church was as liable to inquiry as any other property.—Lord Hadington and the Duke of Buccleuch spoke against the commission, which was defended by Lord Minto and the Marquis of Breadalbane. Lord Aberdeen said a few words in reply, and the discussion was closed.

4. THE PROROGATION.

Sept. 10. The business of the session having been concluded, the King proceeded in state to prorogue the Parliament. The following was the speech delivered by his Majesty on the occasion:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen—I find with great satisfaction that the state of public business enables me to relieve you from further attendance, and from the pressure of those duties which you have performed with so much zeal and assiduity.

"I receive from all foreign powers satisfactory assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly understanding; and I look forward with confidence to the preservation of the general peace, which has been, and will be, the object of my constant solicitude.

"I lament that the civil contest in the northern provinces of Spain has not yet been brought to a termination; but, taking a deep interest in the welfare of the Spanish monarchy, I shall continue to direct to that quarter my most anxious attention, in concert with the three powers with whom I concluded the treaty of quadruple alliance; and I have, in furtherance of the objects of that treaty, exercised the power vested in me by the legislature, and have granted permission to my subjects to engage in the service of the Queen of Spain.

"I have concluded with Denmark, Sardinia, and Sweden, fresh conventions, calculated to prevent the traffic in African slaves. I hope soon to receive the ratification of a similar treaty, which has been signed with Spain.

"I am engaged in negotiations with other powers in Europe and in South America for the same purpose; and I trust that ere long the united efforts of all civilised nations will suppress and extinguish this traffic.

"I perceive, with entire approbation, that you have directed your attention to the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales; and I have cheerfully given my assent to the bill which you have passed for that purpose. I cordially concur in this important measure, which is calculated to allay discontent, to promote peace and union, and to procure for those communities the advantages of responsible government.

"I greatly rejoice that the internal condition of Ireland has been such as to have permitted you to substitute for the necessary severity of a law which has been suffered to expire, enactments of a milder character. No part of my duty is more grateful to my feelings than the mitigation of a penal statute, in any case in which it can be effected consistently with the maintenance of order and tranquillity.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the supplies. You have provided not only for the expenses of the year, and for the interest upon the large sum awarded to the owners of slaves in my colonial possessions, but also for several unexpected and peculiar claims upon the justice and liberality of the nation.

"It is most gratifying to observe, that not only have these demands been met without additional taxation, but that you have made some further progress in reducing the burdens of my people.

"I am enabled to congratulate you, that the terms upon which the loan for the compensation to the proprietors of slaves has been obtained, afford conclusive evidence of the flourishing state of public credit, and of that general confidence which is the result of a determination to fulfil the national engagements and to maintain inviolable the public faith.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—I know that I may securely rely upon your loyalty and patriotism; and I feel confident that in returning to your respective counties, and in resuming those functions which you discharge with so much advantage to the community, you will recommend to all classes of your countrymen obedience to the

law, attachment to the constitution, and a spirit of temperate amendment, which, under Divine Providence, are the surest means of preserving the tranquillity and increasing the prosperity which this country enjoys."

5. BILLS DELAYED AND THROWN OUT.

The Lords have agreed (the dates are immaterial) to delay till next session the bill for giving prisoners the benefit of counsel, and the bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt; and have thrown out the bill for the reorganisation of the Irish police (by 51 to 31), the bill for improving the mode of registering voters in Ireland, the Dublin police bill, the music and dancing bill, and the witnesses bribery indemnity bill. [The reason assigned for throwing out the bills respecting the Irish police and the mode of registering voters in Ireland, was, that they tended to increase the power of Mr O'Connell in Ireland. The Irish police bill was also objectionable from its containing a clause to exclude from that body all members of secret societies—that is to say, Orangemen.]

The appropriation act, necessary for finally sanctioning the application of the public money as previously voted by the House of Commons, and upon a rejection of which some members of the house calculated as a means of stopping the supplies, was passed (Sept. 3), the house having found that the supplies could not be stopped by any such means.

ENGLAND.

POLITICS OF THE MONTH.

PUBLIC attention has been chiefly occupied during the past month with the legislative proceedings of the House of Lords. Contrary to expectation, the House of Commons, in compliance with the request of ministers, agreed to take back the municipal bill with some of the most important alterations made in it by the Lords. The reforming party has, nevertheless, expressed the strongest disapprobation of the conduct of the Upper House, both in reference to this bill and to several others, which the Lords have either delayed or thrown out; and as we are now seldom without some great cry or watchword, the present seems to be, "What is the use of the House of Lords?" In correspondence, apparently, with sentiments prevailing out of doors, several of the ultra-liberal members of the Lower House have given notice of motions for next session, to the following effect:—Mr Roebuck, for leave to bring in a bill to take away the veto now possessed by the Lords, substituting a *suspensive power*, "so that, if bills which have been passed by the House of Commons be rejected by the House of Lords, and again during the same session be passed by the Commons, such bills shall become law, on the royal assent being thereunto given;"—Mr Hume, for a committee to inquire into the numbers, qualifications, and privileges of the Peers, into the constitution of the House of Peers, and the manner in which it fulfils the functions of a legislative body;—Mr Rippon, for leave to bring in a bill to exclude the Bishops from the House of Peers. Mr O'Connell has also made this the principal subject of agitation in his tour through the provinces.

It is not now anticipated that there will either be a change of ministry or a dissolution of Parliament during the ensuing winter. The Conservative party, it is said, does not feel itself to have improved so much in strength during the past season, as to afford a fair hope of forming a more powerful or permanent administration than that of Sir R. Peel. On the other hand, though anxious for a greater strength in the House of Commons, which they are assured a dissolution would give, the ministers feel the impropriety of again so soon taxing their friends with the exertions and expenses of a general election. It is also said that an exalted personage has become convinced of the impossibility of resisting the impulse of the nation towards a general revision of the existing institutions, and is now reconciled to the services of a reforming administration. "It is creditable," says the Morning Chronicle, "to the good sense and constitutional feeling of the illustrious personage to whom we thus respectfully allude, that he has calmly weighed and frankly admitted the influence which the declared wishes of his people ought to exercise upon his mind, in this respect. The strenuous—the incessant—the almost overwhelming efforts made to urge the illustrious personage in question into a very different course of thought and action, have completely failed in their object; and the intercourse between the sovereign and his ministers may now be considered as established upon a footing, not only constitutional in every point of view, but as gracious and as kindly as ever it was during the time when Lord Grey was at the head of the government. We sincerely congratulate the country upon this event. We look upon it as the harbinger of that repose of which the United Kingdom, after its many severe struggles, stands so much in need."

DINNER TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.

A DINNER was given (Sept. 3) to Sir Robert Peel at Tamworth, by about two hundred gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood. Sir Robert delivered a long speech, in defence of his conduct as Premier, and of his more recent proceedings in Parliament. He said that his expectation of carrying on the government had been thwarted by the unexpected coalition of parties whom he supposed to be irreconcilable. Had he been allowed, it was his intention to propose extensive measures of re-

form, "not merely for the sake of conciliating popular opinion, but in order to adjust measures that had been left by former governments in such a state, that their final settlement was absolutely necessary." He believed he would thus have satisfied all except those who prefer grievance to redress. Without any wish to depreciate the Irish or Scottish representatives, he should always esteem it as a matter of pride that he had a majority of English members on his side. He deprecated the reform with which the House of Lords was threatened as most unconstitutional and dangerous. Any attempt to legislate by one body would end in the establishment of military tyranny, as it had done in France. He had been told that the democratic principle was successful in America; but the recent proceedings there showed something very different. Even the recent revolution in France had ended very differently from what had been expected, though he did not blame Louis Philip for the measures he had been obliged to take. He trusted that the people of this country, in seeking for further advances, would take care not to peril those which they already enjoyed.

ORANGE SOCIETIES.

THE extensive organisation of these secret and therefore illegal societies has continued during the past month to excite much attention. Early in September, the committee made its report to the House of Commons, and this document, notwithstanding the disappearance of Colonel Fairman with the most important papers, presents matter to prove, in its own language, the existence of an organised institution pervading Great Britain and her colonies to an extent never contemplated as possible, "and which is declared by the committee to be highly injurious to the discipline of his Majesty's army, and dangerous to the peace of his Majesty's subjects." The numbers in Ireland are believed to exceed 200,000. The Duke of Cumberland is Grand Master, Lord Kenyon Deputy Grand Master, the Bishop of Salisbury Grand Chaplain, and "the clergy of the church of England have engaged to a considerable extent in the affairs of the institution." The lodges are always opened with prayer. Since 1821, when the act against secret oaths was passed, members have been admitted with a religious ceremony calculated to have the same solemn and binding effect on persons of pious feelings. The powers of the Grand Master are "discretionary, illimitable, and absolute." The influence of the dignitaries has been used to obtain places of various kinds—in the police, in the dock-yards, pension in the artillery, and public-house licences, for the poorer members of their fraternity. Votes of thanks have been passed to the Tory press; Liberal electors have been expelled from the body on account of their politics; large bodies of armed Orangemen have interfered at elections; and they have been mustered in vast numbers in Ireland to pass Tory addresses and resolutions. In a letter dated August 1832, Colonel Fairman states to the Duke of Gordon, Grand Master for Scotland, that he thinks "we inculcate the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance too religiously by far." In another letter in the ensuing year, he hopes they will speedily have "such a moral and physical force as will strike with terror and dismay the foes of our country." The lodges are in all four hundred and seventy-four, whereof thirty-two have been instituted by English warrants in regiments, besides others instituted by the Dublin Grand Lodge. The colonies, particularly New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, are deeply imbued with Orangeism, as also the military stations at Gibraltar, Corfu, and Malta.

A letter from Corporal M'Kee, of the 17th regiment, quartered at Sydney, is given by the committee, and particular notice called to it. It is a report to some dignitary in England of the flourishing state of a lodge in the writer's regiment, which he says is increasing rapidly, "and contains, at present, seventy-three regular, good members." But the important passage is that which follows: "I was ordered, previous to embarkation, if I had, or held a warrant of the Orange system, to send it back to the Grand Lodge, which I did not think proper to do. This I must own was direct disobedience of orders to my commanding officer; but I wrote to Mr Chetwoode Eustace, the Deputy Grand Secretary, and he informed me not to do in the least afraid, for no harm would be done me." It appears that Colonel Fairman was lately deputed to propagate the system in Scotland, and a Mr Nucella in the colonies. The committee call particular attention to the fact that the latter gentleman "was sent under a foreign warrant of the Duke of Cumberland, Imperial Grand Master, to Malta and other places, and that warrant could not have been signed blank. He reports to the Deputy Grand Secretary his progress, and the state of Orange Lodges in the regiments from time to time—his letters are read in the Grand Lodge—notice of them taken in the printed reports—and, finally, he received from the Deputy Grand Secretary a letter of thanks from the Imperial Grand Master."

That the extension of lodges into the army was likely to become known to all classes of the superior office-bearers, is attested by the 41st rule of the institution, granting an exception from the usual fee to soldiers and sailors. In reference to the Duke of Cumberland's assertion that it was in contravention of his declared determination that warrants were granted for military lodges, the committee observe: "It would have been very easy for his royal highness

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and Trousers; a
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RED PRICES.

to have published the document by which, and the time and place where, he issued any order, or made any declaration, against Orange Lodges in the army, instead of a general disclaimer; as no such declaration, verbal or written, has come to the knowledge of your committee in a manner to be relied upon; whilst, on the contrary, the numerous facts stated in this Report and in the Appendix, and taken from official records of proceedings of the Grand Lodges, during the time the duke was present and conducting these proceedings, are in direct opposition to such declaration."

The Duke of Cumberland was invited by the committee to give evidence, but declined. Lord Kenyon was examined, and reluctantly owned that he knew of the corruption which had been going on in the army. An official proclamation was consequently published, August 24, by the duke and his lordship, withdrawing all warrants from the army, and attributing their having been given to "indiscretion and negligence" on the part of Kenyon and other officers. On the 31st August, the commander-in-chief issued a general order, threatening with trial before a court-martial every officer and soldier who shall be connected with Orange Lodges. Next day, September 1, at a meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge, in the house of Lord Kenyon, Portman Square, the Duke of Cumberland repeated his declaration of utter ignorance as to the existence of the military lodges, though he still thought they could do no harm. On the motion of Lord Wynford, a series of resolutions approving of his conduct was passed. [His royal highness immediately after left the country, for Berlin.]

MR O'CONNELL'S LETTER TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

THE Duke of Wellington having taunted ministers with the support of Mr O'Connell as one who had been convicted of a misdemeanour and afterwards been promoted by the government; and having described that gentleman as one who possessed greater power than any man since the Revolution; Mr O'C. addressed a letter to his grace, dated from London, September 8; denying that he had ever been convicted of a misdemeanour—stating at the honour of the silk gown which he obtained from Lord Grey's government had long been due to him on account of his standing at the bar—and tracing the influence which he possessed to the misgovernment of Ireland the Duke of Wellington and his party. "You and on like you," says the learned gentleman, "have always governed Ireland in a sinister spirit. You have encouraged a party, and discouraged the people. This has been the course of British government for six hundred years. * * It is the insulting misgovernment—the audacious preference of the blood-stained Orange to the Catholic population of Ireland—it is the partial administration of justice by partisan magistrates, petty sheriffs, prejudiced judges, and bigoted, factious juries—it is the establishment and insolent triumph of a secular church—it is the exaction of tithes from an impoverished people, to support clergymen whom they never see, and whose spiritual assistance they are far from requiring—it is the still more insulting insolence towards the clergy who serve the people, and who are persecuted and vilified under your auspices; these, and one thousand other crimes committed towards Ireland, and the myriads of additional evils which they generate, are the originating causes of the popularity and influence which you attribute to me, and which I believe enjoy. Allow me to add, that the Irish nation know to be sincere and honest. They confide in my moral integrity and indefatigable perseverance. They know I never will cease to agitate whilst one grievance remains redressed. They are certain that my untiring energies are devoted to the good of my native land. * * The question remains, how is the influence, or—if you please call it so—the power I possess to be terminated? * * DOING JUSTICE TO IRELAND.—Do what you please, to the complexion you must come.—There is no other method of obviating irregular influence and power—JUSTICE TO IRELAND—FULL, COMPLETE JUSTICE TO IRELAND. You try any other method you please, but you will not, I cannot succeed. We fear not your swaggering words; we care not for your exaggerated report of the number of Orangemen; they are not altogether one hundred thousand, including the over old and over young, the halt, the blind, the lame. Suppose them, however, a hundred thousand fighting men: there are six million five hundred thousand Catholics; there could be, if absolutely necessary there would be, one million fighting men in the field—ay, in the field: men—a legion of men—who would be delighted to get 'leave to die.' But this is a subject I hate to dwell on; I mention it only to show how futile and foolish any reliance on the physical force of the Orangemen must be, now more especially that the conspiracy—the treasonable conspiracy amongst so many of the underlings of that body, to support the succession, and to supersede the Princess Victoria—has, in despite of the concealment of the official dial, exploded; and that the most noble Grand him has borne his blushing honours and gray whiskers the meeting of crowned despots at Kalisch." The Duke then adverts to the lost Irish church reform and threatens one less palatable next year. He then gives a satirical enumeration of those lords, who, he says, have visited him with personal abuse. An enumeration of the arts by which the House of Lords have recently added to his power, follows:—"1st, You have vilified the Irish church reform bill, and wisely indicated that the Irish Protestant establishment should be set up to the most superfluous extent of inutilty. 2d, I have rejected the Irish constabulary bill, which would have effectually converted the Irish police from a man into a protective force, diminished its expense and increased its efficiency; and this you did on the

very worst principles of partisanship, that is, because the bill contained an oath prohibitory of Orange or other illegal societies. For this most insufficient reason, Ireland is deprived of an economic and most useful measure. 3d, You threw out the Irish marriage bill, and left the guilty parent to revel in his iniquity with impunity, whilst you inflict all the punishment upon the innocent and defenceless children. Oh! what heads and hearts there are amongst you Tories, lay and episcopal! 4th, You rejected the city of Dublin police bill, and left that city to the protection of a most inefficient and expensive police; the expenditure over £48,000 a-year, the utility below zero: and this was done lest the bigoted and beggarly corporation of Dublin should have any of its blushing honours tarnished. 5th, You effectually cushioned the Irish corporation reform bill, and left the hornets to enjoy, for one year more, the plunder and the venom of their own corruptions. You have given them another year of impunity and speculation, although you are aware that there are but 13,000 corporators of all sorts and sizes to manage the municipal affairs of cities and towns comprising more than 900,000 inhabitants. Lastly, You have rejected the Irish registry of voters bill, one of the wisest, the most impartial, the most useful measures to the purposes of economy and justice, that ever was brought into Parliament. It is quite true that if that bill passed into law, no more seats in the House of Commons would be disposed of by the oaths of Tory committees—to you a deplorable consequence."

TOUR OF MR O'CONNELL.

BODIES of reformers in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and finally in Manchester, having invited Mr O'Connell to public festivals, in testimony of their admiration of his public conduct, he left London as soon as the business of the concluding session would allow, and entered the town last mentioned on Thursday, the 10th of September. Attended in his carriage by his son Morgan, Mr T. Potter, Mr C. J. S. Walker, and the Rev. D. Hearne, he made his way with great difficulty through crowds of acclaiming spectators to a hustings in Stevenson Square, where he addressed the multitude in a long speech. He announced that what he now most immediately intended was to direct public attention to the House of Lords, which, in contradiction of what Sir R. Peel had stated at Tamworth, he said he only wished to be reformed by making it in some way elective and responsible. Sir R. Peel had talked, he said, of the late outrages in America: had he forgot the slaughters of Manchester, of Wallscourt, and Rathcormac, where the emissaries of government, and, in one case, a clergyman, had massacred the people? In the reforms yet to be effected, he earnestly hoped that the people would avoid violence, as it was both wrong in itself, and strengthened the hands of the enemies of reform. No revolution had ever been achieved by blood which did not make the country infinitely worse than before. Violence would be productive of most evil to the working classes: what would be, to them, the result of a stoppage of payments in Manchester for ten days!

In the evening, he was entertained at dinner by 250 gentlemen, Mr Walker in the chair. In replying to the toast of his health, he professed himself assured that the Lords would make a worse bargain for the Irish clergy next year. The present ministry would remain in power, and afford justice to the dissenters. Ireland, with every natural advantage, had been blighted by the English power; but let this be thoroughly understood by Englishmen, and oppression would be at an end. He concluded by calling on all present to aid in bringing about a reform in the Upper House of Parliament.

On Monday the 14th, Mr O'Connell entered Newcastle, and, according to appointment, addressed the people from a platform in St Nicholas's Square, where various addresses were presented to him. In the afternoon, 340 gentlemen, presided over by John Fife, Esq. entertained him at the Music Hall, Blackett Street. In his speech on this occasion, he again alluded to the irresponsible power of the Lords, and to the speech of Sir R. Peel at Tamworth. Sir R. Peel said that he did not expect to see an union between the Whigs and the Irish members. If they had not coalesced with Melbourne, they would have had to submit to Peel: the choice their heads dictated was now confirmed by their hearts, for, since the Melbourne administration came into power, every thing that could tend to promote the welfare of Ireland, to relieve her distresses, to soothe her sufferings, and to mitigate her oppression, had been done freely and actively.

At Berwick, where Mr O'Connell spent the night of the 15th, he next day received an address from the inhabitants. On Thursday the 17th, he advanced from Haddington to Edinburgh, which he entered about one o'clock, preceded by a long range of the trades, with their banners and insignia. Along the whole line of street from Newington to the Calton Hill, a vast multitude had assembled to see a man who, by peculiar talents and still more peculiar circumstances, had attained so much historical importance. A hustings having been erected on the Calton Hill, a little to the north of the unfinished National Monument, Mr O'Connell proceeded thither from the Waterloo Hotel on foot, and there received an address from the trades. He replied to this in a speech which took upwards of an hour in the delivery. As a proof of the resolution of the people of Scotland to keep out the Tories, he accepted the manner in which they had that day received himself—"An humble and personally in-

significant individual, with an accent which must grate upon your ears, and a Popish creed which you have been taught to hate: yet here," said he, "have I been received with an enthusiasm which I have never seen exceeded even in the green valleys of my own lovely land." He was sensible, however, that it was for his cause, and not for himself, that he had been thus received: the people were only now testifying their sympathy with his exertions for religious freedom. He had not struggled for sectarian triumph, but for the sacred principle of religious freedom to all. The Roman Catholics had first struggled for the emancipation of the Protestant dissenters. "I have long been of opinion that man cannot have too much or enough of religion between himself and his God. It is a question of awful concern, not limited by time or space, but involving an eternity of weal or woe. I have long been impressed with this feeling, and I respect those who feel with the same intensity, leaving the question between themselves and God as to who is in error. With these sentiments overpowering me, I insist that human law shall be confined to human action, and I call that man a blasphemer who interferes between the created and the Creator, whose name be blessed for ever. (Immense cheering.)" He then advocated his views in favour of universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and triennial parliaments. The conclusion of his speech was in the following terms:—"From you my thoughts wander to the oppressed land of my birth. I remember her romantic valleys and her splendid hills; the ever green verdure of her plains; the sound of her mountain streams falls on my ear; the rush of her waves against the cliffs, announcing with the voice of eternity that that nation is not to be enslaved nor degraded. My country will hear with delight the manner in which I have been received in England and in Edinburgh. (Cheers.) That shout shall reach from one end of Ireland to the other; and many a true-hearted Irishman will feel his heart animated and uplifted within him, when he hears how Scotland has received the humble individual now before you. Many an Irish mother, while she hugs her babe to her breast, and sings it to repose with an Irish air, will mix the noble strain with 'Auld Langsyne' or 'Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled'; and as the accents lull her babe to sleep, will raise a prayer to God to bless the generous people who stood by Ould Ireland in her days of need."

In the evening, fifteen hundred and forty gentlemen entertained Mr O'Connell in the large room at the Portable Gas-work, Canonmills; James Aytton, Esq. advocate, in the chair. Among the gentlemen present were Dr Bowring, M.P.; Mr Ruthven, M.P. for Dublin; Mr Gillon of Wallhouse, M.P.; several of the town-councillors, and a number of dissenting presbyterian clergymen. This festival was remarked to be conducted with more propriety than the Earl Grey festival of 1834, and at the conclusion there was not one intoxicated or disorderly person. Mr O'Connell's speech on this occasion received unqualified praise in the liberal newspapers. He repeated what he had formerly said oftener than once respecting the House of Lords, and enumerated all the reforming bills of the session which they had thrown out or delayed. He also once more assailed Sir Robert Peel for his Tamworth speech, remarking with particular bitterness on the praise given by that statesman to Louis Philip, in reference to his recent unpopular proceedings. In conclusion, he expressed the gratification he felt in having ascertained the friendly sympathy entertained by the Scottish people for Ireland.

On the 19th, the Society of United Irishmen presented Mr O'Connell with a silver cup; and at two o'clock, the trades' delegates entertained him at what was, somewhat ludicrously, called a *soirée*.

On Monday the 21st, Mr O'Connell proceeded to Glasgow by Falkirk, at which town he breakfasted, and received a congratulatory address. Owing to the delay thus unexpectedly occasioned, he did not arrive in Glasgow till four o'clock P.M., fully two hours later than the time appointed for his entry. Accompanied by a procession of the trades, he proceeded to the Green, where he was surrounded by a multitude, variously calculated at from 50,000 to 200,000. Having mounted the hustings, he received a general address of the trades, couched in an ultra-liberal strain, and to which he replied in a speech, containing the same severe animadversions upon the House of Lords which he had uttered at Manchester and Edinburgh. In the evening, he was entertained at a *soirée* in the Bazaar, by the trades, 2000 persons being present.

Next day, Sept. 22, Mr O'Connell attended the dinner to which he had been invited, in the Town Hall. Owing to the smallness of the room, which was the largest that could be got, the company numbered only 270, among whom were Captain Spiers, M.P. for Paisley, in the chair, Mr Graham of Whitehill, Bailie Fleming, Professor Mylne, Mr Dundas Spiers, Sir John Maxwell, Mr Charles Tenant, Councillor Ure, Mr Wallace of Kelly, Dr Bowring, M.P., Mr Ruthven, M.P., and the Rev. Mr Brewster, one of the established clergymen of Paisley. The only remarkable feature in Mr O'Connell's speech was his assailing the House of Lords in a strain of much more poignant and comic sarcasm than on any former occasion.

On Wednesday, the 23d, Mr O'Connell obeyed an invitation to Paisley, where the Reformers met in the

Old Low Church, with the Provost (Hardie) in the chair, and presented to him a very flattering address, to which he made a suitable reply. Mr O'Connell received an invitation to a public banquet at Belfast, and to another at Carlisle, but declined attending either.

[Mr O'Connell's tour in Scotland is remarkable as proving the great influence which politics and other causes have had, during late years, in altering the public feeling respecting the professors of opposite creeds. In the year 1779, when the government proposed to repeal the penal statutes against the Scottish Catholics, the popular spirit was so decidedly opposed to the measure, that there was hardly a public body or a cluster of population in the whole country, which did not petition against it, while both in Edinburgh and Glasgow chapels and houses belonging to professors of the creed of Rome were destroyed by the populace. On the present occasion, a large portion of the middle classes, and nearly the whole of the lower, have manifested, by their warm, it may almost be said enthusiastic reception of Mr O'Connell, that they have ceased to regard Catholicism and its adherents with the abhorrence of their fathers. The ancient spirit appears, however, to be still entertained in some degree by a portion of the community, including the established clergy and their most zealous supporters in the rural districts; as is denoted by a resolution in the presbyteries of Kirkcudbright and Edinburgh (and which will probably be more extensively adopted) to celebrate the 4th of October by a thanksgiving for "the blessings of the reformation from Popery" (with a particular reference to the translation of the Bible into English, of which transaction that day is the third centennial anniversary), and by the leading Whigs having abstained from attending the dinners given to Mr O'Connell, acknowledgedly through a fear of thereby injuring their interest at the next county elections.]

Sept. 4. Mr Stanninought, who kept a library and newspaper office in the Edgeware Road, cut the throat of his son, a boy nine years old, and then endeavoured to put an end to his own life. He had for some time been in low spirits; but the proximate cause of the horrid deed is said to have been a visit which the unfortunate man paid the night before to the representation of Fieschi's Infernal Machine in Coventry Street. He was committed for trial. Mr Bales, an auctioneer in the same road, was so much excited by this tragical event, that he fancied he was always followed by the murderer. Sept. 7, he said to his wife, to whom he had only been married three weeks, "Helen, see how he glares at me!" and immediately dropped down dead.—The Birmingham Political Union was re-organised at a meeting in the Town Hall, when the former council was appointed. The tone of the speakers was favourable to ministers, but deeply minatory against the House of Lords.

—8. Captain Back, who was sent in search of Commander (now Sir John) Ross, arrived at Liverpool on his return from the expedition. It is announced that he reached the northern shore of America, and has ascertained the course of the Great Fish River.—This day took place the Great Doncaster St Leger Race. The St Leger stakes of fifty sovereigns each, h. ft. for three years old colts, 8 st. 6 lb.; and fillies, 8 st. 3 lb. St Leger course, about two miles. (67 subscribers.)

Mr Mostyn's b. f. Queen of Trumps (T. Lye) 1
Mr Richardson's ch. c. Hornsea 2
Mr Golden's Brother to Hope 3
Mr Greville's Preserve 4

Eleven started, but only four were placed. Lord Oxford's Ascot came in fifth. Won by a length.—On this and the two following days, the York Musical Festival took place in presence of the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Victoria, and a great assemblage of the neighbouring nobility and gentry. The principal vocal performers were Grisi, Knyvett, Claude Novello, Kemble, Postans, and Masson, amongst the ladies; and Braham, Rubini, Lablache, Phillips, Machin, Hawkins, and Bennet, amongst the gentlemen. Mr F. Cramer led the morning performances in the Minster, and Mr Mori the evening at the Great Concert Room. Dr Camidge presided at the organ, and Knyvett conducted. The orchestra consisted of upwards of 600 performers, of whom about 400 were singers. The selection consisted of Handel's "Israel in Egypt" and "Messiah;" Haydn's "Creation;" Spohr's "Last Judgment;" a MS. Cantata or anthem by Neukomm, and other compositions by Mozart, Beethoven, Cherubini, Pergolese, Himmel, Marcello, &c. for the morning performances; while Beethoven's and Mozart's sinfonias, Weber's and Mendelssohn's overtures, formed the attraction for those who delighted in combinations of modern orchestra.

—18. The new Board of Admiralty was gazetted, and consists of the following names:—The Right Hon. Gilbert Earl of Minto, G.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B.; Captain the Hon. George Elliot, C.B.; Captain Sir Edward Thomas Troubridge, Bart.; and Archibald Primrose, Esq. (commonly called Lord Dalmeny).

Singular Occurrence.—About twelve years ago, a cottager who lives on Coningsby Moor, of the name of Anthony Cox, had a son named Abraham, who enlisted into the army and was sent to the Indies. For several years he kept up a correspondence with his friends, but after an absence of six or seven years he ceased to write, or, if he wrote, the letters never came to hand, and it was thought he was dead. About four years since, a man was committed to Spilsby House of Correction, and there being two persons from Coningsby in the prison at that time, they challenged him for the said Abraham Cox, and told him that if his parents were aware of his situation they would relieve him. He denied all know-

ledge of them, or of Anthony Cox; but they sent over to Coningsby, and the man was claimed as their son by both Anthony Cox and his wife. On his being released, they took him home, and clothed him; he has ever since lived with them as their son, and got married. About a month since, however, to the surprise of his father and mother, the real Abraham Cox came home; upon which their adopted son took himself off, leaving a wife and a family (who have no idea whence he came or what are his connections), and has not since been heard of.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

Consumption of Spirits.—A return, just published, gives the consumption of spirits in Britain and Ireland as follows:—

	1833. Gallons.	1834. Gallons.
Home-made spirits	21,874,000	23,397,000
Colonial do. (rum)	3,492,000	3,345,000
Foreign do.	1,387,000	1,420,000

The increase in the consumption of home spirits is chiefly in Ireland, and arises no doubt from the reduction made in the rate of duty a year ago, of 1s. per gallon. It is an instructive fact, that, notwithstanding this reduction, the produce of the duty was greater in 1834 than in 1833 by L.8000.

Communication with America.—The government has appointed Captain Evans, R.N., to commence forthwith a survey of the harbours on the western coast of Ireland, with a view to the selection of the most eligible site for a packet station to communicate with America. Captain Evans is to make his survey in the Trinity-house steam-frigate, which is daily expected at Kingstown. It is in contemplation to run a railway from Dublin to the harbour which may be chosen; and it is understood that some aid, in the way of grant or loan, will be made from the Treasury for that purpose.

The Empress of Russia has within these few weeks presented to Sir John Ross, through the Russian ambassador, a gold snuffbox set with diamonds, valued at a thousand guineas.

The George the Third, a convict-ship, Captain Moxay, was lost in April last, at the mouth of the Derwent, Hobart Town; one hundred and thirty-two persons perished, mostly convicts.

The plan which has lately been adopted by the metropolitan magistrates to prevent prisoners under sentence from holding conversation with each other, is likely to prove abortive, so far as communication is concerned. Papers have been circulated at one penny each, to instruct persons in the system of conversation by signs, as at the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb; and some of the more expert thieves have thoroughly learned it, and become schoolmasters to their brethren of the craft. As the restriction does not extend to prisoners committed for trial, an excellent opportunity is afforded of their becoming proficient in the art, so as to enable them to converse with each other when undergoing the punishment which awaits them on conviction; and they might thereby form the most diabolical plots without chance of detection. The system has begun to work already; for prisoners who never see each other except at chapel, embrace that opportunity of making their wishes and determinations known.—*Evening Paper.*

At the commencement of 1700, the population of London, within the walls, was calculated at 110,000, as deduced from the parish-registers; and the annual mortality was as one to twenty of that number. In 1750, the population had decreased to 87,000; and, fortunately for the health of the citizens, space continued to become more and more valuable for warehouses and counting-houses than for human habitations; so that the population of the city, within the walls, became 78,000 in the year 1801, and is now diminished to 55,778, the mortality being now less than one in forty.

The whole of the land in the new colony of South Australia, which the act allowed to be disposed of before the establishment of the colony, has been disposed of. The colonists are now about to proceed to their destination, under their governor Captain Hindmarsh, an experienced naval officer.

Mr Brunell, the engineer, is now employed in making arrangements for the commencement of the Great Western Railway. It is intended that the work shall proceed at both ends at once.

The Gazette, Sept. 11, contains an order in council, by which the election of the town-councillors under the municipal bill is postponed from the 1st of November to the 26th of December next, and the first meeting of the councils from the 9th of November to the 1st of January. This delay has been rendered necessary by the length of time occupied in the discussion of the bill, and by the amendment of the Lords which transferred the division of boroughs into wards from the commissioners named by the Crown to the revising barristers, whose duties in the Parliamentary registration will be unusually onerous this year.

In consequence of the abandonment of the Irish church reform bill, an act was introduced by ministers, and passed, for the purpose of relieving them from the necessity under which they otherwise lay, of prosecuting the clergy for the sums advanced under the million loan act.

The third centenary jubilee of the reformation was celebrated at Geneva with much enthusiasm. The fete commenced on the 22d August, and lasted four days. Several members of foreign Protestant churches were present, and the whole passed off with general satisfaction.

IRELAND.

MR PERRIN has been appointed a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, Mr O'Loughlin Attorney-General, and Mr Richards Solicitor-General; nominations which have afforded much gratification to the popular party, and the reverse to the partisans of the ascendancy.

Aug. 25. Mr Dunbar, the Tory candidate, was elected M. P. for Belfast by 80 to 75; his opponent

Mr Tennant alleges that he was supported by a majority of the constituency, but the greater part were unexpectedly disfranchised by a decision of the assessor. The return of Mr Dunbar is to be petitioned against.

Sept. 4. Mr Sergeant Wolfe was elected for Cashel without opposition.

A woman named Anne Rooney has been committed for trial on a charge of perjury, for having falsely accused three men (Protestants) of murdering the Rev. Mr Walsh, whose death, apparently accidental, was mentioned in our last.

The Pilot of Dublin contains the particulars of the "O'Connell Fund" for the year 1834: the total amount of which is L.13,454. The tribute-money raised during the last five years is L.80,000.

It is understood that ministers will not allow the military to collect tithes in Ireland this year.—*Freeman's Journal.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

HALLEY'S COMET.—We are indebted to the kindness of Professor Airey for the following interesting account of this remarkable body:—The time of perihelion passage calculated by M. de Pontecoulant is November 7; the observations of right ascension would correspond better with the time of perihelion passage November 10, and those of declination would be best represented by supposing the time of perihelion passage November 16. The latter determination is liable to a much smaller error than the former; and we may probably, with much confidence, fix on November 15 as the day when the comet will be nearest to the sun. On that supposition the comet will be nearest to the earth about October 11, and its distance will then be less than one-fourth of the sun's distance. For the first ten days of October, the comet will not set to this country; and on the 6th or 7th of October it will probably be seen within the square formed by the four principal stars of the Great Bear, or Charles's Wain. The yet imperfect observations make it impossible to predict its place at present with greater accuracy. It is remarkable that, from the accounts of all the observers, the comet at present exhibits no tail; in all its former appearances it is described as having a tail of considerable length. There is, however, reason to believe that all comets diminish in splendour on each successive appearance. The comet is only visible at present with a telescope of at least six inches aperture. The near agreement of the observed time of re-appearance with the predicted time (the error not exceeding nine days in seventy-five years), must be considered an astonishing proof of the accuracy which has been introduced into astronomical calculations. The neglect of the most trifling disturbing cause would have many times increased this error, as is evident from the circumstance that the periodic time of this comet has once been increased more than a year by the attractions of the planets. The nearness of the agreement also proves that there is no unknown planet of great bulk (as has sometimes been suspected) near which the comet has passed. The next inquiry among astronomers will be—what is the cause of the trifling disagreement which exists? It is probable that it is entirely due to small errors in the observations at former appearances.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

APSLEY HOUSE BANQUETING ROOM.—The banquetting room of Apsley House, as it appeared at the last commemoration of the battle of Waterloo, is thus described in the letter of a private gentleman, quoted in the Cumberland Packet:—"Any thing more superb I never saw, nor could have formed any conception of. Fancy a room two hundred feet by eighty, lined throughout with yellow silk, and covered with pictures of the old masters; the cornices and ceiling profusely gilded, yet relieved by oblong plates of plain round glass; at either extremity an oaken sideboard with six silver gilt shields of immense magnitude, emblematical of the duke's conquests, and presented by the crowned heads of Europe. On the dining table, spread for seventy of his companions in arms, and his Majesty, stood two marble tripods for lights of about seven feet high, passing through the table, and supported by griffins elaborately carved in ormolu: three others of gold, though of smaller dimensions, but particularly magnificent (the gift of the citizens of London), representing in bold relief, and as large as life, a foot soldier (with his standard) of each company that signalled itself on the field. A solid gold vase, the tribute of the noblemen of England, beautifully portraying the guards forming a square. Between every second guest there was a wine-cooler of Dresden china, with an exquisite painting of some engagement, or some general officer that was in it; going through the entire series of his victories, and those who participated in them, in India, the Peninsula, and Waterloo. One of his servants stated that the plate was estimated at L.300,000, and he must have been tolerably correct, for the table on which it principally stood, was held up by thick wooden levers from head to foot. The earthenware, perhaps, struck me most, save that at the bottom of his staircase stood a gigantic figure of Napoleon, in Parian marble, under a dome of painted glass; but the whole view was so unique, so splendid, from the soup tureens and candelabras down to the salt-cellars (for these were supported by silver elephants), that I could scarcely believe but that it was the effect of

enchantment by which I had been transported from this dingy metropolis into this fairy palace of Aladdin."

MR O'CONNELL'S IDEAS RESPECTING CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—Civil liberty is nothing but justice reduced into action. It drives the unjust, the peculator, the underworked public officer, the partial judge, the squanderer of the public purse, from power, from station, from the opportunities of doing wrong. It gives to the people equal laws, good laws, cheap laws. It leaves to every honest man the full enjoyment of all his property not indispensably required to defray, in the most economic manner, the general government of all. It scruples to levy a tax almost as it would scruple a robbery; and it has its basis in the utmost possible extension of popular control over all public functionaries, with one only, and a safe exception. Religious liberty is, I own it, more dear to me still. Religion is the most important and awful concern of human existence; but its tenets are matters between man and his Creator. It is the great Creator who alone can see the hearts of men; and he alone can judge how far each of us is sufficiently sincere, and sufficiently cautious in the adoption and maintenance of his religious belief. Our fellow-men have nothing to do with it. The law of man is impious, I would say blasphemous, when it usurps the province of God, and in the pride of its usurpation dares to coerce conscience and attempt to compel belief. I feel that in vindicating freedom of conscience I vindicate our common Christianity from the foul stain of persecution.

STEAM-ENGINES IN FRANCE.—From an account of steam-engines in France, made up under the direction of the Administration des Mines to the end of 1833, it appears that there were 947 steam-engines, possessing together a force of 14,746 horse power—a single horse power being estimated at 75 kilogrammes, or 165lbs. avoirdupois, raised to the height of a metre, or nearly four feet, in a second. Of these engines, 759 were made in France, and 144 abroad, the place of manufacture of the remaining 46 not being ascertained.

MUSICAL TASTE.—A clever caricature has lately appeared representing a young lady (at her piano-forte) and her Cockney beau, between whom the following dialogue takes place:—Lady: Pray, Mr Jenkins, are you musical? Gentleman: Vy, no, Miss; I am not musical myself, but I have a very hexcellent snuffbox vot is.

AN INDIAN'S REPLY TO A CHALLENGE.—I have two objections to this duel affair; the one is, lest I should hurt you; and the other is, lest you should hurt me. I do not see any good it would do me to put a bullet through any part (though even the least dangerous part) of your body. I could not make use of you when dead for any ordinary purpose; but I could of a rabbit or a turkey. As to myself, I think it more sensible to avoid than to place myself in the way of anything harmful. I am under great apprehension you might hit me. That being the case, I think it more advisable to stay at a distance. If you want to try your pistols, take some object—a tree, or any thing else about my dimensions; if you hit that, send me word, and I shall acknowledge that, if I had been in the same place, you might have hit me.

ADVANTAGE OF DRINKING WATER.—It is a great mistake to think that beer is necessary for a hard-working man. At the time I write, there are a set of men employed in draining, by task work, in Richmond Park, who are patterns of English labourers. Hard as they work from morning to night, and in all weathers, they seldom drink any beer. They boil a large kettle of coffee in their little bivouac in the park, and drink it hot at their meals. This costs them but little; but they do as hard a day's work upon it as any labourers in England, and have continued to do so for three years past, under all the disadvantages arising from wet and cold to which a drainer is subject. A proof of this may be found in Captain Ross's recent voyage to the Arctic regions. He says, that on a journey attended with great difficulty and hardship, he was the only one of the party whose eyes were not inflamed, and he was the only one who did not drink grog. He was also the oldest person amongst them; and, for the same reason, he bore fatigue better than any of them. He adds, that he who will make the experiment on two equal boats' crews, rowing in a heavy sea, will soon be convinced that the water-drinkers will far outdo the others. No better testimony to this is required than the experience of the men who work at the iron-foundries. That is the hardest work which falls to man to do; and so well do the labourers in this department know that they cannot perform it if they drink even beer, that their sole beverage during all the hours of this hot and heavy labour is water.—*Jesse's Gleanings in Natural History, Third Series, 1835.*

ANECDOTES OF GEORGE III.—When I was last at Kew Palace, I was shown over it by Betty Snosling, one of the last of the breed of old-fashioned housemaids. Betty was a neat, trim, short old woman, somewhat antiquated in her attire, but the very picture of tidiness. She was, moreover, somewhat loquacious; but then her anecdotes were interesting, for they chiefly related to those whom she had faithfully and honestly served in that palace some sixty years ago. She was a great favourite with their late majesties, and talked of their goodness and kindness to her with the utmost delight and affection. She

spoke also of the princesses in the same grateful manner; one, she said, had sent her last Christmas a handsome thick shawl to keep her warm; another, a fine turkey and chine; and a third, I forget what. These little tokens of regard to an old servant show a kindness of heart which it is pleasant to record; and I question much whether Betty did not receive more pleasure from them than she would from any sum of money which could have been given her. "Here," said Betty, "is his majesty's walking-stick, and there is his backgammon-board; this is the chair he sat upon, and in that small room he every morning and evening said his prayers: I used to hear him when I was in the next room, and he prayed very earnestly. Do you know, sir," said she, "that in his own private prayer-book he had scratched out 'our most religious and gracious king,' and had written instead, 'a miserable sinner.'" The old housemaid showed me a harpsichord which had belonged to Handel, on which the king sometimes played: his fondness for Handel's music never left him, and it was an instance of his fine taste. Among other anecdotes of the good old monarch which were related to me, the following affords a proof of his kind consideration for his old servants. Sitting by himself one day in the library, the king rang the bell for some coals; it was answered by a page, who, on being told what was wanted, rang the bell himself. On being asked his reason for doing so, he said it was for some one (naming an old footman) whose duty it was to bring the coals. The king immediately got up and desired the page to show him where the coals were kept. On coming to it, he took up a coal-skuttle, carried it himself to the library, and threw some coals on the fire: "There, sir," said the king, giving the page the coal-skuttle, "never ask an old man to do what you are so much better able to do yourself."—*Ibid.*

PROFIT AND LOSS ON THE COLONIES.—The Scotsman has shown, by calculations from Parliamentary papers, that the colonies cost to the mother country, for military, naval, and civil establishments, L.2,346,000. The declared value of our exports to these same colonies was, in 1830, L.10,581,000, the profits on which cannot be more than L.1,800,000. Upon this ground, instead of gaining by our colonies, as is generally supposed, we must lose half a million annually, not to speak of the vast additional loss incurred by paying a higher rate for sugar and other colonial produce than would otherwise be necessary. "It is useful," says the Scotsman, "to state these facts, as they tend to disabuse the public of a widely prevalent error. The time must come when Britain will see the wisdom of divesting herself of her colonial incumbrances. A very large proportion of our countrymen, however, think with Napoleon, that the kingdom is enriched by what is really a source of impoverishment; and a minister who in these days should make the perilous proposition to sever Canada, Jamaica, or Gibraltar from the Crown, might be said to come forward, like the reformer in some ancient republic, with a rope about his neck! India pays its own expenses, and its retention is recommended by high moral considerations—the vast means it places in our hands for spreading civilisation and benefiting mankind. One naval and commercial station, such as Malta, would be useful in the Mediterranean; one in the West Indies, such as Barbadoes; and the Cape for the accommodation of our India shipping. The other colonies might be given up with advantage to both parties; for the most humble of them are enamoured of independence, and, in order to obtain it, would probably make concessions which would secure to us all the commercial advantages we now enjoy."

SCARCITY OF LINEN.—According to Naude, linen was so scarce in France in the time of Charles VII. (who lived about the time of our Henry VI.) that the queen was the only lady who could boast of possessing two shifts.—[To this may be added the fact that the Archbishop of Glasgow used to change his shirt only once a-week.]

HINTS FOR THE SHOOTING SEASON.—In September partridges may generally be met with feeding in stubble fields from sunrise until about nine o'clock in the morning; in October from sunrise until ten. During the middle of the day, when clear and fine, they will be found basking in rushes, fern, heath, potatoes, turnips, vetches, or beans, or under a tree, bush, or hedge. They return to the stubbles in September, between four and five, and in October, between three and four in the afternoon, where they remain till sunset. In wet and foggy weather they will remain in the stubbles all day long, and sometimes even in the hottest days they will return to the stubbles about noon for a short time. As long as corn remains standing, birds will seldom leave it. During a wet day, however, they will not lie in standing corn, but generally remain in the same field close to and ready to run into it on the least alarm. Whenever birds are disturbed near a field of standing corn, the old ones will fly to it. During the early part of September, birds bask in potatoes and turnips, or on the side of a sunk or bank fence, adjoining, or contiguous to the stubble in which they feed; but later in the season they more frequently bask at a few fields' distance from the stubble to which they belong. After the month of October, birds are more irregular in their habits, it being then more difficult to guess at any hour where a covey may be found, except very early in the morning or very late in the evening,

when the birds are feeding; and then, if there be more than one stubble field within half a mile from the one they frequented at the commencement of the season, it is quite an uncertainty in which they will be found.—*New Sporting Magazine for September.*

DEPTH OF MINES.—The following is a statement of the depth of some of the principal mines in Europe:—

	Feet.
Kit's pühl copper mine, Tyrol mountains	2764
Sampson mine, Andreasburgh, in the Hartz	2230
Valenciana mine, Guanajuato, Mexico	2170
Pearce's Shaft, Consolidated Mines, Cornwall	1650
Monkwearmouth Colliery, Durham	1600
Wheal Abraham's mine, Cornwall	1452
Dolcoath mine, Cornwall	1410
Ertown mine, Staffordshire	1380

The deep mines in the Tyrol, the Hartz, and the Andes, above described, are all in high situations; the bottom of the Mexican mine, for instance, is 6000 feet higher than the top of the Cornwall shafts. The deepest perforation beneath the level of the sea, consequently the nearest approach to the earth's centre, has been made at the Monkwearmouth colliery above described. Pearce's shaft, Cornwall (1338 feet below the level of the sea), was, until lately, the deepest in the world; the superiority of depth, however, must now be ceded to Monkwearmouth, which is 1513 below the surface of the German Ocean.—*Mining Journal.*

THE NURSE OF WASHINGTON.—Joice Heth, a slave, represented as a hundred and twenty years old, and the nurse of Washington, is now attracting the attention of the curious at New York. She is described as a kind of living mummy, with little vitality except in one limb, but able both to hear and speak. She was in her seventeenth year at the birth of Washington, and put on his first clothes. She is a Baptist, and was dipped in the Potomac upwards of a hundred years ago.

SWIMMING.—Eight of the best swimmers of the Austrian garrison of Bregenz engaged for a wager to swim across Lake Constance, from that town in the Tyrol to Lindau, a distance of six miles. They started at ten o'clock, and at three minutes before three o'clock a private soldier, named Tutaja, reached the bridge at Lindau. In thirty-two minutes afterwards he was followed by Lieutenant Cepharrowitsch. The six others only went about half the distance, and then were taken into the boats that attended them. The wind was blowing from the west, and the temperature of the water was 17 degrees of Reaumur, or 70½ of Fahrenheit. This is perhaps the greatest distance ever traversed by swimming in fresh water. The two men who completed their task were perfectly blue when they landed; their pulse was scarce perceptible, and several hours elapsed before their bodies resumed their natural heat.—*Paris Advertiser.*

A REMEDY FOR GRIEF.—The Marshal de Monchy maintained that the flesh of pigeons possessed a consoling virtue. Whenever this nobleman lost a friend or relation, he said to his cook, "Let me have roast pigeons for dinner to-day. I have always remarked," he added, "that after having eaten two pigeons I rose from the table much less sorrowful."

The French Medical Gazette announces a new caustic for cancerous affections, discovered by chance. A jeweller, who had a cancerous pimple of a very decided character on his cheek, had occasion to dissolve some gold in nitro-muriatic acid, and during the operation rubbed the pimple, which gave him pain. After several touches with the impregnated fingers, the pimple changed its appearance, and shortly disappeared. M. Recamier, suspecting the cause, has made experiments of the same nature on several patients, and always with the same results. The proportions he adopts are one ounce of the acid to six grains of chloruret of pure gold.

SCOTLAND.

NEW VOTERS.

The following is an abstract of the information conveyed by newspaper paragraphs respecting the voters just admitted in the Registration Courts:—

	Conservative.	Liberal.	Doubtful.
Edinburgh (city)	295	642	73
Leith	84	144	—
Peebles*	35	42	—
Falkirk†	35	13	—
Dunfermline‡ (Fifesh. district)	47	27	—
Kirkaldy (Fifeshire district)	34	84	—
Cupar	68	89	—
Aberdeenshire	178	82	24

The Liberal prints claim a majority of 50 on the Stirlingshire, and a considerable ascendancy in the Paisley and Banffshire registrations. In the counties of Edinburgh and Selkirk, a sufficiency of new Liberal voters has been obtained to turn the scale at the next election against the present Conservative members. In the city of Aberdeen the new voters are 363, two-thirds of whom are Liberal. In the Kirkaldy district of burghs, there are 100 new voters, four-fifths of whom are said to be of the same complexion. Of the new voters in the Melrose

* Another statement, subsequently contradicted by the above, gave the Conservatives a majority of three.

† Another statement, taking into consideration the expunged voters, gives the Liberals a majority of 33.

‡ This is from a Conservative print: a Liberal one gives 30 Conservatives, 43 Liberals, and 8 doubtful.

district of Roxburghshire, the Liberals claim a majority of 12; in the Hawick district 30; while, in the Kelso district, the Conservatives have a majority of 9.

DECREASE OF CRIME IN SCOTLAND.

[From the Dumfries Courier.]

On concluding the business at the Ayr circuit, held on the 15th September, the Lord Justice Clerk, in addressing the sheriffs, expressed himself as follows:—

"It afforded him very peculiar pleasure to congratulate them on the apparent diminution of crime in the districts over which they presided. He had the same satisfaction here this time twelvemonth; and he believed that in Dumfries and Jedburgh, to which he had now to proceed, he had the prospect of a similar decrease in the number of cases compared with the business of former circuits. This improved state of things he would mainly ascribe to the faithful, able, and zealous manner in which the sheriffs had discharged their duty; nothing being so much calculated to put down crime as the knowledge on the part of the breaker of the law, that the authorities would use every means in their power to bring him to justice. There was another cause to which the diminution of crime might very properly be attributed; namely, to the general good conduct and morality of the districts. The reflection was indeed a source of gratification, that the virtue, honesty, and sobriety of the country, continued to improve, notwithstanding the increase of manufactures, and other causes, which not unfrequently gave facility to the commission of crime, particularly where due attention was not paid to the moral and religious instruction of the population."

Similar remarks fell from his lordship in this town. There are other causes steadily at work in producing a state of things which is giving so much satisfaction to the judges of the land, and the country at large. The diminished number of thefts and petty delinquencies of every sort is mainly owing to the present most prosperous condition of the British nation. Nor is this all. The general decadence of theatricals is to us a proof that the people are more addicted to reading than ever they were before, and, perhaps, it is not too much to allege (for we do not affirm) that Chambers's Journal, the Penny Magazine, and many similar publications—publications that are circulated by hundreds of thousands—have had some effect in originating or accelerating the present reformed state of the "Porteous Roll."

Aug. 25. The foundation-stone of the marble monument, at Greenock, in memory of James Watt, was laid with much ceremony, by Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, assisted by the Provost and Magistrates of Greenock, and a procession of the masonic lodges.

—30. A sermon, commemorative of the struggles of the Covenanters, was preached on the ground close beside Bothwell Bridge, by the Rev. Mr. Carslaw of Airdrie. On the lowest part of the ground, gracefully shaded by rows of tall trees, stood "the tent;" around it, and on the opposite ascent, was a multitude calculated to be not less than seven thousand in number, many of whom showed in their countenances the solemnity of religious feeling, and of the pious associations connected with the spot. When the preacher announced the first psalm—

"God shall arise and mercy have,
Upon his Zion yet,"

the effect was beyond description. The sermon, from Rev. ii. 10, "Be thou faithful unto death," contained many eloquent allusions to the faithful body of Christians who, in 1679, had shed their blood for religion's sake upon this spot.

Sept. 10. Hugh Davidson, engineer of the Earl Grey steamer, the explosion of which at the end of July occasioned the death of ten persons, was tried for culpable homicide by the Circuit Court of Justiciary at Glasgow. Evidence having been brought, which satisfied the jury that the accident was chiefly owing to the insufficiency of the boiler, he was acquitted. The court approved of the verdict.—The Circuit Court at Glasgow found John Buckley and —M'Kelvie guilty of rioting and mobbing at Airdrie, on the 13th of July. On the ensuing day, the court found William Ramsay guilty of the same offence, committed on the 19th or 20th July, but acquitted John M'Ewen on a verdict of Not Proven. The offences of these men had proceeded from an insane terror entertained respecting the Catholics, some of whose houses and a chapel were broken into by them and their companions, and the property destroyed. Ramsay was sentenced to fourteen, and Buckley to seven years' transportation, and M'Kelvie to eighteen months' confinement in Bridewell. The judge (Meadowbank), in passing sentence, remarked severely upon the heinous character of the offences, which, instead of being redeemed, were only aggravated, by the religious motives from which they sprang. His lordship also condemned in strong terms the disgraceful conduct of the magistrates of Airdrie, some of whom, it appeared, had mingled with the crowds, without attempting to assuage their fury.

—17. The Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan delivered a long lecture against the Catholics, in Hope Street Gaelic Chapel, Glasgow; Mr. Colquhoun of Kilmont in the chair. A similar meeting took place on the ensuing day, when Captain Gordon, formerly M.P. for Dundalk, delivered a long speech for the purpose of showing that the Catholic priesthood is as grasping as ever. The harangues of these gentlemen were respectfully listened to by crowded audiences.

It appears from a return made to the Town-Council of Edinburgh, that, in the period between January 1834 and July 1835, three hundred and eighteen prosecutions for ministers' stipend took place within the city. The aggregate sum pursued for amounts to L.637; the expenses to L.176; the portion recovered to L.161; that is, fifteen pounds less than the expenses. From a feeling of mercy to the poorer classes, the Council have recommended the agency of the clergy to abandon the system of hounding and caption, and proceed in all possible cases in the Small Debt Court.

In answer to an allegation that the members of the new town-councils are inferior in respectability to the old, the Scotsman has given a calculation of their respective rents, from which it appears that the reverse is the case. Of twenty-nine members of the old council who served between November 1832 and November 1833, and lived within the bounds of police, the average house-rents was L.41, 13s. 9d.; while of thirty-two of the present council, who live within the bounds of police, the average rent is L.45, 16s. 3d. The aggregate shop-rents of the old council was L.1056; of the new, L.1556.

At no period since the memorable year 1825, has there been so much building going on in Glasgow as at present. According to some computations which we have heard, there are at present five hundred more operative masons employed than ever before, and still there exists a great demand for workmen. In every quarter of the town new houses are in process of erection; but it is to the north-west that the city appears to be extending most rapidly, and in that direction the new buildings will vie, in point of elegance and comfort, with those of any city in the kingdom.

The admirers of Burns cannot fail to learn with regret that his sister, Mrs. Begg, is now in a state of great affliction and destitution. Her husband was killed by a fall from his horse, leaving his widow and two daughters totally unprovided for, and now in

circumstances of distress. These facts are vouched for by the minister of the parish of Tranent, near Edinburgh, who also mentions that Mrs. Begg and her daughters reside in his parish, and are most deserving persons.

Fracas among the Bees.—Lately, a live of bees, belonging to a farmer in Gleniericht, came off and alighted on the side of a pig, lying at its ease in the sty. The pig became alarmed, and turning over, crushed the bees, who stung him so unmercifully that he roared with pain, and attempted to get through the enclosure. Failing in this, he made a desperate leap and got over, when he upset four other hives. The air was presently filled with bees, and the poor animal was again beset by them. The owner, on the alarm, came out, and was instantly covered, and so much stung that his head and face immediately swelled to an enormous size. Two sawyers, who were at work on the spot, were also set upon by the enraged insects, and forced to run for some miles to be out of their way; and a few sheep that happened to be near were stung about the face, and ran off furiously to the river, where they took shelter. In short, the dog, cat, pig, and hens, all shared the same fate; and dismal was the uproar before the bees could be again collected into their hives.

Sept. 26. Consols for Account, 91½.

BIRTHS.

- Aug. 13. At Manheim, Lady Sinclair of Muckle; a son.
24. At Oriol Lodge, Cheltenham, the lady of Captain M'Dougall, R.N. of M'Dougall; a son.
26. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Peter Ramsay; a daughter.—At Edinburgh, the wife of Thomas Carlyle, Esq. advocate; a son.
27. The wife of Mr. John Donnelly, of Belfast, cooper; a son; for which Mr. Henry M'Lornan, who resides near the Belfast distillery, stood sponsor: he having, 72 years ago, stood sponsor for the child's great-grandmother, he being then 32 years of age; consequently, Mr. M'Lornan is now 104 years old! He is a stout active man, and travelled from Belfast to Antrim, and back (a distance of 24 miles), only a few months since. He recollects occurrences which took place a century ago.—*Northern Whig.*
30. At Holyrood Palace, the Lady Sarah Campbell; a son.
Sept. 1. At Edinburgh, Lady Seton of Pitmedden; a son.
4. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Hugh Handyside; a son.
7. At Arden, Dumbartonshire, Mrs. Buchanan of Arden; a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Nov. 1. At Montreal, the Rev. Walter Roach (late of Edinburgh), to Miss Mary Rutherford, of Yorkshire.
July 15. At St. George's, Exeter, Mr. Joshua Stokes, of Sidbury, to Mrs. Ann Drake Patridge, of Exeter. It is not a little singular that these parties, who are now getting in years, were acquainted in their youth, and about to be united in the bonds of wedlock; a difference, however, took place, and they parted. After a while, each got married, and in the lapse of years became single, when the courtship was again renewed, with precisely the same result as before, a quarrel and second separation. Each again married, and having become once more single, they resolved to put it out of the power of caprice, or aught but death, to separate them more, by indissolubly uniting themselves in the silken bonds of Hymen.
Aug. 18. At Forres, the Rev. John Macleod, of Morvern, Argyllshire, to Margaret, third daughter of the late John Macleod, Esq. of Boreray.

27. At Shiplake Church, George Osborne, Esq. son of Sir John Osborne, Bart. to the Lady Elizabeth Kerr, fourth daughter of Rear-Admiral Lord Mark Kerr and the Countess of Antrim.

Sept. 1. Daniel Wakefield, jun. Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Angela, eldest daughter of Thomas Attwood, Esq. M.P. of Harborne, Birmingham.—At Chevening, the Right Hon. Lord Suffield, to the Hon. Charlotte Susanna Gardner, only daughter of the late, and sister to the present Lord Gardner.—At London, John Macleod, Esq. of Rassay, Inverness-shire, to Mary, only daughter of Colonel Donald Macleod, C.B., East India Company's service.—At Oddington, the Rev. Alexander Cameron, youngest son of the late Donald Cameron, Esq. of Lochiel, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Hon. and very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester.

5. At St. Martin's Church, the Hon. Charles J. Canning, son of the late Right Hon. George Canning, to the Hon. Charlotte Stuart, daughter of Lord Stuart de Rothesay.

8. By special licence, at the residence of the Earl of Durham, in Cleveland Row, the Hon. J. B. Ponsonby, eldest son of Lord Duncannon, to Lady F. Lambton, the daughter of the Earl of Durham.—At Edinburgh, George Hogarth, Esq. to Mary Ogilvie, youngest daughter of the late David Pearson, Esq.—At Killebeg, county of Wexford, the Right Hon. Francis Theophilus Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, to Elizabeth Anne, only surviving daughter and heiress of the late R. Power, Esq. M.P., of Clasmore, county of Waterford.

15. At St. Marylebone Church, Sir John Rennie, of Whitehall Place, to Selina Garth Colleton, youngest daughter of the late Charles Garth Colleton, Esq. of Haines Hill, Berks.

In the month of January 1817, Mr. Harry Rockwell and Esther Niles were united in the bands of matrimony at East Hampton. In October 1819, business called Mr. Rockwell to Savannah, from which place he intended to return in about six months; but unforeseen circumstances prevented his return until a few weeks ago, having been absent about 16 years, 8 months, and 27 days. During his absence, Mrs. Rockwell obtained a bill of divorce, and was a second time married. With her second husband she lived until his death, which happened the 12th of March 1831, and from that to the present time she has remained a widow. Mr. Rockwell lately arrived in Chatham, East Hampton Society, and found her that was once his wife in the same house in which he had left her in the year 1817, and in a few days thereafter they were again united in the bands of matrimony.—*New York paper.*

DEATHS.

Aug. 8. Mr. Gutzell, aged 28 years, for several years the attached and faithful secretary of Mr. Cobden. Grief for the death of his master was the immediate cause of his dissolution.

16. At View Place, Inverness, Miss Munro, late of Dalmore, Ross-shire, aged 84.

21. At Dalbeth, James Hopkirk, Esq. of Dalbeth, aged 86.

23. At Leamington, Warwickshire, Alexander Campbell, Esq. of Hay Lodge, Peebleshire.

24. Having been seized with apoplexy while returning from a short walk on his estate at Maidenhead, Berks, Mr. Isaac Pocock, the dramatist, author of the "Miller and his Men," "King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table" (his last production), and a variety of other dramatic pieces, died suddenly and unexpectedly.

25. After a short but severe illness, Patrick Power, Esq. of Bellevue, Ireland, one of the representatives for the county of Waterford.

26. At Edinburgh, Mr. James Waddell, writer.

28. At Brixton Hill, Surrey, in his 93d year, Sir William Blizard, Knight, F.R.S. and F.A.S.

31. At Fotheringham, Mrs. Ogilvy Fotheringham of Pourie.

Sept. 1. At 24, Park Crescent, London, the Right Hon. the Countess of Arden.

3. At Glasgow, William Aitchison, Esq., brewer, Edinburgh.—At the Manse of Aberfoyle, the Rev. Patrick Graham, D.D., in the 80th year of his age, and 49th of his ministry.—At her house, on the Quay Walls, Berwick, Mrs. Hogarth, aged 85.

4. At Devonide, Dollar, Henrietta Laura, wife of Captain Pinkerton, and eldest daughter of the Rev. Archibald Alison.

5. At Ederton Manse, the Rev. Alexander Cameron.

7. At Glasgow, James Macfarquhar, Esq. merchant.

8. At Edinburgh, Mr. John Malcolm, editor of the Edinburgh Observer.—At Largo, Fifeshire, Mr. Alex. Leslie, aged 81 years.

13. At Allan Park, Stirling, Edward Alexander, Esq. much regretted.

14. At Dublin, Dr. Brinkley, Bishop of Cloyne. The name of Dr. Brinkley is well known throughout Europe as that of one of the most distinguished among modern astronomers. This is the sixth of the suppressed bishoprics that has become vacant since the passing of the act.

Lately, at her palace at Bruchsal, the Dowager Margravine of Baden.

At the end of August, Dr. McCulloch, the celebrated geologist. He was at Penzance, according to the account given, and proceeding in his gig to visit a friend, when the horse, from some unexplained cause, took fright, and in attempting to escape, his foot was caught in the wheel, by which his leg was broken in two places, and also some of his ribs. Amputation was resorted to, but in a short time mortification ensued, and terminated in death. Dr. McCulloch was one of the most distinguished geologists of the day. To a careful study of rocks, he joined great skill in mineralogy, and a considerable knowledge of chemistry, two accomplishments of the highest value to the geologist. He had not paid much attention to the tertiary deposits; but he had studied the primary and older secondary formations with great success; and his two principal works, the *Geology of the Western Isles*, and *System of Geology*, are an invaluable mine of information on this branch of the science. He was acute in tracing the causes of phenomena, bold in speculation, and distinguished as a writer by an extraordinary command of language. His general knowledge was great and various, and in the intervals of his geological inquiries, his mental activity expended itself in numerous contributions to periodicals. It is stated that he was latterly occupied in arranging the materials which he had been collecting during many years, for a geological map of Scotland; and it will be matter of much regret if they are left in a state unfit for publication.

At the end of August, Mr. R. Barker, of the Edinburgh Theatre Royal, usually called *Old Barker*. Mr. Barker, although his personal appearance by no means bespoke such an age, had reached within a few months of the extreme period of fourscore, thirty of which were spent in connection with the Edinburgh stage. He made his debut in Scotland at Montrose in March 1792, at which period he was the intimate friend of Willoughby, afterwards known on the Edinburgh boards; but the two were at the extreme points of their profession. Willoughby led the business both in tragedy and comedy, while Barker, on the stage, never got beyond the character of a servant. Behind the scenes, or out of the theatre, he was quite an original; voluble, smart, and witty, and was also "the cause of wit in others," but on the stage he was little better than a mute. He was the cicerone of all the stars who visited our northern hemisphere, and was perhaps as useful an appendage of the drama as the stage ever possessed.

Lately at Lakefield, Inverness-shire, Mr. Grant of Corimony, the father of the Scottish bar, in his ninety-third year. Mr. Grant was an accomplished scholar and antiquary, and, what is not often united to these qualities, he was a first-rate musician, both vocal and instrumental; he was author of a work on "The Origin of the Gael," and he also wrote treatises on the Origin of Language and Society; he was early distinguished for his liberal political principles, and associated with the celebrated Henry Erskine and other eminent men of that day, and subsequently with Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Homer, &c.; he retained his faculties to the last, and, from the extent and variety of his attainments, was a delightful companion.—*Inverness Courier.*

Lately, a woman, 110 years old, at Fayence, in the department of the Var (France). She was born at Digne in 1725, and had lived in service at one house since 1745.

PRICES OF SCOTTISH STOCKS—SEPT. 29, 1835.

Nom. Cap.	Dividend.	When Due.	RAVENS.	Shares.	Paid.	Present Price.
£25,000,000	4 1/2 p cent.	Jan. July.	Royal Bank of Scotland	£100	£100	£170
1,000,000	4 1/2 p cent.	April, Oct.	Bank of Scotland	43 6 8	43 6 8	170
3,000,000	6	Jan. July.	Commercial Bank	50	100	171
500,000	4 1/2	June, Dec.	British Linen Co.	100	100	100
5,000,000	5	Jan. July.	National Bank	100	100	100
2,000,000	4	Jan. July.	Western Union Bank	200	50	50
4,000,000	4	June, Dec.	Western Bank of Scotland	200	30	30
No. Shares.			INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
1000	5 p cent.	July.	Calcutta Fire Ins. Co.	£100	£10	£13
7500	5	April.	Hercules Fire Ins. Co.	100	10	10
50,000	6	June.	North British Insurance Co.	100	10	10
100,000	4	August.	Insurance Co. of Scotland	10	10	6 15s
100,000	5	August.	Scottish Life Insurance Co.	10	1	1
250,000	6	January.	Scottish Union Ins. Co.	20	1	20s
5,000	6	January.	Edinburgh Life Ins. Co.	10	10	13 1/4
100,000	-	July.	West of Scotland	100	10	No sales.
No. Shares.			MISCELLANEOUS.			
4000	10 p cent.	Feb. Aug.	Edin. Coal Gas Co.	£25	£25	£60
400	5	June, Dec.	Water Co.	25	25	30
1200	5	-	& Dalkeith Railway Co.	50	50	70
4000	-	Mar. Sept.	- & Glas. Un. Canal Co.	50	50	20
4000	2 1/2	Mar. Sept.	- & Glas. do. (allocated)	96	96	65
4450	10	Feb. Aug.	Glasgow Gas Co.	25	25	68
1380	2	-	Garnkirk Railway	50	50	60
150	5	-	Monkland & Kirkcaldy do.	25	25	20
750	6	-	Leith Gas Co.	20	20	33
1247	8 p cent.	July.	Forth and Clyde Canal	400	16	400
2000	5	Jan. July.	Shotts Iron Co.	50	16	38
3400	20s	August.	Edin. & Leith Glass Co.	20	10	7
10,000	3	February.	Equitable Loan Co.	25	10	No sales.
3000	3	April.	Equitable Loan Co.	25	10	No sales.

CHAMBERS' HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS, EDITORS OF "CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL," AND "INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE."

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CAUSE AND PRETEXT.

THERE is a curious paper on this subject in D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*. "It is an important principle," says Mr D'Israeli, "in morals and in politics, not to mistake the cause for the pretext, nor the pretext for the cause, and by their means to distinguish between the concealed and the ostensible motive." Were history written anew upon this principle, it would not often, he thinks, describe circumstances and characters as they appear. "We shall find," says he, "in the study of secret history, that some of the most important events were produced from very different motives than their ostensible ones. Leo X. projected an alliance of the sovereigns of Christendom against the Turks. The avowed object was to oppose the progress of the Ottomans against the Mamelukes of Egypt, who were more friendly to the Christians; but the concealed motive with his holiness was to enrich himself and his family with the spoils of Christendom, and to aggrandise the Papal throne by war; and such, indeed, the policy of these pontiffs had always been, in those mad crusades which they excited against the East. The Reformation, excellent as its results have proved in the cause of genuine freedom, originated in no purer source than human passions and selfish motives: it was the progeny of avarice in Germany, of novelty in France, and of love in England. By the Duke of Nevers, in a work printed in 1590, and by Francis I., in his *Apology* in 1537, it is considered as a *coup d'état* of Charles V. towards universal monarchy. The duke says that the emperor silently permitted Luther to establish his principles in Germany, that they might split the confederacy of the elective princes, and by this division facilitate their more easy conquest, and play them off one against another, and by these means to secure the imperial crown hereditary in the house of Austria. The famous League in France was raised for religion and relief of the public grievances; such was the pretext. After the princes and people had alike become its victims, this league was discovered to have been formed by the pride and ambition of the Guises, aided by the machinations of the Jesuits against the attempts of the Prince of Condé to dislodge them from their 'seat of power.' The people were led on by the cry of 'religion;' but this civil war was not in reality so much Catholic against Huguenot, as Guise against Condé." In the British civil wars there was perhaps as great a difference between the causes and the pretexts. The motives of Charles I. in imposing Episcopacy upon Scotland, was not so much the advancement of what he considered the truest faith and most reverent form of worship, as the establishment of a hierarchy disposed to be his instruments in completing the political thralldom of his subjects. There was certainly a general dislike to the new establishment; but there can be no doubt that the lay leaders in the resistance were not animated so much by religious scruples as by a fear of the revocation of the church lands. Charles himself, in his *Large Declaration*, brings forward facts to prove that religion was only used by him as a cloak to other views. It is not less apparent in the conduct of the resistance, that the dread of Popery, which seemed to be the chief animating motive of both leaders and people, was in a great measure a mere pretext, held forth to screen and palliate motives which the parties did not find it convenient to confess. "There was a revolutionary party in France," continues D'Israeli, "which, taking the name of the *Frondeurs*, shook that kingdom under the administration of Cardinal Mazarin, and held out for their pretext the public freedom. But that faction, composed of some of the discontented French princes and

the mob, was entirely organised by Cardinal de Retz, who held them in hand, to check or to spur them as occasion required, from a mere personal pique against Mazarin, who had not treated that vivacious genius with all the deference he exacted. * * * We have smiled at James I. threatening the States-General by the English ambassador, about Vorstius, a Dutch professor, who had espoused the doctrines of Arminius against those of the Calvinists; the ostensible subject was religious, or rather metaphysical-religious doctrines, but the concealed one was a struggle for predominance between Pensionary Barnevelt, assisted by the French interest, and the Prince of Orange, supported by the English. Dio-dati the Swiss divine, and Brandt the ecclesiastical historian, could see nothing in the synod of Dort, but what appeared in it; and gravely narrated the idle squabbles or phrases concerning predestination and grace. Hales of Eaton, who was secretary to the English ambassador at this synod, was more penetrating. 'Our synod,' says he, 'goes on like a watch: the main wheels upon which the whole business turns are least in sight; for all things of moment are acted in private sessions; what is done in public, is only for show and entertainment.'

The cause of the persecution of the Jansenists was the jealousy of the Jesuits; the pretext was *la grace suffisante*. The learned La Croze observes, that the same circumstance occurred in the affair of Nestorius and the church of Alexandria; the pretext was orthodoxy, the cause was the jealousy of the church of Alexandria, or rather of the fiery and turbulent Cyril, who hated Nestorius. The opinions of Nestorius and the council which condemned them, were the same in effect. I only produce this remote fact, to prove that ancient times do not alter the truth of our principle.

When James II. was so strenuous an advocate of toleration and liberty of conscience in removing the test act, this enlightened principle of government was only a pretext with that monk-ridden monarch; it is well known that the cause was to introduce and make the Catholics predominant in his councils and government. The result, which that eager and blind politician hurried on too fast, and which therefore did not take place, would have been, that 'liberty of conscience' would soon have become 'an overt act of treason,' before an inquisition of his Jesuits."

In another paper, entitled *Political Religionism*—a striking phrase borrowed from Dugald Stewart's *Dissertations* prefixed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*—Mr D'Israeli traces the history of a number of "contests for religion, in which a particular faith has been made the ostensible pretext, while the secret motive was usually political. The historians," says he, "who view in these religious wars only religion itself, have written large volumes, in which we may never discover that they have either been a struggle to obtain predominance, or an expedient to secure it. The hatreds of ambitious men have disguised their own purposes, while Christianity has borne the odium of loosening a spirit among mankind, which, had Christianity never existed, would have equally prevailed in human affairs. * * Whether the reformed were martyred by the Catholics, or the Catholics executed by the reformed; whether the Puritans expelled those of the established church, or the established church ejected the Puritans, all seems reducible to two classes, conformists and non-conformists, or, in the political style, the administration and the opposition. When we discover that the heads of all parties were of the same hot temperament, and observe the same evil conduct in similar situations; when we view honest old Latimer with his own hands

hanging a mendicant friar on a tree, and, the government changing, the friars binding Latimer to the stake; when we see the French Catholics cutting out the tongues of the Protestants, that they might no longer protest; the haughty Luther writing submissive apologies to Leo X. and Henry VIII. for the scurrility with which he had treated them in his writings, and finding that his apologies were received with contempt, then retracting his retractations; when we find John Knox, when Elizabeth first ascended the throne, crouching and repenting of having written his famous excommunication against all female sovereignty; when we find his recent apologist admiring, while he apologises for some extraordinary proofs of Machiavellian politics—an impenetrable mystery seems to hang over the conduct of men who profess to be guided by the bloodless code of Jesus; but try them by a human standard, and treat them as politicians, and, the motives once discovered, the actions are understood!"

Mr D'Israeli then enumerates many of the great struggles of modern European history, in which religion was used as a means of gaining or securing political predominance: it were unnecessary to quote any of them here, as we of the present day have struggles of the same kind going on before our eyes. The people have indeed been at all times remarkably liable to be deceived through this sentiment—one in which they are always sincere, while few politicians, secular or ecclesiastical, ever are so. They are thus made the blind instruments for working out the purposes of men, who either are themselves blind, or, if they possess intellectual vision, contemplate no object but self-exaltation. It is to be hoped that the time will soon arrive, when religion, ceasing, by the common consent of mankind, to be a means of power, will have only its proper effect upon the minds of men, awakening all their better feelings, and soothing and suppressing, instead of rousing, the worst.

Foreign History.

SPAIN.

THIS country may at present be said to engross the attention of Europe. Its miserably reduced resources, its long subjection to the worst species of ecclesiastical and secular rule, and the benighted character of its general population, are circumstances every where well known. It has been for upwards of a year the theatre of a contest carried on by a pretender to the crown, who, though he has never gained possession of more than the mountainous northern frontier, seems to have too much strength in actual adherents and in the nature of his position, to be easily repelled. While this individual appeals to the unpopular principles of legitimacy, and derives a certain share of his strength from that source, nothing can be more clear than that the general population, more particularly the population of the towns, is advancing rapidly towards extreme liberalism. Since the death of Ferdinand, ministry after ministry has given way under the pressure of popular clamour, each being succeeded by one more thoroughly imbued with the principles of liberalism. The recent administration under Toreno was appointed on the 14th of June in the present year, as an improvement in this respect upon that of Martinez de la Rosa. But it had not been in power two months when it became an object of popular dislike—chiefly, it is said, on account of its enjoying the countenance of the French cabinet. The insurrection of the Madrid urban militia on the 15th of August was easily put down; but the general discontent was not allayed. In every province of the kingdom, excepting the Castiles and Leon, juntas were erected, for the

purpose of opposing the government; these bodies, composed of the chief military and civil authorities, and supported by the people at large, demanded from the Queen Regent a change in her advisers. Toreno (Sept. 3) issued a proclamation against them, but was immediately after compelled to give way and resign the reins of government. On the 15th September, as related in our last sheet, he was replaced in power by M. Mendizabal, a liberal of deeper dye, who lost no time in acquainting the nation with the line of policy he meant to pursue. The objects of his government, according to a letter addressed by him to the Queen, are—"to bring to a speedy and glorious end, without any other than national means, that fratricidal war, the shame and disgrace of the age in which we live, and depressive of the will of the nation; to settle at once, and without degrading them, those religious corporations whose reform they themselves require in accordance with the public interest; to commit to wise laws all the rights which emanate from and are, so to speak, the sole and steady support of the representative system; to reanimate, invigorate, or rather to create and establish, the public credit, the wonderful force and magic of which may be studied in prosperous and free England; in short, to succeed in reconciling with the prerogatives of the crown the rights and duties of the people; for without this equilibrium, all hope of public felicity is illusive." The British resident minister has approved of this measure; but it is said to be viewed with much dissatisfaction by the French cabinet, which regards the administration of M. Mendizabal as the only thing between government and anarchy.

According to the first scheme of the new ministry, Mendizabal was to take the department of Finance, while Alava, heretofore English resident minister for Spain, was to be premier. It was finally settled, however, about the 27th September, that the ministry should be as follows:—M. Mendizabal, President of the Council and Minister of Finance; General Alava, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gomez Bellara, Minister of Justice; M. Ulloa, Minister of Marine; M. Almodovar, Minister of War; Martin de Los Heros, Minister of the Interior. All of these individuals are extreme liberals, Bellara and Almodovar having been respectively the chiefs of the Juntas of Saragossa and Valencia, while Ulloa is member of Procuradores for the city of Cadiz (in a political point of view, the Birmingham of Spain). The first step of the new ministers was to summon the Cortes for the 17th of October. Satisfied with the new arrangements, the Juntas lost no time in dissolving themselves, while Las Novas, a general who had commenced a march on Madrid with about three thousand troops, for the purpose of hastening the progress of liberalism, gave in his adhesion to the ministry.

The two great difficulties which the ministry has to encounter, are the reformation of the monastic establishments and the suppression of the Carlist insurrection. An article which appeared in a Madrid government paper gives some prognostication of what will probably be done with the monks. It recommends that a portion of them should be converted into parochial clergy, in order to supply the great local deficiencies of the means of public worship which are said to exist; the rest to be provided for out of the funds of the church, guaranteed by the state, and, as they die out, the property to be bequeathed by them to their relations, so as to increase the number of small proprietors. It is evident that the conciliation of the monastic body, whose influence over the people is much dreaded by the government, is intended by this proposal.

For some time after the unsuccessful attempt of the Queen's troops to march from Bilbao to St Sebastian, and their repulse by the Carlists on the 11th of September, the actions between the contending parties were of no great importance, and very obscurely related. Don Carlos displayed the character of his mind, and of the troops he commands, by proclaiming the Virgin Mary as the generalissimo of his army, and causing the embalmed body of Zumalacaregui to be carried in sight of the men, wherever they went. His second-best human general, Eraso, died on the 22d September. Upon the whole, the late political collision and changes seem to have been favourable to his cause. A considerable force, acknowledging his sovereignty, has established itself on the north-east coast of Catalonia, probably with a view to opening a communication with the Mediterranean. Mina, however, being on his way to take the command of this province, will probably soon interfere with the designed arrangement, which must be of importance to the Carlists, as they are said to draw support from the northern sovereigns through the king of Sardinia. After all, the power of Don Carlos extends over a much less proportion of Spain than that of the British pretender in the year 1715, when the tranquillity of the kingdom could hardly be said to be disturbed by the forces of the Earl of Marr. Several British prisoners have been killed in cold blood by Don Carlos, but the great bulk of them have been spared. Almodovar, governor of Valencia, has threatened to revenge the immolation of every single prisoner by the death of two Carlists, of whom he has many within his power.

FRANCE.

FRANCE remains quiet under the new regulations respecting the press and juries, though one or two edi-

tors have suffered fine and imprisonment for articles interpreted into sedition. Some new regulations respecting commerce, arguing the eventual establishment of a more liberal system of duties between Britain and France, have been resolved on. The duties on Cashmere shawls, indigo, salad-oil, flax-seed, salt-petre, iron, and coal, are slightly reduced. One-fifth of the present duty is taken off iron, and rails for railroads may be introduced at the same rate. The reduction upon coal is from a franc per hundred kilogrammes to thirty centimes; but it only relates to ports between the sands of Olonne and Bayonne, and along the shores of the Mediterranean.

The French government is preparing a new and powerful armament for Algiers.

Some weeks since, three hundred electors of a department gave M. O'Dillon Barrot a dinner at Thorigny, at which the mayor, and the members of the municipal council, being electors, assisted. M. Barrot spoke but the calm language of constitutional opposition; but such language is deemed a crime, and the home minister suspends the mayor of Thorigny from his functions; and the reasons assigned were, that the mayor was guilty, first, of attending a public banquet; secondly, of not having warned the prefect that the said banquet was about to take place; thirdly, of having made use of the Municipal Hall for the purpose of giving a dinner to a deputy of the constitutional opposition. The entire municipal council of Thorigny, learning the suspension of their mayor, and the causes assigned, instantly resigned their functions. In the letter which they addressed on this occasion to the prefect of the department, they said that they took the step, "as a warning to government, engaged in an anti-national system." * * "May our countrymen," say they, "open their eyes to the abyss to which doctrinarian obstinacy is leading. Increasing taxes, the revolution spit upon, the restoration praised and imitated, the jury in disgrace, honour in the background, the enemies of freedom and the country caressed, its friends and those of the king disowned and persecuted—such are the grievances which separate, by all their turpitude, the ministry from the nation, and which provoke us to the resolution which, M. le Prefect, we beg to communicate to you."

The French government is stated to be taking measures for clogging the introduction of English newspapers into France.

JAMAICA.

A SERIOUS difference has arisen betwixt Lord Sligo and the Colonial Assembly of Jamaica, and the latter was, on the 10th August, abruptly dissolved. The details given indicate more of hot temper and ill humour than substantial difference of opinion. His lordship in his address, stated that the island remained in a state of undisturbed tranquillity; that the sugar crop of the year had fallen a little short, but had been got off the ground in a more satisfactory manner than could have been expected, considering "the extraordinary change in the social state of the colony;" that "so general is the habit of working for wages, and so very few the instances where it has been refused, that the idea once generally entertained of the apprentices being likely to decline labouring at all in their own time, must be abandoned;" but that a new mode of managing estates is now necessary. The Assembly, in their reply, disputed many of his assertions. They spoke of a prevailing reluctance in the negroes to labour; of negligence, thefts, and outrages increasing; of their cane-fields being overrun with weeds, and a large extent of their pasture ground returning to a state of nature; and with these facts before their eyes, they could not "divest themselves of the painful conviction that the progressive and rapid deterioration of property will continue to keep pace with the apprenticeship, and that the termination thereof must (unless strong preventive measures are applied) complete the ruin of the colony." Lord Sligo had recommended the union of the Cayman Isles with Jamaica, and the expediency of providing funds for the maintenance of the police, before the existing act expires. The Assembly, in its reply, demurs to take any step to promote a union with the Caymans; and states that it considers the obligation contracted under other circumstances to provide for the support of a garrison, as annulled by the change which the emancipation act had made in their property. The governor also alluded to the "frightful mortality" among the white labourers imported from England, and recommends some regulations upon the subject. The Assembly replied that his lordship had exaggerated the evil. Such are the topics upon which a misunderstanding has arisen, apparently of no great consequence, but which has been taken up so seriously by the governor, as to induce him to dissolve the Assembly.

The conference of sovereigns at Toplitz, which was looked to with considerable apprehension by the European liberals, as prognosticating measures for the interruption of the progress of liberty, broke up on the 1st October, without political conferences of any kind having been detected by the numerous spies with which the sovereigns were surrounded. Their intercourse seemed entirely of a personal and friendly character. The King of Prussia remained behind, to drink the Toplitz waters. The Inverness Journal says—"The Duke and Duchess of Gordon were re-

ceived with the most marked attention and hospitality by the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia. His grace had the honour of dining with both monarchs; and the emperor, in presenting him to the empress, introduced her as the person 'who for nineteen years had constituted the happiness of his life. The domestic circles of those illustrious princes are described as presenting a picture of simplicity an mutual affectionate intercourse which could not be exceeded in the family of any nobleman in Britain. Seven of the King of Prussia's family, all married were present at the detached camp, which consisted of 40,000 men."

At the opening of the States-General of Holland on the 15th October, the king, in his speech, confined his remarks almost entirely to the internal state of the country, which is described as highly prosperous. The king informs his subjects, in fact, that the advances made in their national manufacture during the last two years exceed all reasonable expectations. The finances are likewise spoken of in terms of high gratification. The budget about to be presented to the Parliament will propose a reduction of taxes. The fisheries, the commercial and colonial interests in both the Indies, are sensibly extending and improving.

Lord Durham arrived at Constantinople on the 3d of September. The Barham was escorted through the Dardanelles by two Turkish gun-boats. Lord Durham was received with due honours, and a guard was offered him by the sultan, which he declined. He had his audience of the sultan on the 11th, and was most politely received. On the 13th, he sailed in the Pluto, and, so far from being stopped by the Russian fleet, was saluted by it as he passed the Dardanelles. Thus the alarming prognostications upon this subject have been completely falsified.

The assembly of the states of Denmark is now in session at Copenhagen; but a royal decree has prohibited the publication of their debates. It is understood that the finances of the kingdom are in a most disgraceful plight, owing to the profuse expenditure of the sovereign. It would appear that for some years past the government had rendered no kind of account of the disposal of the revenue.

The project of a marriage between the Queen of Portugal and the son of the reigning Prince of Saxe Coburg, has been again spoken of. In Lisbon, it is understood that the negotiations on that important matter are already in a very forward state. But the German papers in the interest of the absolutist power deny most positively that any such alliance is likely to take place.

Cholera prevails to a dreadful extent in Piedmont and Tuscany. At Genoa, up to October 2, the total cases had been 2999, the deaths 1506; a proportion which shows the inadequacy of the means of prevention and cure. At Leghorn, the daily amount of deaths was about 100, and it was sensibly increasing. A letter from that city, of the 3d October, has the following:—"It is scarcely possible to imagine the disasters occasioned by the cholera. All species of commerce and industry are annihilated. The disease is invariably fatal. Such families as remain in town have shut themselves up in their houses as in a time of plague. Provisions are collected for a consumption of three, and even of six months in some instances, and all communications with their most intimate friends are interrupted. The daily supplies of meat, water, and other provisions, are put into the windows, and are even raised to those of the third and fourth stories. The eating-houses, coffeehouses, and shops, are closed. Foreigners are in want of necessities, or pay for them enormously high."

Fieschi is to be tried on the 10th November, and preparations on an extensive scale are making for the occasion. He is said still to keep up his spirits, and to manifest the same dogged and imperturbable stoicism as formerly. Pepin, the grocer, who was arrested on suspicion of having furnished him with the money necessary for purchasing the muskets, is ill; and Morey, another suspected accomplice, has nearly succeeded in destroying himself by self-imposed starvation. From Fieschi's private memorandum-book, he seems to have received many large sums, amounting in all to 30,000 francs; but the donors are unknown. The French journals mention the following curious circumstance:—Two travellers, who passed through a village of Savoy on the 28th of July, wrote in the register of an inn words which seem to refer to the attempt committed on that day in Paris, and consequently to prove that Fieschi's crime was not an insulated one. One traveller, after the name of Louis Philippe and his sons, wrote *Requiescat in pace*. A rogatory commission having been sent to the village from Grenoble, found the registry and the phrases, and infer that the persons who wrote them instigated the commission of the crime, but put themselves in safety before its execution. The register has been sent to the Court of Peers.

The Temps says—"The situation of the prisoners at Ham is lamentable. They are all, more or less, indisposed. The Count de Peyronnet has an acute rheumatism, which compels him to keep his room. M. Guernon de Ranville, the youngest, is threatened with spitting of blood, resulting from five years of captivity without exercise. As to M. de Chantelauze, it is certain that his reason is greatly impaired, but he is not in that maniacal state which has been spoken

of Prince de Polignac, who is more accustomed to a prison, is in a better state of health than his fellow-prisoners." We learn from a variety of hints thrown out in the Paris journals, that the doctrinaire ministers intend to terminate the imprisonment of Prince Polignac and his colleagues. Upon the general ground of the due admixture of mercy with the administration of justice, we should not hesitate, had we a voice upon the subject, to give it in favour of the liberation of these gentlemen, who have now suffered an incarceration of five years.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Lord Gosford and his colleagues in the Canada Commission of Inquiry reached Quebec on the 21st of August. They landed on the 23d. Lord Aylmer and Captain Doyle, A.D.C., have returned home in the Pique.

The preparatory proceedings for the election of a new president for the United States are commenced, though the election will not take place till March 4, 1837. It is said that of the number of presidential electors already chosen by the various states, 95 are opposed to, and 127 in favour of, Van Buren, the candidate favoured by Jackson. A keen contest is expected.

A bloody revolution is described in the American papers as having broken out at Para, in the Brazils. The Tapoiers (native Indians), headed by Antonio Vinaigre, attacked the city on the 14th August, and, after several days of desultory fighting, accomplished their purpose, in gaining possession of the place, and massacring all the white male inhabitants who fell into their hands. Of the whole white male population (25,000) one half obtained protection on board the English and American ships lying in the harbour; but many of the rest must have been butchered. The authorities are blamed for their pusillanimity in this dreadful affair.

Mr George Thomson, who lately proceeded to America to preach the abolition of slavery, is stated in the *Times*' correspondence to have been received so unfavourably, even in the non-slave-holding states, that he can hardly venture to show himself, much less to attempt the execution of his design. The authorities are not supposed to be competent to protect his person from the popular indignation. In reference to a state of things so horribly outraging all our ideas of the sacredness of the person, and freedom of opinion, the *Spectator*, a newspaper which cannot well be suspected of partiality for slaveholders, presents some remarks tending to show that the continuance of slavery in the Southern States involves to such an extent the feeling of self-preservation in the whites, that their violence is at least no fit matter for surprise. The cultivation of the soil in Louisiana, South Carolina, and even in Virginia and Georgia, is so extremely disagreeable, that no human beings would submit to it unless by compulsion, especially while so much unoccupied land remains upon that continent, to tempt the free labourers to seize and cultivate for themselves. "Supposing that all the slaves in America were to be changed into freemen, it would be as certain as any thing in this world can be, that they would, with one accord, quit the Southern plantations for the more genial climate and comparative ease of Ohio, or some other of the Northern and Western free states. What, then, would become of their late masters? Absolute ruin would be their portion, and desolation would overspread their property. It is because they are fully aware of the utter destitution of labour which would arise from emancipating the blacks, that the proprietors in the Southern United States never will consent to the abolition of slavery—never, that is, until the whole of North America shall be peopled, the price of land be indefinitely raised, and the market fully stocked with labour. Until this shall be the case, to deprive the planter of his slaves, is to devote him to ruin. It may be said that the Eastern, Northern, and Western States, may, in defiance of the Southern people, effect the abolition of slavery, or that the negroes themselves may conquer freedom in a servile war. To this we reply, in the first place, that the prosperity of East, North, and West America, greatly depends upon that of the South. Cut off the exports of tobacco, cotton, sugar, and rice, and what becomes of the foreign-trade of the country, its shipping, and its revenue? Besides, there is scarcely a village in the South in which the enterprising and industrious men of the North have not established some store or warehouse for the sale of imported goods or home manufactures. The existence of this profitable traffic depends altogether upon the maintenance of the present state of things. Under these circumstances, it is much worse than useless to preach emancipation doctrines in the United States. The efforts of the missionaries only irritate the masters, and add to the sufferings of the slaves."

The immense number of English visitors assembled in the city of Baden for the benefit of the baths, has just been broken up, although a great portion had previously determined on making a long stay at that watering-place. The following occurrence has led to this unexpected departure:—A young English nobleman had brought with him two sporting dogs of considerable value, which were seized by a field ranger, for a supposed breach of the game laws. The officer, instead of taking possession of the animals, shot them both in the presence of their master. We understand that one of the dogs had cost a hundred and the other fifty guineas. The young nobleman, supported by

the whole body of the English residents, presented a complaint to the Grand Duke of Baden, and insisted on the dismissal of the over-officious gamekeeper. This request was instantly complied with, and the English visitors seemed perfectly satisfied. However, strange to say, two days had hardly elapsed when the gamekeeper was publicly reinstated in his former employment, without any reason being given for this singular revision of the grand duke's decision. The English residents viewed this as an insult offered to them generally, and they accordingly came to the determination of quitting Baden forthwith; they set out in various directions, and a considerable number have arrived here.—*Frankfort Correspondent of the Times*.

A dreadful hurricane occurred at Barbadoes on the 3d of September. No particulars are given, except that the Spitfire vessel of war was forced to slip her cables and put to sea; and after losing her mainsail, and suffering other damage, put into Grenada for repair.

ENGLAND.

REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

DURING the past month, the reform of the House of Lords has continued to be the chief political topic throughout the country. While it is advocated with zeal by the ultra-liberal party, the ministers seem inclined to oppose it, or at least to remain content with the present constitution of the upper house. This is shown by an article in the *Edinburgh Review*, by the speech of Sir John Campbell at Edinburgh, and by the following extract from the reply of Lord John Russell to an address from some of his Devonshire friends:—"In common with the rest of his Majesty's ministers, I have endeavoured to prove my attachment to the cause of civil and religious liberty, not by words only, but by acts. The principal measures which we have proposed, during the short period which has elapsed since Lord Melbourne and his colleagues have been recalled to power, were calculated, in our opinion, to strengthen the bonds of union between different parts of the empire; to solve perplexing difficulties; to secure the participation of the people in the benefit of institutions intended for their use; to promote freedom, order, morality, and religion."

Some of these measures, after receiving the sanction of the House of Commons, have been defeated by the resistance of another branch of the legislature. They exercised their undoubted privilege, whether wisely or no, it is for you, and not for me, to determine. I may, however, be permitted to observe, that the same party which prompted and led this resistance, have been opposed to every liberal measure which has been proposed for the last seven years, and that, upon all the most important of those measures, their resistance has ended in a confession that the struggle was hopeless, and that, though darkness was still to be desired, light was no longer to be excluded.

This inherent weakness of their cause has appeared, even in the present year, upon the bill for the regulation of municipal corporations. The denunciation of robbery, the imputation of calumny—the cry of revolution, however loudly uttered and valiantly sustained, have all ended in a concession of five-sixths of the main provisions of that bill. For the remainder, likewise, we are not precluded, as you justly observe, from proposing such alterations as experience may require.

Fortified, therefore, by past victories, relying firmly on future progress, I earnestly recommend you to look for the triumph of farther measures of reform, rather to the effect of public opinion, enlightened and matured by knowledge and discussion, than to organic changes, which cannot be proposed without causing division, nor carried without risk of convulsion, and which, even if carried, would be of very dubious benefit, indeed, to the popular cause, but of unquestionable danger to the monarchy.

For my own part, in my address to you upon taking office, I declared my resolution with respect to such fundamental alterations. To the great landmarks of our liberties I must steadily adhere; of the principles which pervade our primitive institutions, I am an ardent admirer; to the constitution of the country, in all its branches, I stand pledged by feeling, by opinion, and by duty."

As an indication of the ultra-liberal views on this subject, the following extract from the *Westminster Review* may be presented:—"The single intelligible utility of a second chamber is, that since a first chamber elected by the people for short periods (without which the first chamber is itself incompetent for its professed purposes), must from its composition be a transcript, to a great extent, of the feelings of the people for the time being; and since the feelings of the people for the time being may not always be the right ones, it may be useful to check the proceedings of the first chamber, by those of another chamber, which shall represent the feelings of the people spread over a greater extent of time. Hence the great distinction between the two chambers, on the grounds of common sense and sound reason, would be that the members of one should be elected for rather short terms, and the other for rather long; and for carrying out the principle proposed, it would be further necessary that the second chamber should never be dissolved, but the elections take place in succession, as the old members arrived individually at their

appointed term. There might be some difficulty about setting such a system in motion; but it might, apparently, be accomplished with sufficient exactness by dividing the first elections by lot into divisions of one, two, three, &c. years, and so on to the greatest number that are ultimately to compose the term; the elected for the shorter periods to go out at the expiration of the period, but all the elections after the first to be for the entire term. The jumble created by deaths and resignations would soon cause this to be as perfect a system of continuous and incessant succession, as if the succession depended upon deaths. This, without at present debating the length of the term, would be the *beau idéal* of a second chamber for use."

Sept. 29. Alderman William Taylor Copeland was chosen Lord Mayor of London. After the election, the livery passed, without opposition, a vote of censure upon the Lord Mayor Winchester, for his unbecoming conduct during his mayoralty, and for his breach of his word.—The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria arrived in Ramsgate, for the purpose of meeting their relative, the King of Belgium, who, accompanied by his youthful Queen, landed in the course of the day from a steamer which had brought them directly from that country. The object of the meeting of these distinguished persons was at first suspected to be of a political character, but it was afterwards ascertained to be purely domestic. Leopold merely wished to introduce his consort to his sister and niece; a matter which could not have been otherwise brought about without some trouble, as the Princess Victoria could not leave the country without the permission of Parliament. The royal party spent a week at Ramsgate, paying a visit on the 5th October to the Duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle. The King and Queen of Belgium re-embarked at Dover for their own country on the 7th.

—30. The sheriffs' inauguration dinner was given at the London Tavern. Two hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to table. Among them were Sir John Campbell, Mr Pattison, Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr George Byng, Mr D. W. Harvey, Sir J. Key, &c. The Lord Mayor presided. The loyal toasts were well received. Sir John Campbell apologised for the absence of the Cabinet ministers, who, he said, were especially anxious to have been present on an occasion which would be considered an epoch in the annals of religious liberty. The Duke of Sussex was unable to attend the dinner, owing to the malady in his eyes, but he wrote a letter in reply to his invitation, expressing strong gratification at the victory over religious prejudice obtained in the election of Mr Solomons.

Oct. 3. At the annual dinner of the farmers and agriculturists of Buckinghamshire, held at Aylesbury, Lord Chandos, in returning thanks for the toast of his health, said that, though as yet unsuccessful, he hoped, if supported by the entire agricultural class, ere long to procure for them some relief. Their interests, he could assure them, were looked upon with great favour by the King, who was himself a farmer. It was necessary, however, now to seek relief by some other means than the repeal of the malt-tax. The times were difficult. "When I see one House of Parliament censured, and even sentenced to destruction, because it does not agree in opinion entirely with the other, I think that is a course contrary to the principles of the constitution, and by adopting which the legislature could never insure confidence or respect from the people. Are we to change the House of Lords? Are we to make them dependent on the Commons? Are we to deprive them of liberty of thought, of action, and of speech? Why, if we were to do so, we might as well say that even juries ought to be changed, and so constituted as to make them always suit the wishes of those who are dependent on them for their verdict." He trusted that Sir Robert Peel would soon be again at the head of the government, with Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham to help him. He hoped soon to see enlisted under the farmer's banners every one who wished well to the country. "Before I conclude, I cannot help going back and adverting to an extraordinary statement I have lately seen in the newspapers. This statement is contained in a public document, and is signed by Sir Henry Parnell and others, and those gentlemen state it to be their opinion that *one-half the duty on malt can be taken off*. It is an extraordinary circumstance, but a gratifying one, to see persons connected with the government making such a recommendation." [His lordship has been reminded by some of the papers, that this recommendation was accompanied by a condition which would at least fully neutralise its effects—namely, that the ports should be opened for the importation of foreign barley.]

—19. The Queen paid a visit to Oxford, where the Duke of Wellington was present as Chancellor to do her the proper honours. After spending an hour in the Angel Hotel, she proceeded to the Theatre, the floor of which was filled with Masters of Arts and their friends, the lower gallery by ladies, and the upper gallery by the under-graduates. Before the arrival of her Majesty, the young gentlemen in the upper gallery had enjoyed their usual amusement in calling over names and expressing their feelings respecting those who bore them. "The Ladies," was received with tremendous applause, as were the names of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Eldon, Lord Lyndhurst, Sir Charles Wetherell, the Bishops, Church and King, and many others. Then came "A groan for Brougham." "His Majesty's Ministers." (Groans.) "Lord John Russell and Stroud." (Groans.) "The Majority of the House of Lords." (Cheers.) "The Ladies again." (Cheers.) "The Ladies' Maids." (Loud laughter.) "Lord Radnor and his Fox-hounds." (Cheers.) "Lord Radnor and the Dissenters." (Groans.) "The King of the Cannibal Islands." (Laughter.) After the Queen had entered and taken her seat, the Duke of Wellington presented her an address of welcome, to which she read a gracious

answer. Some degrees were then conferred upon the distinguished persons in attendance upon her Majesty.

There are no fewer than twenty-three plans for railroads now on the tapis, including those in progress. The total amount of capital invested and required is £21,000,000; and the distance they will extend, if completed, is upwards of 1200 miles.—*Standard*.

The Admiralty have recommended Captain Back to his Majesty for promotion, and he has been promoted accordingly by an Order in Council, as he had not served the requisite time as a commander to enable the Board to do it in any other way.

The account of the revenue for the year and quarter ending on the 10th of October, exhibits a decrease of £1,084,000 on the former, as compared with the previous year, but an increase on the latter of £334,000 over the corresponding quarter of 1834. The reduction of 1s. a gallon on Irish spirits, and the repeal of the house-duty, have lessened the receipts of three quarters of this year, but only operated on one quarter's revenue of 1834; and this accounts for the decrease on the year: but it is satisfactory to perceive, that on comparing the two quarters ending the 10th of October 1834 and 1835, there has been so considerable an improvement. The principal gain is on the customs and excise.

Halley's comet became visible to the naked eye on Thursday, the 8th of October, but in a very faint state. It was next evening seen more clearly, immediately above the two stars in the front of Charles's Wain. It then appeared like a faint and watery spot of light on the dark ground of the sky. On the evening of Sunday the 11th, it had advanced to a point above the two central stars of the Wain, as far above the uppermost as that again is from the lower one. It now displayed as much light as a star of the second magnitude, but dim, diffused, and watery, while a tail streamed upwards to a considerable distance, but so faintly that the eye could not readily catch it. Owing to the state of the weather, the comet was only visible for another evening, the 13th, when it had advanced to the constellation Hercules. Its progress across the northern sky was surprisingly rapid.

An important alteration in the conveyance of letters has recently been made by the post-office authorities. Letters to and from ports in Scotland can now be forwarded, if so directed, by all the regular steam-ships trading between the metropolis and Dundee, Leith, and Aberdeen. Each letter from those ports, on arrival at the General Post-office, London, is stamped "London Ship Letter," and is only charged *eightpence*, thus effecting a saving to correspondents of 6d. on each letter received from Dundee, 5d. on each letter from Leith or Edinburgh, and 7d. on each letter received from Aberdeen. In addition to the pecuniary advantage given, the privilege conceded is rendered the more important, from the circumstance that the steam-ships to those ports almost invariably make the journey much earlier than the mail overland. For instance, the magnificent and powerful steam-ship Dundee, Commander Wishart, lately made the passage from London to Dundee in thirty-eight hours, whereas the mail takes fifty-three hours; thus making a difference of not less than fifteen hours in favour of the London correspondence by steam. Government ought to procure, without delay, more powerful and faster-sailing steam-vessels for the transmission of letters to and from Hamburg and other ports on the Continent.—*Spectator*.

Cleopatra's Needle, it is understood, is at length arrived in this country, and is to be erected in Waterloo Place.

The convict-ship George the Third was wrecked on a reef at the mouth of the river Derwent, on its way to Hobart Town, on Sunday the 12th of April. There were 220 prisoners, 29 soldiers, 3 officers, 22 women and children, besides the captain, officers, and crew of the vessel, 32 in number. There were two children born during the voyage, and sixteen persons died; thus leaving on board the vessel when she was wrecked 292 souls, of whom no fewer than 132 perished; of these 128 were prisoners.

A line of telegraphic communication between London and Paris is in process of completion, for the purpose of transmitting the prices of the funds at periodical times in the different stock markets. Mr Ricardo and a French gentleman are the managers of the undertaking. There are to be nine stations in England—the first in St George's Fields, and the last at Folkestone in Kent; and fourteen stations from the coast to Paris. Although it is at first to be confined to transmitting the prices of the funds, it is intended hereafter to apply it to the conveyance of other intelligence. The news will be conveyed from London to Paris in an hour and a half.—*Morning Chronicle*.

In a lecture to his class at the Royal Institution, Professor Brande gave a very curious instance of adulteration, practised even to a great extent in the article of soot. He had paid a visit to a chemical manufactory near Battle Bridge, where large quantities of sawdust were charred in a certain process. On inquiring to what purpose it was applied, seeing a large heap of it in one corner of the yard, he was informed that it was long before any market could be obtained for it, but that it was now sold to sweeps for the purpose of adulterating soot.

Late in the evening, at the dinner of the Liverpool Agricultural Society, Oct. 8, "the health of Lord Stanley," which had been previously drunk, was proposed a second time by Mr Jones, one of the judges of the cattle exhibited, who connected with it "the Aristocracy of England." In acknowledging this toast, his lordship on rising said—"You must forgive me, gentlemen, if I again trespass on your attention, having been called upon in this manner, and having my health drunk coupled with such a toast as the aristocracy of England. Gentlemen, I hope that the use of that word excites in this, as it ought to excite in all parties in England, this feeling, that the aristocracy is not an exclusive body, separated from the rest of the country by an impassable barrier, but is composed of those whom their birth, their station, their fortunes, have placed at the head of the people, and

having placed them at the head, have placed them in a doubly arduous and responsible situation; that the use of the words 'aristocracy of England' suggests this farther reflection, that to no class of the community, however humble their origin, however insignificant their birth, is that aristocracy inaccessible. (Cheers.) This county alone could furnish innumerable instances of this, and perhaps there is none more generally known than that which is found in the history of a man who has, by the exertions of his father and himself, risen from the humblest class of society to rank with the aristocracy of the land. (Cheers.) God grant, gentlemen, that it may long be the pride and boast of this country that there is a body of men so raised by their station, and yet amenable for all their actions to public censure and opinion, and though so raised in station, yet so approaching by imperceptible degrees the lower classes of the community, that the body is inaccessible to none who join successful talent to honest industry. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is because I feel the inestimable benefit of such a motive to exertion, of such an object set up on high for others to aim at, and for others to carp at and criticise if they please, that I am proud of having my name coupled with the aristocracy of England; but if the day ever comes when that aristocracy shall forget that duties as well as privileges are imposed upon them by their situation, better will it be that aristocracy should cease to exist. I trust that that day will never come; I trust that all classes will feel the mutual dependence which each has upon the other; that the landlord will never think himself independent of the tenant, nor the tenant of the landlord; that all classes will be convinced of the great truth, that in the concord and welfare of each class consist the prosperity, the glory, and the happiness of the whole." (Loud cheers.)

In reference to the important subject of the registration, we find the following in the *Spectator*, which, though expressed in party language, being unopposed by any thing from the other side, may be here presented:—"The revision of the lists of voters in England and Wales is now very nearly completed; and after a careful reference to public and private sources of information, we can state with confidence, that the reformers have obtained a decided advantage over their opponents. In many boroughs, and in several counties, now represented by Tories, they [the reformers] have established the means of success at the next election. It does not appear that they have lost the superiority they possessed last year any where—not even in Middlesex, notwithstanding the vapouring of the Opposition journals. We are assured, and we believe, that the liberals, if united, can return any two candidates they may select for the metropolitan county. This is the cheering result of exertion. The battle has been fought and won by the liberals, in the registration courts. The boast of the Tories, that they have a majority of English members in the House of Commons, must now be considered as groundless and harmless: their majority exists upon sufferance, and does not truly represent the registered electors of the country."

The multiplication of railways in the neighbourhood of Newcastle is remarkable. There are not less than four at this moment actually in progress—namely, the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, the Hebburn and Blaydon Railway, the Sunderland and Durham Railway, and the Durham Junction Railway; and there are four more in contemplation—namely, the Brandling Junction Railway, which is estimated to cost £110,000; the Gateshead, South Shields, and Monkwearmouth Railway, which is estimated at £150,000; the Morpeth and Shields Railway (formerly Morpeth and Newcastle, with a branch to Shields), estimated at £70,000; and the Newcastle and North Shields Railway, the expense of which is calculated at £120,000. Two of these, the Brandling Junction Railway, and the Gateshead, South Shields, and Monkwearmouth Railway, are rival schemes, both companies proposing to go over, as nearly as may be, the same ground. Mr Thomas Parkin is taking out a patent for improvements in the construction of railroads. The invention, which is approved by one of the most eminent civil engineers in London, will combine economy with simplicity.

There is now every reason to expect that the Great Northern Railway will speedily be undertaken. A company has been formed, with provisional committees in London, York, and Norwich, consisting of most respectable and well-known individuals; the whole line has been surveyed, and the expense found to be less by the proposed line, than by adopting any other direction. The capital required will thus amount to a much smaller sum than was originally contemplated. The measure will, therefore, we have no doubt, be sanctioned by the legislature, and will, we hope, be followed, at no very distant period, by the extension of the railway to Glasgow and Edinburgh.—*Courier*.

Lately, one of the most curious circumstances in the history of locomotive engines occurred at the depot of the Leeds and Selby Railway, at Leeds. The firemen had lighted a fire under the boiler of a locomotive engine which was to be attached to a train, and then left it. The steam got up sooner than they had anticipated, and the engine set off without either guide or train; and, being unencumbered, it proceeded with fearful rapidity. The astonishment of the firemen may be easily conceived, when they found the engine gone, and out of sight. The persons who saw it in its flight were astonished beyond measure, as it seemed literally to fly. At length, when the fire abated, and the steam lessened, its dangerous speed gradually slackened, and it finally stood still in the Milford cutting, a distance of twelve miles from Leeds.

The first news received of the whale fishery is of the most disheartening nature. Two noble vessels are complete wrecks in the ice, and the number of fish taken is so insignificant as scarcely to be worth mentioning. The Isabella whaler, the ship in which Sir John Ross and his companions were saved and brought to this country, was wrecked in the ice in June last, in the Greenland fisheries.—*Hull Packet*.

A company has been formed in New York, denominated "The Atlantic Steam-packet Company," the object of which is to establish a line of steam-packets between New York and Liverpool. The company is about to apply to Congress for a charter of incorporation. The steam-packets will be vessels of twelve hundred tons burthen, and it is confidently expected that the passage between the two ports may be accomplished in twelve days.

Lately, a workman in the employ of H. Kelsall, Esq., who was engaged in sorting a bag of New South Wales wool, discovered in it a parcel containing four letters. They were wrapped in part of an old newspaper; each letter was sealed and directed, and there was a slip of paper, and on it the following appeal:—"Friend, who-soever thou art, please to forward these letters to their destination, for unfortunate prisoners, who have no other means of sending, and are desirous of hearing from their relations. By so doing you will greatly oblige the unfortunate prisoners, and we shall ever be in duty bound to thank and pray for you. Please to put them into the nearest post-office.—Your humble—Prisoners." Two of the letters were for Sussex, one for Ireland, and one for Staffordshire. They were sent as directed.

After some controversy in the Ecclesiastical Court, the will of the late William Cobbett has at length been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and the effects of the deceased sworn to be under the value of £1500. There are no specific legacies, but the testator bequeaths the copyright of his works and all his other property to his eldest son, William Cobbett, and desires to be buried near his father and mother in the churchyard, Farnham, Surrey. The will is dated the 14th of December 1833, and has been inspected at Doctors' Commons by many persons anxious to see the last testimonial of this extraordinary character.

A man named James Symons, seaman on board the brig Mary, then lying in the Penzance pier, bound for Wales, quitted the vessel a few days ago, and could not be prevailed on to go the voyage. On being asked his reasons for leaving, he said, in the presence of several persons, "I dreamt, last Wednesday, that the brig was gone to sea, and I was drowned; 'twas only a dream, but I will never go in her again." The Mary sailed on Wednesday forenoon, and before she was out of sight from the pier head, Symons accompanied a man named Benson on an excursion in a small pleasure-boat, which they upset within five minutes afterwards, close to the pier head, owing to improper management on the part of Benson, who was with difficulty saved by a boat from the pier, whilst poor Symons sank to rise no more.

Mr Dean, who has engaged to raise, by means of his submarine apparatus, a stone-vessel sunk some time since in Babbacombe Bay, has paid a visit to the Venerable, 84, sunk in Torbay thirty years since, and succeeded in bringing up several portions of the wreck. A few days since Mr Dean gratified the inhabitants by the practical use of his diving apparatus, by walking across the harbour to Torquay at high water. He was greeted with loud cheers by the assembled multitude on his regaining the surface, and he again intends gratifying them by taking a cool walk under water some distance across the bay, or to Tor Abbey sands, according as the weather may admit.—*Western Luminary*.

In 1795 died the Rev. Mr Mattison, for sixty years curate of Pattendale, in Westmoreland. The first infant he christened was afterwards his wife, by whom he had one son and three daughters, all of whom he married in his own church. His stipend for the first forty years of his curacy was £12 a-year, and for the last twenty not quite £20. Yet he died, at the age of eighty-three, worth £1000, of which he had saved four-fifths out of his stipend.

IRELAND.

THE Lord Lieutenant lately excited great indignation in the Orange party, by refusing to sanction the election of Mr R. Deane, a zealous Orangeman, to the mayoralty of Cork, as well as the election of sheriffs for that city. The corporation returned another Orangeman for mayor, and the same sheriffs; and the election has been confirmed.

In the course of September, various clergymen of the established church made preparations for collecting their tithes by force. In particular, the Rev. Mr Ryder, who last year occasioned the deplorable slaughter at Rathcormac, posted notices on his church doors, intimating that all defaulters for the tithes of 1834, would, after the 1st of November, be proceeded against for the amount. The Rev. Mr Croker, of Croom, accompanied by a large party of police and military, seized forty sheep and three cows on the lands of Mr M. O'Flaherty, near Limerick, and brought them into that town for sale. A large crowd collected, but nobody would bid, and the reverend gentleman himself then bought them up at a nominal price, and presented them to the House of Industry. An application by a clergyman in Limerick to the government, for military aid, was favoured, on the 30th September, with a note from Lord Morpeth, stating that the subject was then engrossing their attention. The Irish government finally came to a decision, which was expressed in the following language:—"That the government does not deem it expedient, in the enforcement of civil rights by distress, that the military or police should be called out, unless in cases of actual riot, or breach of the peace; and that in such cases the military and police will receive orders to attend, under the guidance of the local authorities, and the utmost endeavours will be used to repress and punish all violations of the public peace." This resolution, though alleged by the liberal papers to be strictly consistent with the law, has given much annoyance to the friends of the church establishment, the funds of

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STREET

May, 1891

which it virtually leaves at the mercy of the Catholic population. The force of the anti-tithe spirit may be calculated from the following resolution lately passed at a public meeting at Clannorris, county of Limerick:—"That the payment of tithes for the support of individuals from whom we receive no religious benefit is contrary to every principle of justice and equity; and that, therefore, we will continue every opposition which the law of the land and the spirit of the constitution can warrant, until we are totally relieved from the load which has so heavily pressed on the industry of the people, and has been the greatest curse that ever afflicted this heretofore misgoverned country.—Resolved, therefore, that to neither parson, nor landlord, nor agent, nor driver, nor any other menial, shall we make a voluntary tender of this hateful impost; and that, should any of the above classes attempt to appropriate to the account of tithe what is paid in the shape of rent (as we are informed is the practice of some), we will invariably insist upon an acknowledgment of our money for rent, conformably to our expressed resolution; and that, should our money be detained and such acknowledgment refused us, we will consider such persons as swindlers, and proceed against them accordingly." The practice here alluded to was denounced in equally strong terms at a meeting of the united parishes of Kilcolman and Robin, in the county of Mayo.

The Dublin Packet contains a long letter from the Rev. Mr W. B. Soney, rector of Borrischoole, giving an account of a brutal outrage committed on the steward of the Rev. Mr Stoney of Newport, in Mayo, on the 16th September, at Castlebar. The offenders were several Catholics, who kicked and trampled on the poor fellow in the most merciless manner, calling him a "new light, a jumper, and a Bible-reader." Mr Stoney attributes this violence to the preaching of Dr M'Hale and thirteen other priests, who, he says, have been exciting the hatred of the Catholics against the Protestants by violent addresses.

A railway is about to be formed between Dublin and Drogheda. The provisional committee held a meeting a few days ago in Dublin.

Dr Murray, the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, has addressed a letter to the Protestants of Great Britain, published in the Dublin papers, in which he emphatically and positively denies that "persecution, on account of religious opinions, forms any part of the Christian dispensation. If, therefore," he says, "the doctrine which I thus deny be a tenet of the Catholic church, I, by this denial, separate myself from its communion, and to all intents and purposes become a Protestant."

After a brief visit to Greenock, and spending some time with Mr Wallace, M.P. at Kelly House, Mr O'Connell returned to his native country, having previously refused an invitation to a public dinner by the way at Belfast, on the plea of a dread lest the opposite party might interfere to such an extent as to disturb the peace. He made a triumphal entry into Dublin, September 29, preceded by a procession all the way from Kingstown, six miles; but, at his own request, no standards or emblems were exhibited. On the same day, he addressed the Dublin Trades Union in a speech full of very coarse and severe invective against the House of Lords, particularly the Duke of Wellington, whom he characterised as designed by nature for a "stunted corporal," and the Duke of Cumberland. There is hardly a newspaper of any kind in the three kingdoms which has not deprecated or condemned the terms in which Mr O'Connell has spoken of the Duke of Wellington, so far as his military character is concerned; and the use of such terms by Mr O'Connell must be regarded as a strange exception from the tact which he displays on most occasions. He next day dined with the Lord Lieutenant; a mark of vice-regal attention paid to him, it is said, simply in conformity to a custom in reference to distinguished members of the legislature, but which, though balanced by the entertainment next day of some leading Conservatives, gave great offence to the Orange party, and has been the subject of much unfavourable comment in other parts of the empire. October 13, Mr O'Connell entered the room where the commissioners upon his election were sitting, when a strange scene took place. According to the Spectator, "one of the commissioners, Mr Joy, appears to have conducted himself more like a partisan than an impartial judge. He is said to have been seen whispering with the agents of the petitioners, chuckling, and winking at them, when any point was gained for West and Hamilton. He was especially delighted, the other day, when the court decided that they would not hear evidence to prove the agreement alleged to exist between some hundreds of Mr O'Connell's voters and their landlords for the payment of the municipal taxes—the voters in question having been struck off the poll in consequence of non-payment of these taxes. The pretence for this refusal was a qualified admission by the petitioners' agent of the existence of this agreement." Mr O'Connell was of opinion that the admission, as made, was useless; and, on the day mentioned, he demanded to be heard in defence of his right to bring forward the evidence in question. The commissioners refused to hear him; assigning no law, nor any instruction from the Parliamentary committee, as a reason for their refusal. O'Connell persisted, and the court was adjourned. The next day, a similar scene occurred; and the court was again adjourned.

A third time the court assembled, and was once more interrupted by Mr O'Connell.—This gentleman has been appointed a justice of peace in his native county (Kerry). He is to be entertained at dinner in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and other large towns in Ireland. If the conspicuousness in newspapers be any indication of importance, he may now be considered as the most important man in the empire, for, during the six weeks ensuing upon the rise of Parliament, there was no man more discussed and adverted to in those sheets, Conservative as well as Liberal. His character, at no former period, has been the subject of so much vituperation to the one party, or so much praise to the other.

It is said that all the soldiers stationed in Ireland who held Orange warrants have returned them to the Orange functionaries.

A phenomenon similar to the movement of the Solway Moss, in 1771, has taken place in Ireland. The Sluggan Bog, near Ballymena, measuring 1200 acres, being the largest in the county of Antrim, and the property of Lord O'Neill, suddenly broke up with a noise like thunder on the evening of the 19th of September, striking the inhabitants with panic, and causing birds and hares to fly in all directions. "A person who was near the ground was surprised to hear a sort of rumbling noise, as if under the earth; and immediately after his surprise was not a little increased on perceiving a part of the bog move, pretty rapidly forward, a distance of a few perches. It then halted, and exhibited a broken rugged appearance, with a soft peaty substance boiling up through the chinks. It remained in this state till the 22d, when it suddenly moved forward at a quick rate, covering corn-fields, potato-fields, turf-stacks, hay in ricks, &c.; not a vestige of which now remains to be seen. So sudden and rapid was this movement, that the adjacent mail-coach road was covered in a few minutes, or rather moments, to a depth of nearly twenty feet. It then directed its course towards the River Maine, which lay below it; and so great was its force, and such the quantity of matter carried along, that the moving mass was forced a considerable way across the river. In consequence of the late heavy rains, the river has again found its channel through the matter deposited in its bed; otherwise the water would have been forced back, and immense damage done to the land on the banks. The fish in the river have been killed for a considerable distance. The damage done by the mossy inundation has been very considerable. About 150 acres of excellent arable land have been covered, and rendered totally useless. Down the middle of the projected matter a channel has been formed, through which there is a continual flow of a dark peaty substance over ground where, only two weeks ago, the reapers were at work. A house close by the road is so far overwhelmed that only a part of the roof is to be seen. Besides the actual damage sustained, the utmost alarm prevails; and the people living adjacent to the place have been removing their furniture, &c. to a distance."—*Northern Whig*.

From the returns made by the commissioners of national education in Ireland to the orders of the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr Andrew Johnston, it appears that, in the 789 schools to which the board have granted aid, the number of scholars is 107,042; that the grants for building (exclusive of fittings up) have amounted to somewhat less than L.3000, the rest being for half-price for requisites and for salaries, varying from L.3 to L.60 (most being from L.8 to L.10), except the male and female model schools, and the mendicity school, Dublin, where the grants for salary were L.198, L.130, and L.100. A return of the grantees, in aid of schools, distinguishing their religious tenets, shows that, in the province of Ulster, where there were 373 grants, only 35 were to clergymen of the established church; the rest were Presbyterian and Roman Catholic, the majority of the latter class; in Munster, out of 184, only 16 were clergymen of the established church, and one a Presbyterian clergyman—the rest were Catholics; in Leinster, out of 305, the established clergymen were 19, the Presbyterians 4, the rest Catholics; in Connaught, number of grants 100, to clergymen of the established church 4, to Presbyterian 1, the remainder Catholics. In some cases the grants were made to the same person for more than one school. The lesson books distributed or used under the direction of the board are such as have been recommended by the commissioners for educating the poor in Ireland, or are used in the Irish national schools. The number of schools connected with or under the superintendence of any nunnery, monastery, or religious institution, is 25—amount of grants, L.1800. Grants to about L.1000 have also been made to 20 schools kept in Roman Catholic chapels. A correspondence is printed which took place between the Board of Education and the Synod of Ulster, which shows that a difference of opinion exists between them on the subject of the religious discipline in the schools.

SCOTLAND.

THE late manifestations, in Parliament and elsewhere, against the Irish church, the disappointment of the Scottish clergy with the composition of the Church Inquiry Commission, and the favourable reception experienced by Mr O'Connell in his progress through the country, have roused a strong anti-Popery feeling in the church, and in the circle of its more zealous supporters. On Sunday, the 4th of October, when the third centenary of the completion of the first English version of the Bible was celebrated, many of the clergy did not confine their discourses to an exposition of the blessings which have arisen from the diffusion of the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue, but directed the indignation of their hearers against the Catholic faith and its professors, and, in some instances, against the existing ministry, whose Irish church reform scheme they hold to be an encourage-

ment of Popery. In the progress of Mr O'Sullivan through the country, and in his harangues at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Greenock, Perth, and Aberdeen, he has been supported exclusively by the established clergy, the episcopal ministers, and the old light dissenters, while the advocates of the voluntary principle, so far from expressing any dread of Catholicism, coalesce with its professors.—Oct. 13. The Synod of Glasgow and Ayr recommended that Protestant associations should be formed in every parish; and the Synod of Aberdeen on the same day issued a declaration, expressing the strongest sympathy with the distressed church in Ireland, and the greatest indignation against the ministry and the Catholics.

LETTER FROM DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ. TO MR BUCHAN OF KELLOE.

"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour."

Merion Square, Dublin, 12th Oct. 1835.

SIR—The catechism which I was taught contained the exposition of the last word of that Divine commandment thus:—

Q. Who is meant by your neighbour?

A. All mankind—including as well all those who differ with us in religion, as those who actually injure us.

Without more preface, I come to the cause of my thus addressing you. The newspapers represent you to have said, at a special meeting of the Assembly, "That I was an impious person, and had polluted the soil of Scotland." Such was your testimony against me.

I deny both parts of your accusation. I deny that I am an impious person—and I utterly deny that I have done any mischief to the soil of Scotland. The latter, to be sure, is figurative language—and I readily forgive you your "poetic imagining." I merely caution you against using other than the language of sobriety when you address a grave and sober assembly.

But that which I complain of is, your gratuitous charge against me, of my being an *impious person*. You made that accusation in an assembly of persons of undoubted worth and respectability—in the solemn assemblage of clergy and reverend elders of the Scottish church. You made it without any provocation from me. I had never assailed your church or your religion—nor indeed did I ever speak discourteously of the religion of any man—still less did I ever accuse you or any other man of impiety.

I know, sir, that it is forbidden to me to judge of the servant of another master. I would, therefore, not presume to pronounce judgment upon the piety of any fellow Christian—the servant of that God who sees the secrets of hearts, and who alone can pronounce a judgment with full knowledge of all the merits.

I do, therefore, complain of your condemning me—you who are not my judge, and have not heard me in my defence. Yet, without jurisdiction, or authority, or knowledge of the cause, you fulminate your anathema, and pronounce me accursed—that is, an impious person.

I have no means of knowing your character, save from finding that you are a member of the General Assembly of your church; I therefore am warranted in considering you a respectable person. The charge was made against me in a body entitled to respect. Judge, then, how painful it ought to be to me, who have all my life been the decided advocate of freedom of conscience, to find myself treated as if I were an infidel, by a fellow Christian, in an assemblage of the heads of a national church.

However, I am so accustomed to every species of vilification, that I would not make this appeal to you to retract your unjust charge, but that I am actuated, I firmly believe, by higher motives than any which could attach to my personal feelings. If I understand you right, you have, in my person, assailed that religion of which I am a member. Your charge against me is, I conceive, a charge against the Catholic faith, which I profess, and most sincerely believe.

The impiety you accuse me of, is the profession of the Catholic faith. If you disclaim that intention, and mean to confine the charge to me individually, then it is not worth while to discuss the matter further. I readily forgive the personal calumny, and will speedily forget that it ever existed.

Let us understand each other. What I call "the Catholic faith"—simply because I am convinced it is so—you probably call "Popery," or "Romanism," or some other insulting denomination. Be it so. It is intelligible to both of us. I will not complain of, though I protest mildly, but firmly, against the insult. One thing is certain, that I never will imitate the example of those who rail at the religion of others. I never will call your religion by any name which you disclaim or disavow. I may not be able to call it by as flattering a denomination as you may claim for it, but I never will denominate it by any term which you deem to be an insult.

These preliminaries being understood, I proceed to expostulate with you upon the calumny you have uttered against my religion. I do so in the total absence of harshness or violence of language. I can be harsh and violent enough upon political topics, but I deem either the one or the other totally unsuited to religious subjects.

Let me then ask you, whether it be befitting, or even decent, to stigmatise as impious the religion of the great and overwhelming majority of the Christian world—the only religion known or recognised in

Christendom for many, very many centuries—the only religion of Scotland for many ages—the only religion of Great Britain for at least eight centuries, as I am warranted in saying, even by the Book of Homilies of the Church of England?

I conjure you to recollect, that this charge of impiety is made by you against a great proportion of your existing fellow-subjects in Great Britain and Ireland. In Ireland alone, the Catholics—the *impious*, as you are pleased to call us—are proved to be six millions and a half. The Catholics of England, Scotland, and Wales, probably amount to one million and a half. If you take the trouble of looking at the list of Catholic chapels built and building in Great Britain, you probably will not deem this an over-estimate; but take them at only one million—and they certainly amount to that number at the least—they make for Great Britain and Ireland seven millions four hundred thousand. Is it really not too bad to charge such a number of your fellow subjects and fellow Christians with impiety?

But the Catholics are, I do believe, more numerous in the United Kingdoms than any other Christian persuasion. I doubt much whether there are seven millions and a half belonging to the established church of England. One would say, certainly not more. Of your religion—that is, of persons in communion with the established church in Scotland—there are not more than two millions and a half. Ought you then so lightly and idly to accuse us of impiety? We Catholics of the present day do not accuse you Presbyterians of impiety; and yet we are three for one. This does not make us insolent. Why, then, will you hurl affronts at us? You revile my religion. I never will revile yours; and yet I am as firmly convinced that you are in error as you are that the error is mine. But my conviction of your error is only a reason why I should pity and pray for you; not any reason why I should abuse or calumniate your creed or yourself.

I should indeed hope that the time was come when Christians of every persuasion would attend more carefully each to his own religion, than to the censure or condemnation of the faith or religion of others who differ with them. It is time to give up vituperation, and abuse, and calumny, upon our respective creeds, and to think and speak of one another in terms of mutual forbearance and reciprocal charity.

After all, I ask you, sir, what is the use of abusive epithets on the subject of religion? You do not convince or tend to convince me of my error, by calling me impious. Nay, if you were to use language ten times more abusive, it would present no argument to my mind against my religion, or in favour of yours. The contrary is the natural consequence—go farther, and use blows and personal violence, still you do nothing to persuade or convince. You may make a hypocrite and renegade, but you do not make a convert—go farther still, and punish “*impiety*” with death, you make a martyr, but you also exhibit a persecutor—and on *his* part no Christianity at all.

The time is come when persecution, *verbal* as well as *corporal*, should cease—when argument should be substituted for invective in matters of religion—and benevolence and charity preside over the indifferences and discussions of Christian men.

In this spirit, I invite you to withdraw your calumnious charge of impiety, or to sustain it by proof. I am ready to meet you in fair argument, and to defend, without heat or passion, that faith on which my hopes of eternal happiness rest. I do not provoke the controversy—but infinitely less do I shrink from it. I do not invite it—but I do not dread it, and I am quite ready for it. If you embark in the controversy, it shall certainly be conducted on my part in the total absence of any thing which could violate that Christian charity which it is my first and most ardent desire to see prevail amongst Christians of all denominations.

It may be thought and said that it would be preferable that I should leave your charge of impiety unnoticed. My opinion is otherwise. I owe too deep a debt of gratitude to the people of Scotland, not to repudiate the charge of impiety upon the man whom they have so honoured. I have too great a respect for the integrity and intelligence of the Scottish people, not to be persuaded that they will esteem me the more for the sensitiveness with which I seek to expel from the vocabulary of Christians, terms of reproach and obloquy, as addressed to their creeds and modes of faith.

Besides, the last remaining hope of the oligarchs and monopolists of abused power is to be found in exciting rancour, animosity, and strife, amongst the different sects and persuasions of Christians. The forward march of improvement in our social state—the attainment of equal rights to all—the shifting of the fiscal burdens of the state from the operative classes to the possessors of property—the amelioration of our institutions until the machine of the state partakes of the improvement of all other species of machinery; all those tranquil alterations which are destined to produce cheap government and good government—all this mass of public and private utility, is now sought to be retarded, and stayed, and stopped by the obtrusion of bigotry and religious jealousies. It is an oft-repeated experiment, by which a combination of all the oppressed against the oppressors has been many a time prevented. But the cry of “No Popery” is almost exhausted. Its last efforts are pu-

ling and paltry; but they are perseveringly made. The Hero of Waterloo has now little of other resource. The more practised hypocrite of Tamworth is literally at his last prayers. The minions of Toryism, anxious for public plunder, and for a restoration of those happy, happy days, when favouritism supplied the place of talent and of worth—and, lastly, the lordly majority of 170, “our most potent masters,” are now defended by their last bulwark—the animosity, jealousy, and rancour, which formerly subsisted, and now are sought to be re-animated between the various sects and persuasions into which the British and Irish people are divided.

This, therefore, is the time to discountenance every thing that tends to assist the common enemy of our country's welfare—to repudiate every thing that tarnishes or stains our common Christianity. On the contrary, let us proclaim “the peace of God” amongst Christians of all persuasions, and that combination of good men which can easily extinguish hypocrisy and injustice, and establish in their stead constitutional liberty.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient humble servant, DANIEL O'CONNELL.

To Mr Buchan of Kelloe, Member of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

THE SCOTTISH BURGHS.

THE following passages from the Report of the Royal Commissioners on the subject of the Scottish Burghs, will be read with interest:—

“Almost all the Scotch burghs had originally extensive possessions, of which the greater portion is now lost to the community. A few examples of alienation may be given. The city of Aberdeen formerly possessed lands of great extent, the greater part of which were alienated for very small feu-duties, in virtue of powers contained in a charter from the crown, dated 4th March 1551. Fishings, now producing about L.10,000 a-year, were about the same time alienated for an annual feu-duty of L.27, 7s. 8d. Again, about 1581, Banff obtained a charter, giving power to the corporation to feu the property of the burgh to burgesses and their heirs male, under condition of a forfeiture, if alienated to any other than a resident burgess. The condition having never been observed, or soon disregarded, the greater part of the property was acquired by the neighbouring noble families of Findlater, Fife, and Banff. The whole parish of Ayr, at one time, belonged to the burgh. It fell into the hands of the crown by a feudal casualty. But James IV., by a charter dated 16th February 1507, again granted it to the burgh, with a power of alienation, which has been so freely exercised, that nearly the whole has been granted in feu. It has been already mentioned, that permission was, in 1691, given to the Corporation of Glasgow, by the Convention of Royal Burghs, to sell lands of great value, because heavy burdens had been ‘occasioned by the vast sums that have been borrowed by the late magistrates, and the misapplying and dilapidation of the town's patrimony, in suffering their debts to swell, and employing their common store for their own sinister ends and uses.’ These lands were accordingly sold, avowedly in consequence of the malversation of the magistrates. Had this not happened, the burgh would now, in addition to its present estate, have been in the possession of lands worth from L.100,000 to L.150,000, a sum sufficient to have relieved the inhabitants of almost all the burghal taxes that now press on them.

In modern times the same system has prevailed. From 1812 to 1817, numerous superiorities in Mid-Lothian were sold by the town-council of Edinburgh to members of its own body and their friends. The sales were made without advertisement, or notification of any kind, and without evidence of value: and although the transactions were immediately beneficial to the city, and have proved ultimately unprofitable to the purchasers, they were so conducted as to deprive their authors of the credit of having acted on any public principle. One of the town-council of Inverness, in 1797, privately purchased, for an inadequate price, and a small feu-duty, lands close to his residence, which, although represented in the minutes of council as ‘barren and of no use,’ were improved at a small expense, and let for a yearly rent nearly equal to the consideration given. In Tain, from 1774 to 1816, there were numerous alienations to members of council, by private bargains, and for inadequate prices. The burgh of Renfrew made four different sales to the provost; and, in every instance, the proposal for the sale originated with that magistrate himself, and was sanctioned by his official signature. In one instance, it is expressly stated in the minutes, that the only reason for the sale was that it would be beneficial to the provost; and in no instance does there appear to have been any necessity for the sales, in order to raise money for the use of the burgh. Several instances of improper alienation in the burgh of Lochmaben were of more difficult detection, as the records had been kept with great irregularity; but it is certain that in 1801 a considerable farm was sold to the father-in-law of the provost for the time, no entry of which transaction appears in the records. Other instances, though of minor importance, have been found in Dumbarton, Lanark, Tain, Annan, and Wick.

The fishings of Dumbarton had, for several years, been privately let for L.170 to a tenant, two of whose relations were members of council; but when they came to be let by auction, a rent of L.385 was obtained.

In examining the present state of burghal property, and in considering the estimates of its value which have been communicated by the officers of different burghs, we have been strongly impressed with the mischief which has been already produced, by exaggerated estimates, and the dangers that still impend over many burghs, in the reckless contracting of debts, without any just ascertainment of the means by which they may be ultimately discharged. Erroneous valuations have been of three kinds. A value has been put upon mere revenue, as if it were property; property which is regarded as not available to creditors, such as churches, court-rooms, and similar buildings, has been included in valuations; and the available property has been rated at too high a value. Edinburgh gives a remarkable example of the first; for ‘the gross annual amount of all the various heads of revenue receivable by the city, including the jail fees, and money collected in the box, was taken at twenty years’ purchase as assets, without deducting either the expense of collecting the average of sums lost by bad debts, or abatements or deductions made, without considering whether the revenues are saleable or not, and without allowing for the annual charges with which they are burdened, or for some of them which are about to cease, and others which cannot commence for several years to come.’ In many of the burghs, the customs, market dues, and even the street manure, are included as property.

The excess of expenditure beyond the amount of ordinary revenue has arisen in part from outlays on public buildings, or on works for public purposes, from the expense of obtaining acts of Parliament, and not unfrequently from the costs of litigation, and the expense of public entertainments. Although the erection of works for public use must, in many cases, have been either necessary or so beneficial as to warrant extraordinary expenditure, there are numerous examples in which this apology is wanting. Thus, improvements were executed by the magistrates of Aberdeen, which, although affording great additional comfort and convenience to the citizens, were yet executed on a scale of expense so disproportionate to the real means of the city, that it was at one time reduced to insolvency. In Edinburgh, churches were built at an exorbitant expense; and recently a school-house was erected at the cost of L.33,000, three-fourths of which sum was paid by the city. In Dumbarton, some property belonging to the burgh was improved on so extensive a plan, that debt was necessarily contracted; whereas, under good management, the expenditure might have been defrayed out of the revenue. In Banff a market-place was erected, which, although useful, and making a certain return, was more expensive than the revenue warranted, and consequently caused an increase of the debt. At Cupar much money was injudiciously expended on a jail, in which accommodation and utility were sacrificed to external appearance; and with this must be combined considerable sums laid out in opening up new streets. It is needless to multiply examples, as even in burghs, the affairs of which are now, in general, well managed, there is a strong tendency to undertake expensive public works, without duly considering the adequacy of either the means or the return.

Although, of late years, the lavish expenditure on civic entertainments has been diminished in many burghs, it cannot here be altogether overlooked. In Edinburgh, the cost of entertainments in 1819 was L.782; in 1820, L.1066; and in 1821, L.755. In Inverury, the revenue of which was very small, upwards of L.600 had been expended, between the years ending 1805 and 1817, in paying tavern bills for entertaining the council, to an innkeeper, who continued to be the resident chief magistrate until the election under the burgh reform act in 1833. In Lanark, the expenses for entertainments amounted, during 1815, to upwards of L.108. In other burghs, as in Tain, Pittenweem, Selkirk, and Renfrew, there has been evident excess in this department.

In the contracting of debts, the managers of municipal corporations appear to have possessed facilities which have proved most mischievous to all parties. Relying upon the credit of public funds, the true value of which was ill understood, or skilfully misrepresented, private individuals have been but too easily induced to become lenders: and magistrates themselves, being frequently the trustees of public charities and endowments, have seldom scrupled to avail themselves, for burghal purposes, of funds which were thus placed within their grasp. Borrowing in this manner from themselves, it is unnecessary to prove that those rules by which prudent men are guided in pecuniary transactions, would not be very strictly observed. Accordingly, it has repeatedly happened, either that no specific security was given, but the trust funds were blended with those of the burgh, or the security on which they were ostensibly borrowed was of little or no value. Thus the magistrates and council of Edinburgh borrowed the funds of a trust, of which they were the sole managers, and implored the ale-dues for repayment, though these duties were greatly inferior in amount to the debts with which they were already burdened, and were to expire in five years. In Aberdeen, the magistrates and council not only borrowed funds on the security of heritable property belonging to charities, of which they were the sole trustees, but sold part of that property, to the amount of nearly L.35,000, and applied the whole in payment of the debts of the city.

Edinburgh has lately become insolvent; and while there has been much dispute as to the real value of the assets, it seems certain that the debts amount to upwards of L.633,648. The disclosures made before the committee of the House of Commons in 1819, were sufficient to have satisfied men of ordinary prudence that the affairs of the city were in so dangerous a state, that the utmost economy was necessary to avoid bankruptcy; but, nevertheless, a system of profuse expenditure was continued; although, according to the evidence of the accountant, he repeatedly acquainted the corporation of the peril to which they were exposed. Devices of various kinds were adopted, in order to satisfy the demands of pressing creditors, and to avoid a declaration of insolvency; and, even when that declaration had become unavoidable, states of affairs were exhibited, which, upon examination, were found to be fallacious.

In Dumbarton there has been a gradual increase of debt, which has terminated in bankruptcy. In 1819 the records of the burgh exhibit, for the first time, a statement of debt, which then amounted to upwards of L.10,000, but for the year ending at Michaelmas 1832, it was upwards of L.19,000. Throughout attempts were constantly made to conceal the real state of affairs, by framing the annual accounts in a mode so complicated as to render investigation extremely difficult; and, as the debt increased, the value of the property was fictitiously enlarged in proportion, so that there was always an apparent balance in favour of the burgh.

In some burghs the funds vested in the magistrates and council for charitable purposes, which are usually called mortifications, have not been properly administered. Mention has already been made of the gross mismanagement which occurred in Edinburgh and Aberdeen, and of the practice of the magistrates or council borrowing, in their corporate capacity, the funds vested in them as trustees. A striking example of malversation, with relation to the property of Trinity Hospital in Edinburgh, has been observed. The town council of Edinburgh are the administrators, and they consented to the imposition on its funds of a debt of L.4000, for making a road, and building a bridge near the city, by neither of which any part of the property of the hospital was benefited. Without actual malversation, there is sometimes carelessness. Thus, in Banff, a fund, of which the magistrates were administrators, was vested in government stock, in the names of four of the burghesses, without any declaration of trust. Two of them being now dead, and a third lately bankrupt, there remains only one in whom the trust is confided."

TRIAL FOR CRUELTY.

Oct. 14. David Kennedy, weaver, Lauriston, Stirlingshire, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment by the sheriff of that county, for cruelty to two apprentice girls named Duncan and Thomson, who had been consigned to his care by the Edinburgh House of Refuge. The evidence of the two girls in this case, displays one of the most remarkable instances of malignant cruelty which ever fell under our notice, that of Mrs Brownriggs scarcely excepted. After having been bound to him about six months ago, he had used them pretty well for the first two weeks, but then began to beat them for alleged impertinence in their work. The evidence of Mary Anne Duncan, aged 12 years, was to the following effect:—That about four or five weeks after he began to beat them, witness ran away, and went to a Mr Ramsay's, but was taken back a short time after by the pannel. She was beaten every day from that time till the people of the village rose up and took her from the prisoner, which was in August last. That when he first began to beat her, he used a weaver's dressing-brush, and struck her with it on the back, shoulders, and arms—and so severely, that she cried with the pain. Being interrogated why he did so, she said, if she happened to stop to knot a broken thread, he beat her for taking too long time, so that the hurry made her make a bad knot, which looked ill in the cloth, and then he would beat her for bad work; she was repeatedly beaten in the same day for this fault. The prisoner was in the habit of beating witness more severely than the other girl. He one day broke a weaver's brush upon her back. Witness was beaten every day, both with the brushes and with rolling-pins, "except one day, which happened to be a fair day," until the people rose and rescued her from further violence. There was one day he called on Mary Thomson, who was in the kitchen, to bring a rolling-pin from the shop, and though Mary got a pin, she said she could not get one, on account of the darkness of the place, and Mrs Kennedy cried out to lock her in the shop. He did not do this, but went to it himself, and beat Mary Thomson with the rolling-pin into the kitchen, and then returning, he ordered witness to sit down till he examined her cloth, and for every fault or knot in it, he beat her in the knees until they were black and blue, witness screaming all that time, and crying murder. He also struck witness with ropes, his fists, and kicked her with his feet. He beat her with a stick one morning until her head began to bleed, and some blood falling in the web, he removed her to prevent it. She then went into the kitchen to get the blood from her head, when he saw three threads awanting in the web, upon which he called his wife to come and look at what he had done. His wife said, that if beating would

not make her work right, she would give her salts for her breakfast and dinner. He then made witness lie down "with her face to the floor," when he beat her with a rolling-pin, the witness crying and screaming out murder. She had no sleep all night on account of the inflamed state of her back, and next morning, Mary Thomson told her she had been moaning all night. He was also in the habit of making her hold out her feet until he would stamp upon them, which he frequently did until the blood sprang from her toes—he holding her mouth all the time to stifle her cries, lest the neighbours should hear her. She never was free from bruises; before one was healed, another was made. He was very severe before the mob rose. He struck her one day on the eye which was a little black before, and the new stroke made it completely black and swelled; he then intended, as he could not get a leech, to prick it with pins, and make Mary Thomson suck it, so that the neighbours might not notice it. Mary Thomson, however, refused to suck it. When she was discovered and taken away by the people, her back was very much inflamed on account of being beaten with brushes, which the prisoner was accustomed to do when dressing Mary Thomson's web, if the witness stooped for a moment to sort her web—her back being at the time turned to Mary Thomson's back. Some weeks before she was taken away, he took her into the kitchen and threw her down, and danced upon her with his feet—"her face being turned to the ground;" because she had happened to fall on her web and break some threads. They had certain tasks; witness's was a 30 ell cut in four days, of a 14 strip web. It was but seldom she accomplished it. To the last one she took a week and some days, for which she was beat, besides the beatings she got for bad work. She was tasked to eight long dressings in a day; four eight long dressings making a 30 ell cut. They commenced to work sometimes at four and five o'clock, and there were no meal hours; but when the meat was ready they got it, and then had to begin immediately to work, and continue so long as they could see, which was generally about eight o'clock, "and whiles longer." Besides beating them, they sometimes got no breakfast, but got the cold porridge to their supper as a punishment; and, as a punishment, she often did not get meat enough. She often saw Mary Thomson struck in the same way, and having cuts and bruises on all her body. When witness came to prisoner, she had good health. Mary Thomson had something which he said was the itch. When prisoner heard that the people were going to rescue her, he put her in a garret, and told her not to speak above her breath, or else he would beat her worse than ever. There was no stair to the garret, nor any entrance but by a hole; so that the prisoner had to stand on chairs and lift her up and put her in. She lay there from eight o'clock in the morning till two, and got nothing to eat since the night before, except a small bit of bread which pannel gave her. When the mob were searching for her, he said to them that there were no garrets, so that they were searching from eight till two before she was discovered. Witness was afraid to speak—but at last, when the people were below, she put her hand out of the hole, in order to let them know that she was there, when she was immediately taken down, and brought to Falkirk.—The evidence of Robert Hay, weaver in Lauriston, was striking. On the morning the children were taken from Kennedy's house, witness's wife brought Mary Thomson into his house before breakfast. Witness was at that time in bed. Mary Thomson was sitting at his bedside, and he clapped her on the head, telling her "no to greet, for there was none there who would hurt her;" and as he was clapping her on the head, she said, "Oh, dinna do that, for it's a sair." Witness then clapped her on the shoulder, when she said that "it was a sair too." "Wi' that," said the witness, "I just started frae my bed, and said, 'damn them, are you a' sair tgether;' and syne I told my wife to gie her my ain hairn's parridge." On examining her he found her all over marked with bruises, some of which were full of matter, and she told him she had got some of them that morning. Soon after the prisoner came into witness's house, and said, "did I strike you, my dear favourite Mary Thomson?" but he was immediately thrust out of doors by the women who had examined Mary, and who found her from the foot to the thigh, all black, blue, and yellow, as if from kicks, or something of that sort.

Sept. 18. At the Circuit Court of Justiciary in Inverness, John Adam was found guilty of murdering his wife Jean Brechin, on or about the 30th of March last, near a plantation on the lands of Killo, parish of Killearnan, and county of Ross. The prisoner was hanged at Inverness, October 16.

—25. The operations for a railway between Paisley and Renfrew were commenced.

—30. The Commission of the General Assembly met in the Old Church, St Giles's, Edinburgh, for the purpose of considering the terms of the instructions issued by government to the Church Commission, and to deliberate on the steps necessary to be taken by the church in regard to it. A copy of the instructions to the Church Inquiry Commission, and a copy of a letter addressed by Lord J. Russell to its president, the Earl of Minto, were laid before the meeting: the latter explained that the admission of some individuals hostile to the church into the commission was for the purpose of assuring the dissenters that the inquiry would be conducted with impartiality. It also explained that the commission was to make no inquiry respecting "the kind of pastoral superintendence given by the clergy," but only into its amount. Dr Chalmers then entered into a long statement respecting the proceedings of the church deputation, of which he had been a member, and which had been suspected of remissness in the performance of its duty in London. He said that, before the arrival of the deputation, the commission of church inquiry had been resolved upon. They had been able, however, to prevail on the government to extend the objects of the commission, so as to

embrace the amount of pastoral superintendence and of attendance on public worship, as well as the amount of church accommodation. All their intercourse with the government had been satisfactory till the close, and they felt assured that the composition of the commission would be agreeable to the church. The ultimate admission of persons hostile to the church had greatly surprised him. Unless they had been unduly suspicious, and anticipated that the measure "might be handed over, for the settlement of its details, to some lurking low-minded underlings of office, some hackneyed practitioners in politics, unenumbered with delicacy, truth, and honour," they could not have produced a better result. Notwithstanding the provocations and perversities they had suffered, it was not only the wisdom, but the duty of the church to carry the principle of forbearance to the very uttermost. Even on the worst supposition, and though there were no confidence in the commission or the government on the part of the friends of the church, though they believed that the government would cast her interests to the winds if they could make a single ten-pounder by it (a laugh); though they felt ever so much annoyed by the hollow professions, the shifts and vacillations—the balancing and compromising between the Church and the Voluntaries, which imparted to all the government proceedings on the subject such a pibald and patchwork character, still he was anxious that no declaration should proceed from the church which could bear one character of recklessness or heedlessness; that whatever they did should be wise and well weighed; and that in all their proceedings they should not go beyond the limits of sound, temperate, and constitutional feeling. He remarked, that in certain quarters people recoiled even from the most general idea of a commission. There was, however, no ground for very violent alarm on this point. When they asked for money, government had a right to see that their allegations were correct; and when their application was granted, government had a right to see that the money was properly applied. Another objection was, that the commission were directed to inquire, not into the amount of instruction afforded by the church only, but into the instruction afforded by the dissenters also; and this had been considered as having been dictated by the alarming and dangerous principle, that wherever the Voluntaries had provided religious instruction for the people, whatever the nature of their tenets might be, there an establishment was uncalled for; and if a heretical sect should provide means of religious instruction commensurate with the wants of a whole people, then an establishment might be altogether dispensed with. The church might protest against this principle—indeed, he should be happy if they did so—but he hoped they would not resist the inquiry. The insertion of this clause would test the boasted power of the Voluntaries, and show in what way they supplied the outfields of the population. He welcomed this investigation as the only means by which it could be known how little was done by the dissenters, or, to speak more properly, how much was left by them undone.—Dr Cook made some observations of the same kind with those uttered from the speech of Dr Chalmers, but entertained a different opinion from that recently promulgated by the presbytery of Edinburgh—that the inquiry by a royal commission into the pastoral superintendence of the church was competent, and in accordance with the confession of faith. The reverend gentleman concluded by proposing a motion, which was challenged in many particulars by the more liberal members of the Assembly Commission, and eventually was passed in the following form:—"The commission having maturely deliberated on the instructions to the royal commissioners for inquiring into the means of religious instruction and pastoral superintendence afforded to the people of Scotland, express their deep regret that his Majesty's ministers have not been pleased, in consequence of the judgment of the last meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly, to make any change in the composition of the said royal commission. And whereas that commission, from its authorising the commissioners to inquire generally into the opportunities of religious worship, the means of religious instruction, and the pastoral superintendence afforded to the people of Scotland, and, as has been, interpreted as at variance with the principles and policy of the established church, and as calculated to weaken or to overthrow it, particularly inasmuch as it seems to involve in it a principle subversive of this and all other ecclesiastical establishments, viz., that whenever religious instruction and pastoral superintendence are found to a certain extent afforded by any sect or denomination whatsoever, there the services of an established church are not required, and may be dispensed with. The Commission of the General Assembly publicly and solemnly protest against whatever has such a tendency, and declare that they consider it to be the sacred duty of the legislature to support and to protect the national church, and to secure accommodation and religious instruction to the people of Scotland, so that they may attend regularly upon divine ordinances, and may profit by the pastoral exertions and superintendence of its ministers. With a view to these most important objects, and under the protestation herein contained, they approve of such members of the church, as may be required to do so by the commissioners nominated by his Majesty, furnishing accurate information as to all statistical matters; and also approve of all their courts allowing inspection of, or giving extracts from their records, of all entries relating to the same matters, it being clearly understood, that the Commission of the Assembly hold, that it is not competent to the commissioners to put to individual members any questions relating to the doctrine, worship, government, or discipline of the church."

Oct. 1. An anti-popery meeting was held in St Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh. Dr Thomson, moderator of the General Assembly, in the chair, and which was attended by nearly all the established clergy of the city, some of the neighbourhood, and a few country gentlemen. A series of resolutions, expressing the sense entertained by the meeting, of the nature and tendency of popery, as inconsistent with the word of God, and the best interests of mankind, were moved and passed. The Rev. M. O'Sullivan then delivered a harangue against the Catholic faith, and in favour of the distressed church of Ireland.

—16. The trial of four females, and Donald Marshall, the bellman of Dunoon, charged by the procurator-fiscal of the county, with wilful and riotous mischief, by assembling in a tumultuous manner and driving down the walls in course of erection by Mr Ewing at Dunoon, in the month of August last, came on at Inverary. The defence was ably conducted by the solicitor, Mr William Westcott, Esq., advocate. After a long trial, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of the crime libelled, and, on the motion of the fiscal, they were fined in a mitigated penalty, and, failing payment, ordained to be imprisoned in Inverary jail for a period not exceeding forty days.

—19. Sir John Campbell met his constituents in Edinburgh, in the Waterloo Hotel. He alluded in the following terms to the House of Lords:—"I can tell you that their Lordships labour under a delusion. They think that they are exceedingly popular, and that they express the true voice of the nation. If you disabuse them on that subject, and let them find that they are very unpopular, and that their doctrines are exploded, you will find them extremely accommodating. (Applause.) There are various plans talked of for reforming the Lords. (Long continued cheering.) My plan is, let the people take care to return a good liberal House of Commons, and the Lords will be reformed. (Cheering.) Let them in a constitutional but bold and manly manner express their sentiments on the measures to be brought forward, and those measures will pass into a law. (Applause.) There are an auspicious forboding words in regard to another session of Parliament, and with regard to the future destinies of my country." When Sir John Campbell had concluded, thanks were voted to him.

Mr Andrew Johnston, M.P. for the Cupar burghs, and who lately refused to fulfil his pledge to resign when called upon to do so by a majority of his electors, has paid a visit to the burghs which he represents, and been treated in a manner which cannot but have been most distressing to his feelings. He made an effort to get up a meeting at Cupar, and the electors themselves immediately held a meeting, the provost in the chair, and unanimously expressed their surprise to understand that "Mr Andrew Johnston, M.P. has issued an advertisement requesting the electors to meet him here to-morrow evening;" and also unanimously resolved, "That, in considering the conduct of Mr Johnston, in refusing to resign his seat in Parliament, when called upon by nearly all his former supporters, in terms of the solemn pledge given by him, they were clearly of opinion that the Liberal electors ought not to attend the meeting called by Mr Johnston." Notwithstanding this, he made the attempt; only six of his former electors were in the room. The mortification at Cupar, however, was only the first of

a series of penances to be undergone at different shrines in the course of the same pilgrimage. For instance, at St Andrews, he applied to the baird for the town-hall, and was answered—"My brother magistrates and myself have received your request of the town-hall for a public meeting on Tuesday first, and beg to intimate to you, that as we consider you no longer our representative, we therefore decline serving you in this matter.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, GEORGE LANGLANDS." Mr Johnston being thus foiled in obtaining the town-hall, advertised a meeting to be held in one of the inns. Between forty and fifty persons assembled out of curiosity, including twenty-seven electors, fourteen of whom were Tories, and thirteen Liberals, but no one would take the chair!

The northern herring season closed in the middle of September. From Cape Wrath to Peterhead, including Orkney, the lake was greater than on any former occasion during the last twenty years, every boat having obtained from 200 to 250 crans. In Shetland and the west coast, the fishing has been singularly successful.

It is with pleasure that we advert to and record the progressive improvement that has taken place throughout all Scotland for the last quarter of a century. But perhaps no part has made greater strides than the Highland and northern districts. Good roads are made, and public conveyances pass in many new directions. Having lately had occasion to visit that country, we were no less surprised than pleased, to have the convenience of an omnibus all the way from Inverness to Cromarty. We understand that the public is indebted for this benefit to the spirited exertions of Geo. Gunn Munro, Esq. of Poyntzfield, convener of the county of Cromarty, and we believe that he expects to be able to establish a similar mode of conveyance on the opposite side of the Cromarty Firth. It is just justice to add, that his Majesty's government have readily afforded every countenance and assistance in their power.

—Stirling Journal.
Robert Stephen Rintoul, Esq. editor of the Spectator, having lately paid a short visit to Dundee—the scene of his earlier political labours—was entertained at dinner in the Royal Hotel there, by a numerous and respectable company of friends and admirers, and presented with an elegant silver tea-service, as a mark of the high estimation in which his political principles and powerful advocacy of the Liberal cause are held by the people of Dundee.

BIRTHS.

- Sept. 20. At Goldsborough Hall, the Lady Louisa Lascelles; a son.
22. At Hampstead, the lady of Herman Merivale, Esq.; a son.
23. At Edinburgh, Lady Scott of Ancrum; a son.
24. The lady of William J. Colman, Esq. of Aldborough Hall; a daughter.
26. At Edinburgh, the lady of Charles Henry Forbes, Esq. of Kingairloch; a daughter.—At Dungleigh, Lady Hall; a son.
27. At Edinburgh, Mrs John James Boswell; a son.
28. The Lady Augusta Seymour; a daughter.—At Ankerwycke House, Buckinghamshire, the lady of G. S. Harcourt, Esq.; a son and heir.

- Oct. 4. At Tynebank, Haddington, the lady of Robert Riddell, Esq. advocate; a daughter.—At Bifrons, the Lady Albert Conyngham; a son.—At Corry House, Kingstown, near Dublin, the Lady Henry Moore; a daughter.
6. In Fitzroy Square, London, Mrs John Murray; a daughter.
—In Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London, the lady of Francis Henry Davis, Esq.; a daughter.
8. At Bighouse, the lady of Major MacKay; a daughter.
10. In Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, London, the Lady of Captain H. Fitzroy, grenadier guards; a son.
14. At Wortley, Lady Georgiana Stuart Wortley; a daughter.
—At St Andrews, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Playfair; a son.
15. At the Secession Manse, Kilsno, Mrs Renton; a daughter.
16. At Edinburgh, the lady of Andrew Bonar, Esq.; a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Aug. 12. At Beekwith, Upper Canada, the Rev. George Romanes, A. M. minister of the Scottish Church, Smith's Falls, Rideau, to Isabella Gar Rose Smith, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Smith, minister of Cromarty.
Sept. 22. At Stirling, Mr James Graham, writer, Edinburgh, to Margaret, fourth daughter of the late Dr John Forrest, physician, Stirling.—At Rosetta, Brighton, Monro County, United States, John Smyles, Esq. surgeon, Berbec, to Isabella, daughter of the late George Wilson, Esq. Dalkeith.
23. At Edmonton, William Henry Barton, Esq. of the Royal Mint, to Henrietta Hunter Musket, third daughter of the late Robert Musket, Esq. of Millfield House, Edmonton.—At Barnhill, Dumbartonshire, the Rev. James Begg, minister of Liberton, to Margaret, daughter of Alexander Campbell, Esq. sheriff-substitute of Renfrewshire.—At Aberdeen, Major Thomas Wardlaw, of the Hon. East India Company's service, Bengal establishment, to Margaret, daughter of James Davidson, M.D. Professor of Natural History, Marischal College.
Oct. 2. The Hon. Anthony Henry Ashley Cooper, the third son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and M.P. for Dorchester, to Miss Jane Frances Pattison, only daughter of Robert Pattison, Esq. of Wrackeford, in the county of Dorset.
3. At Merton House, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Wyndham, to the Hon. Elizabeth Anne Scott, second daughter of Lord Polwarth.
6. At Goslar Lodge, Charles Pearson, Esq. accountant in Edinburgh, to Margaret, daughter of the late John Dalzel, Esq. Earlieston.
8. At Elgin, Adam Dickey, Esq. of Lowpark, county of Antrim, to Eliza, second daughter of the late James Miln, Esq. of Milnfield.
16. At Edinburgh, John Nairne Forman, Esq. W.S., to Jane, only daughter of the late Robert Mitchell, Esq.

DEATHS.

- March 7. At Montreal, Lower Canada, John Simson, Esq. merchant there, son of Mr James Simson, late tenant in Posso, Peeblesshire.
30. Suddenly, of apoplexy, highly and deservedly respected by all who knew him, Walter Wilson, lapidary, &c. of Bridlington Quay, Yorkshire, aged 53, formerly of Yarrow, near Peebles, North Britain.
Aug. 24. Of the yellow fever, at Port Royal, Jamaica, in his 25th year, Lieutenant Edward Grey, of his Majesty's ship Rainbow, eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Hereford.
25. At Tormore, in Skye, Penelope, fourth daughter of the late Colonel Donald Macleod of St Kilda.
Sept. 12. At Bordeaux, Charles Philip Rose, Esq. second son of the Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose.—At her residence, Chawson House, Susanna, relict of the late James Metcalf, Esq. of Roxton House, Bedfordshire, in her 83d year.
14. At 2, Tevict Row, Edinburgh, Mrs Scott, late of Single.
16. At Rose Park, Falkirk, the Rev. Dr Belfrage, in the 62d year of his age, and 42d of his ministry.
18. At Edinburgh, Miss Ogilvy of Westhall.—At Holmhill, Dumfriesshire, Elizabeth, sister of the late Hugh Mossman, Esq. of Auchtyfarde, aged 75.
19. At his house in Abingdon Street, Edward George Walmisley, Esq. clerk of the Journals of the House of Lords, aged 75.
21. At Eskdalemuir, in the 69th year of his age, and the 44th of his ministry, the Rev. William Brown, D.D., minister of that parish, and author of the "Antiquities of the Jews."
24. At his residence in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, the Right Hon. John Earl of Chatham, K.G., in his 80th year. By his lordship's death, the title of Earl of Chatham is now extinct.
27. At Drogheda, Francis Lascelles, Esq. eldest son of the late General Lascelles.
29. At 5, Buccleuch Place, Mary, second daughter of John Scott, Esq. late of the comptroller's office, excise.
Oct. 1. At Portobello, Mrs Christie, senior, of Durie.
2. At Edinburgh, Thomas Cowan, Esq. commander, R.N.—John la Serre, Esq. Lieutenant Bailiff of Guernsey, and for thirty-five years Jurat of the Royal Court of Guernsey, and in his 77th year.—At Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mr John Mackay Wilson, the author of "Tales of the Border," and for several years editor of the Berwick Advertiser. About a fortnight before this unfortunate result Mr Wilson had burst a blood-vessel.
3. At her house in Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, Miss Catherine Maxwell Douglas, daughter of the late David Douglas, Esq.—and sister of Rear-Admiral John Erskine Douglas.
4. At his residence, Gravesend, Alexander Forbes, Esq. late of

his Majesty's customs, in his 75th year.—In Paris, M. Telesforo Trueba, well known in England as a literary man of merit, and lately a member of the Chamber of Procuradores in Spain. He wrote a variety of works in the English language—"Sandoval, the Freemason," was one of the earliest; "Pedro of Pennafior," was another of his novels, the scene of which was laid in his native land; he also, we believe, contributed to some of our periodicals, and wrote one or two plays, particularly the "Men of Fashion," which met with much success. Don Telesforo was a member of the Garrick Club, and much respected by all his acquaintance.—Globe.

7. At Glasgow, Margaret Baxter, relict of the late Alex. Smith, Esq. solicitor, Edinburgh.

8. Principal Nicoll of St Salvador's College, St Andrews, formerly a distinguished leader in the Church Courts.—At Brae, near Jedburgh, William Elliot, Esq. of Harwood.

9. At Edinburgh, in her 68th year, Mrs Catherine Allan, widow of the late John Mackinlay, Esq.

13. At London, in the 27th year of his age, Mr John Waugh, jun. of the firm of Messrs James Nisbet and Co. booksellers there, and eldest son of Mr John Waugh, bookseller, Edinburgh.

At Wandermere, Harriet, second daughter of the late Dr Watson, Bishop of Llandaff.
In his 37th year, Mr M'Donnell, late of the West India Dock-House, author of some works on Political Economy, and one of the first chess players in England.

A stonemason died a short time since at Woolwich, who had been employed three years prior to his death in making his own black grave, and erecting his own tombstone. He carried the work on to the finishing of the inscription, leaving only a blank for the date.

At the advanced age of 106 years, Widow Grant, who lived in a small dark room of a low house in Monteth's Close, High Street, Edinburgh, for the last seventy years. During that long period she gained a livelihood by carrying water from the well to families, to do which she used to rise every morning at three o'clock. About ten years ago she regained her sight, so as to be able to read her Bible without spectacles. Latterly she has been supported by the parish and a few benevolent individuals.

Oct. 24. Consols for Account, 91½.

ENGLISH BANKRUPTS.

- Sept. 22. J. W. Buckland, Union Road, Albany Road, Old Kent Road, British plate manufacturer. J. Bailey, Southampton, hatter. R. J. M'Entire, Belfast, merchant. R. Jones, Carnarvon, draper. G. and T. Pearson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, paper-merchants.
25. P. Campbell, Jerusalem Coffeehouse, master mariner. C. Bagan and T. G. Bayntun, Strand, licensed victuallers. E. Edwards, Kingston-upon-Hull, common brewer. S. Lorymer, Bristol, brewer.
29. F. Howe, Margate, hotel-keeper. W. Key, Isleworth, linen-draper. J. Lorymer, Bristol, corn-factor. G. Maggs, Bristol, linen-draper. G. Nicholson, Rotterdam, grocer. T. Nabb, Manchester, auctioneer. W. Scamell, Tottenham Court Road, leather-seller.
Oct. 2. H. C. Allport, Broad Street Hill, commission-agent. W. Finney, Stoke-upon-Trent, grocer. S. Gartley, Golden Lane, St Luke's, licensed victualler. J. Nightingale, Oxford Street, victualler. R. Taylerson, South Shields, shipowner. T. Tempest, Leeds, grocer.
6. R. Fenner and S. Hobson, London Street, Fenchurch Street, corn-factors. J. Shaylor, Blackman Street, Southwark, draper. R. Woods, Cambridge, builder. T. Taylor, Steeple Ashton, Wiltshire, dealer. W. Whiston, Birmingham, smelter. T. Hanesworth, Sheffield, hatter.
9. E. Cawley, Bridport, Dorsetshire, upholster. A. Carter, Wenlock Basin, City Road, iron-merchant. H. Robinson, Nutford Place, Bryanston Square, coal-merchant. J. R. Glenister, Tring, Herts, auctioneer. J. Davis, Goswell Street, licensed victualler. W. P. Dobree, New City Chambers, Bishopsgate Street. J. Brown, Lower Place, Middlesex, chandler. W. Partridge, Birmingham, haderdasher. W. Bishton, Sedgley, Staffordshire, ironmaster. J. Greaves, Liverpool, merchant. J. Perowne, Dickelburgh, Norfolk, grocer.
13. G. Langman, Bride Lane, licensed victualler. J. H. Rowe, Goswell Street, builder. T. Cooke, Liverpool, chymist. C. L. Bahr, Liverpool, ship-broker. W. Boutland, Durham, ship-builder. H. Bulgin, Bristol, bookseller. W. Splatt, Stoke-upon-Trent, flint-grinder.
16. C. and C. Mason, Piccadilly, livery stable keepers. H. H. Davis, Soho Square, auctioneer. G. C. Weber, Eaton Row, Eaton Square, horse dealer. J. Keyse, Youl's Place, Old Kent Road, Southwark, plumber. S. Lewis, Cheltenham, builder.

SCOTTISH BANKRUPTS.

John Glover, senior, wright and builder, Leith, and one of the individual partners of John Glover and Son, wrights there.—David Harley and Co. merchants, of the Glasgow and Manchester Warehouse, Edinburgh, and David Harley and James Milliken, as a company and as individuals.—Wm. Loban, corn-dealer, brewer, and farmer, Thornbush, near Inverness.

Edinburgh, November 2, 1835.

Will be published in a few days,

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EDITED BY

WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS,

CONDUCTORS OF CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH

JOURNAL, &c.

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NOVEMBER 2, 1835.

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No. 38.

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PRICE THREE HALFPENCE.

THE WORLD YET IN ITS INFANCY.

THERE seems every reason to believe that men, as a race, and the earth itself, are but in the beginning of a career, which, in one sense of the phrase, may be termed boundless, although it is but slowly, and in recent times, that this idea has been gained, or that mankind have attained to any thing like a correct conception of their actual position amidst the immensity of the universe.

It was thus for a long period the prevailing belief of men, that this earth was the only world, and that there were no other beings over whom the Creator's care was extended, but those that people this minute province of his dominions. Nor was it till astronomy had made considerable progress, and was in a condition to explore the vast fields of space by the aid of improved instruments of observation, that the idea was forced on mankind, that the extent of the universe is absolutely boundless, and that this earth, with all its beauty, and all the hosts of its living inhabitants, is, in relation to the whole of created existence, but as a grain of sand upon the sea-shore.

One luminous or comprehensive idea, however, naturally prepares the way for another; and after mankind had thus become aware of the vastness of the field over which the living demonstrations of divine power are exhibited, and of the smallness of their globe in relation to the infinity of worlds that people the immensity of space, the transition was easy to the belief, that this globe itself may have existed under many forms previous to that in which we now find it, with arrangements of its materials suited to the purposes it was intended to serve, and with tribes of living inhabitants adapted to the circumstances in which existence had been assigned them, and to the progressive course in which the plan of the Creator's dominions was destined to be evolved. Nor was this conception long of attaining sufficient confirmation from observation of the actual appearances of the earth; for as astronomy, in its sublime progress, had unveiled the immensity of space, with all its inconceivable multitude of worlds, to the view of man, so geology, in its humbler researches, has made it evident, by its revelations respecting the structure of our globe, the remains of organised substances that are every where found embedded in its materials, and the appearances of violent disruption which these materials frequently exhibit, that the age of our world is of far greater antiquity than their first ideas had disposed men to believe; that it has existed in forms, and borne on its surface and in its encompassing fluids, modes of organised life, bearing but a partial resemblance to those with which, as living agents, we are at present familiar; and that its duration may thus have extended backwards into ages which the boldest flight of the human imagination may hesitate or find itself unable to fathom.

Having thus got quit of two of the limited forms which thought is apt to assume when, in its unenlightened condition, it begins to speculate respecting the place or history of our world; namely, that which represents it as the only world in existence, and that which, on this same supposition, regards its history as extending only to the distance of a few thousand years, or during the probable period of the continuance of the present arrangements on its surface, it was by a very natural process that the human imagination felt itself disposed, and indeed in a condition to extend the same, or a corresponding style of thought, into the ages which are yet to dawn over the fortunes of our world, and to anticipate for it a career as boundless as the utmost flight of imagination, in its most unfettered range, was capable of conceiving.

And as the human race seem thus to have run but a small part of the course over which they are destined to proceed, and the very world which they inhabit to be but a comparatively recent production of Almighty power, in so far at least as its present form and peculiar arrangement are concerned, what idea are we naturally led to entertain respecting the boundless extent of the ages that must yet revolve before the plan of Providence respecting this world shall be concluded, and respecting those changes that must occur to diversify the almost infinite lapse of the years that have been assigned it?

Even with respect to our own world, who can tell, or what mind even can conceive, the wonderful things that are yet to happen on it, after our moment of existence has passed—or what multitudes of beings, with the same nature which we bear, are destined to come forth—to see as we now see the "morning and the evening rejoicing over them"—and to pass through, in their successive generations, all that varied and ever changing and progressive course, which the principles that seem to govern the plan of Providence, and the obvious tendencies of all the things which we behold, give us reason to anticipate as the appointed career which Divine Providence has assigned to the future generations of mankind.

But, for giving some more precision to our thoughts on a subject which confessedly lies, in its full bearings, far beyond the distinct apprehension of our minds, the following explanations seem to be important:—

In the first place, when we speak of the course which has been marked out for the future fortunes of this world and of the human race, as interminable or boundless, we must be understood as expressing ourselves rather with a reference to the conceptive powers of our imaginations, than to the actual results which are destined to take place. We do not mean, in short, by this mode of expression, that no end is determined—no great breaking up—no conclusion of the grand drama that has been going forward—or no period when the present arrangements shall have completed their purpose and course—and when, either by an immediate exertion of Divine power, or by changes resulting from established laws, "a new heaven and a new earth" will succeed to the present—and the gift of existence be communicated to other beings, who, in successive series, are to be partakers, like ourselves, of the abundant riches of Creative power—and to witness successive displays of Divine wisdom and goodness. To suppose that no such succession of beings and of arrangements is to take place, would in fact be to detract from the true grandeur of the plan which is carrying forward—as well as to reason unsuitably to many of the most obvious symptoms which the actual manifestations of that plan exhibit—and there is, indeed, far truer grandeur, as well as far more conformity to the actual plan of Providence, in the supposition that worlds, and their arrangements, and the powers and destinies of the beings that people them, have their successive variations, like the generations that compose the same rational family during the continuance of any supposed arrangement—than would be involved in the comparatively poor idea, that the same race was to proceed for ever—and to be constantly undergoing great changes and witnessing vast revolutions, without, however, being ever able to attain any essential alteration in the constitution of that nature which distinguished them as a race.

Neither do we understand by the phrase that the course of nature is interminable or boundless, simply that we have no means of fixing precisely on the period when its present arrangements are to approach

their termination; for that might be said of a series of arrangements which should in other respects be but of short continuance, and to which the epithets, interminable or boundless, could with no propriety be applied.

But what we really mean by such terms, applied to this subject, is, that the range in all probability assigned to the duration of this world, and of the successive races of human beings that are to people it, far exceeds the power of our imaginations to conceive, or is not subject to the rules and measures of computation of which our intelligence or skill has yet been able to avail itself. For it has been well observed, that, whether with respect to space or duration, there is but a limited quantity which our minds can take within their grasp, and that beyond that, every thing assumes to our imaginations, or to our powers of calculation, the aspect of immensity as applied to space, and of eternity as applied to time, although the boundlessness is, in reality, only in reference to our imaginations, and not in the actual arrangements respecting whose nature or characteristics we are speculating.

The ages assigned to the duration of our world and of the human race, may thus be said to be interminable or boundless, because they exceed the power of our imaginations to conceive, and the means of calculation which we possess, to compute, although we may still admit that the plan of Providence has a purpose to be accomplished, and that future races, with arrangements suited to their nature, are to occupy the places which we have occupied, and, it may be, to tread over the face of a world which we once called our own, but which shall eventually bear no traces of having ever borne on its surface the anxious and agitated race that now cover it with their works, and, as it may be, either illustrate it by their achievements, or deform it by their vices, or render it melancholy by their endurance, or, finally, that endear and beautify it by their private, or domestic, or social engagements.

But, for further making probable the boundlessness of the course assigned to our world, in the sense in which we have thus explained the term, the following considerations must also be taken into account:—

That the universe, so far as we see or can comprehend its arrangements, is connected throughout all its departments; and that this world, therefore, is in some measure dependent for its fate on changes that are to affect invisible portions of the same system. For it is not correctly true that this world is associated with the infinity of other worlds that people immensity, merely as one individual of a vast but insulated company; it must be kept in mind that it is one member of a system having mutual relations and influences throughout all its parts, and that whether, therefore, we can now assign, or shall ever be in a condition to assign, the causes that shall be brought into operation for concluding the present history of our world, there is evident probability in the supposition that its fate will not be without some relation to the condition of higher or more distant portions of the system, or at least to the agency of causes that extend far beyond our present powers of conception. Indeed, the frame of things is apparently so constituted, that, to our first view of it, each world in the vast scheme of nature is shut out from all communication with the rest; and from this arrangement, for which it is not difficult to assign sufficient reasons, we are apt to suppose that there really exists no connection between them, except that which constitutes them members of one vast though individually independent aggregate of worlds. But wider and juster views of the powers of nature, and of the plan of its

operations, cannot fail to evince the improbability of this supposition; and in all our views, therefore, respecting the duration of our world, we shall be much aided in our conceptions, by taking into account the immensity of the system to which it belongs, and the consequent likelihood that its destined fate has a relation to the permanent provisions, and durable nature of the arrangements with which, throughout the entire compass of the system, it is in connection; and whose agency must be employed in any great alteration which our peculiar sphere of occupation may be destined to undergo.

But further, it must be kept in mind that the system of universal nature is not only connected, but every where, and by mutual arrangements and influences, progressive. For it is not merely a fixed and changeless assemblage of bodies that constitutes the glorious scheme which Divine wisdom is superintending and pervading; on the contrary, all nature is life, and even those parts of the system that seem to us, on a superficial view, to be the least suitable receptacles of living and intelligent existence, are yet endowed with powers which are in incessant energy, and which are constantly bringing forth forms that alter in some degree, and by a progressive effect, their nature and capacities. We thus perceive that activity is essential to all the parts of nature, whether on earth or in the higher regions of space—that nothing is in absolute repose for any one moment; that, indeed, from the very nature of existing things, such repose can never take place, because life and existence are synonymous; and wherever, therefore, there is any form of existence, even in its apparently most inert masses, there also there is activity, or the continued operation of powers, which must continue their energies as long as such bodies or forms of existence maintain their place in nature, and the cessation of whose active and progressive properties would involve the supposition of their entire extinction from the system of things. Life and existence, we again repeat, are, in this sense of the expression, synonymous; and in forming, therefore, our conceptions of the course actually prescribed to any portion of the system, we must take into account the progressive and multiform character of the energies by which it is pervaded, and the vast storehouse of means that are at once instrumental to its maintenance, and working together to bring forth its appointed issues.

Now, it is apparent, that though, in reference to a simpler and limited assemblage of agents, our powers of anticipation as to the coming result might be justified in assigning a termination of a comparatively proximate date, yet when we think of a system which is at once boundless in its connections, and infinite in the powers of activity and of progression which it involves, our calculations as to its endurance should bear some analogy to its entire character, or should be at once commensurate with the vast extent over which the change must be effected, and with the multiplicity of the powers whose design must be accomplished, before the result in anticipation can be brought forth.

And these anticipations will be still further confirmed, if we take into account, that, extensive as the scheme of nature is, and infinite as are the powers of living existence that are employed in conducting it, these are all under the guidance of determinate laws, and pervaded by wise and never failing principles. If, indeed, the contrary were the fact, and if the entire powers of nature, however various, and exhibited on however grand a scale, were yet left to their own undirected and wayward energies, the probability would then be, either that the system might endure for any imaginable period, or be suddenly brought to confusion, according to the chances that might be fixed on for either result. But in a system where even the minutest movements are wisely directed, and in harmony with the entire plan, our confidence in the stability of that plan is augmented by the very extent of the scale on which the operations are conducted, and by the multiplicity of the powers that are employed in harmony with each other. So that the doctrine of Divine Providence not only serves to give us confidence as to the benevolence of the result, happen when it may, but actually confirms us in the assurance, that a system, over which unchangeable wisdom and goodness are presiding, will bear some proportion, in the stability and extent of its endurance, to the attributes of the Being by whom it is conducted, and to the grandeur of the scheme which he has partially revealed for the confirmation of our trust.

From the whole of the preceding considerations, we seem justified in concluding that the course appointed to our earth, and to the series of generations that are destined to people it, will correspond with the scale of the plan to which it belongs, with the progressive character of the principles that are employed in bringing forth its results, and with the stability and beneficence of the laws to which all its connected and progressive powers are subject. A short course for our world is the natural suggestion of limited ideas respecting its place in the universe, and respecting the vast scene on which the proceedings of providential wisdom are conducted; but as our ideas of the actual relations of things extend, so also do our hopes of what is to befall our world during the many ages that are yet to revolve while its present form is continued—of the boundless, and, it is to be hoped, even brightening years that are to bring forth the

destined purposes of Divine wisdom, and of the glorious changes that, in ages reaching beyond the powers of calculation belonging to the human mind, are to evolve the ever progressive fates of the highly endowed, though essentially imperfect portion of this intelligent family of the Creator that now people the province of his dominions.—From “*My Old House, or the Doctrine of Changes.*”

Foreign History.

SPAIN.

THE affairs of the existing government continue to promise well under the popular management of M. Mendizabal, to whom there is now no opposition, except in the limited districts of which Don Carlos has possessed himself. A powerful and spontaneous effort has been made by the people in almost all parts of Spain to aid the new government with volunteer corps, and pecuniary contributions. At the head of a subscription of money, appear the names of thirty-seven of the grandes. The ministry expect, in the beginning of December, to have forty thousand men equipped and brought into the field. The Cortes were to be opened on the 16th November.

About the middle of October, the Carlist strength in Catalonia was completely destroyed. Vich, which had been their head-quarters for some time, fell into the hands of the Queen's troops. Figueras, which they blockaded, was relieved; and the Count d'Espagne, with the remains of the troops, was driven over the frontier into France. In Biscay there has been little action; and, upon the whole, Carlos seems to have had the advantage. He was victor in a slight skirmish on the 28th October, and in another on the 3d November. The British legion has been confined to the defence of Bilbao.

The family of Riego, a patriot shot by Ferdinand in 1823, have been restored to their honours by Mendizabal.

FRANCE.

WHEN the Chamber of Deputies agreed to pay the indemnity money claimed by America, it stipulated that the sum (25,000,000 francs) should not be paid until President Jackson should have apologised for his insulting message. The president having refused to do this, the French minister of finance has dishonoured the bills for the amount drawn by the American treasury, and the ambassador of the United States has accordingly demanded his passports, which have been granted, though it is not expected that he will immediately leave the country, or that any hostile demonstrations will immediately follow.

DENMARK.

THE political movements in the south of Europe have withdrawn attention from the change recently made in the government of Denmark; yet the quiet introduction of representative chambers into an absolute monarchy cannot be deemed an uninteresting event. From an early period that kingdom had states of three orders, the nobility, clergy, and commons, in the usual feudal fashion, and the crown was elective. The nobles, however, engrossed all power; and so cruel and oppressive was their sway, that the nation, by a voluntary act in 1660, abolished the legislature, changed the elective into a hereditary crown, and declared the king's power to be absolute in the most unlimited and unqualified sense. It is probable that the mass of the people gained greatly by the change. The mischievous privileges of the nobles have been much restricted; the civil broils growing out of contests for the crown have ceased; and the country has received from one of its absolute sovereigns a code of laws which has been admired for its equity and simplicity. The present king, who ascended the throne in 1808, has been a zealous promoter of education; and the Danes are now among the best instructed nations in Europe. A good foundation has thus been laid for the introduction of a liberal system of government; and it would be satisfactory to think that the increased amount of popular intelligence influenced the king in the step he has taken. It probably has done so; but it appears that the prince royal is rather of weak mind, though not incapacitated for ordinary business; and the king is supposed to have been partly governed by a prudential anxiety to guard against the evils of unlimited power placed in such hands. A third motive perhaps co-operated, namely, the pressure of the public debt, and a deficient revenue. According to a notice published some time ago, the real amount of the public income and debt has been disclosed for the first time, in a communication to the states! The debt is 130,000,000 of rix-dollars (L.14,000,000); and the annual expenditure amounts to 13,000,000 of rix-dollars (L.1,400,000), of which 5,000,000 are absorbed by the interest of the debt. The revenue is not mentioned; but its amount seems to have been pretty accurately known before, as it is put down by Balbi in 1833, at L.1,300,000. On the other hand, public rumour had greatly understated the debt, for it is estimated by the same author at no more than L.6,000,000, or less than the half of its true amount. The Danes are, however, upon the whole, a lightly taxed people,

* Edinburgh, Thomas Clark, 1835. This is a recently published work, full of fine speculation and good feeling, though many readers will be disposed to combat the inferences which it draws respecting local and temporary politics.

and the public debt bears a much smaller proportion to the annual revenue, in their case, than in ours. Denmark has two millions of inhabitants, who pay on an average 13s. per annum each: Scotland, under the same climate, with fewer natural advantages, and with a population only one-sixth larger, pays about 40s. for each inhabitant. We have seen no distinct account of the new Danish constitution. It is said that the constituency is extremely limited: we observe, however, from the scanty notices given by the London papers, that some men of popular principles have been returned, and are contending for the publication of the debates, and the freedom of the press.

The French government continues its virulent persecutions against the newspaper press. Two individuals, M. Sarrans, the principal editor of a weekly journal, called the *Nouvelle Minerve*, and General Latapie, an officer in the service of Don Carlos, have been prosecuted in an action of slander, at the instance of the Duke de Broglie. The *gravamen* of the charge consisted in certain articles inserted in the said journal, detailing the progress of the war in the north of Spain as favourable to the Carlists, which articles were furnished by General Latapie, who implicated the Duke de Broglie as an accomplice in obtaining their insertion. This statement of the *Nouvelle Minerve* was contradicted in a government paper, in answer to which the gallant general published a letter in the *Minerve*, reasserting his original statement, and consequently charging the duke with being guilty of a direct and positive falsehood. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against the defendants, and the court sentenced the editor to imprisonment for fifteen days, and the payment of a fine of two thousand francs with costs. General Latapie was sentenced to a like fine, and imprisonment for two months, with the interdiction of civil rights during that period. Another journal, the *Reformateur*, has again been brought before the Court of Assizes, charged with an attempt to excite hatred against the government, and provoke disobedience to the laws; the editor has been found guilty and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with a fine of two thousand francs. In consequence of these repeated prosecutions, the *Reformateur* has ceased to exist. Three other journals have been prosecuted for similar offences, the *Charivari*, the *Quotidienne*, and the *Bons Sens*. The essence of the charge against the former is its being printed in red ink, the sanguinary colour of which was construed into a symbolical incitement of violence against the government. The editor, M. Simon, who knew nothing of the article nor of the red ink, was sentenced to imprisonment and a fine of five thousand francs; but the other two were acquitted, their crime being merely copying articles from the London journals, condemnatory of the new laws against the press.

The *Journal des Debats* has revealed to the political world the existence of a treaty of commerce between the governments of Austria and Greece, signed at Athens on the 4th of last March, and ratified in Vienna on the 9th of September following. The communications between Greece and Austria having been firmly established on the western coast, and found highly beneficial to both countries, the object of the treaty is to fix their commercial intercourse upon a regular footing, and especially to extend it on the eastern side, by providing for its encouragement through the Danube, the Euxine, the Bosphorus, and the Dardanelles, to the Piræus. The following is the 17th article of the treaty in question, which binds the contracting parties to a future consideration of the means best calculated to promote their commercial intercourse by the Danube:—“With regard to the importation and exportation of the goods of the two states by the Danube, whether along that river or at its entrance, the two high contracting parties here record their formal intention of favouring that commerce, reserving to themselves the faculty of fixing in a special treaty the means by which it might be best promoted.”—The writer in the *Journal des Debats* seems to think that this stipulation was introduced by Austria into the treaty, with the express view of trying the right assumed by Russia [or to be assumed by Russia], of being the sole keeper of each of the three separate entrances of the Danube. It is most probable.

The Czar Nicholas continues to heap the most brutal insults and injuries on Poland. He has extinguished what remains of the Polish nobility, and escheated their estates to Russians. In passing through this unhappy country the other day, his agents had assembled some servile Poles to meet him with a deputation, that he might have the opportunity of further insulting their name and nation. He affected to refuse to hear their falsehoods—and thus proceeded:—“Gentlemen, we require actions and not mere words; repentance should come from the heart; I speak to you without anger, and you must perceive that I am perfectly calm; I have no rancour, and I will do you good even in spite of yourselves. The marshal who stands before you fulfils my intentions, seconds all my views, and also watches for your welfare.” [At these words the members of the deputation bowed to the marshal.] “Well, gentlemen, but what signify these salutations? The first duty is to perform one's duties, and conduct ourselves like honest men. You have, gentlemen, to choose between two alternatives; either to persist in your illusions as to an independent kingdom of Poland, or to live tranquilly as faithful subjects under my government. If you persist in





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your dreams of a distinct nationality, of the independence of Poland, and of all these chimeras, you will only draw down upon yourselves still greater misfortunes. I have raised this citadel; and I declare that, on the slightest insurrection, I will cause its cannon to thunder upon the city. Warsaw shall be destroyed, and certainly shall never be rebuilt in my time. It is painful to me to speak thus to you—it is always painful to a sovereign to treat his subjects thus; but I do it for your own good. It is for you, gentlemen, to deserve an oblivion of the past; it is only by your obedience to my government that you can obtain this." Nicholas said emphatically, in conclusion, "Remember well all that I have now said to you." It will all be well remembered!—*Examiner*.

The House of Assembly of Lower Canada was opened on the 27th of October, by the Earl of Gosport, with a long speech. Its tone is extremely conciliatory. He promises a careful consideration of all grievances, and most anxious endeavours on his part to redress them. The whole revenue of the colony is to be placed under the control of the legislature; and that revenue, he says, is triple of the expenditure, though the country pays no direct taxes. He declares his resolution to make no difference between the colonists of French and British origin, in dispensing the patronage of the government, and states that "England will foster and protect the benevolent and pious priesthood (of the Catholics), under whose care so much of order and good conduct is created and preserved." He offers ready access to the public accounts and papers of every kind; the practice of remitting bills to Britain for the king's assent, is to be confined within the narrowest limits, and the loss of time in procuring an answer prevented as far as possible: a reform of the legislative council (the Canadian "House of Lords") is promised; the unpopular constitution of which has long been considered as the master grievance of the colony. In reference probably to this point, he admits, that "to be acceptable to the great body of the people, is one of the most essential elements of fitness for public stations, in every country." The administration of law is to be improved, and the excessive fees paid to public officers reduced. The speech closes with an eloquent appeal to the people on the advantages of their situation, and a solemn assurance that the government has nothing so much at heart as their prosperity and happiness, and is ready to make all reasonable concessions. The address is conceived in the very best spirit, and augurs well for the success of the Commission.

The Earl of Gosford is said to have given offence at the very outset of his administration in Canada, by inviting to his table Messrs Viger and Papineau, the chiefs of the popular party.

There are three candidates in the field for the American presidential chair—Mr Van Buren, Mr Hugh L. White (the judge) of Irish descent, and Mr Webster. The probability is, that the democratical party will succeed in electing the first-named gentleman, who is at present vice-president of the Union, and a very intimate friend of General Jackson.

The Leeds Mercury states that letters of a most distressing nature have been received from Mr George Thompson, the zealous missionary of slave emancipation, who has gone from this country to the United States, and who writes from Boston, dated September 11. He says that the "North" (that is, New England, where slavery does not exist) "has universally sympathised with the South," in opposition to the abolitionists: that "the North has let fall the mask; merchants and mechanics, priests and politicians, have alike stood forth, the defenders of southern despots, and the furious denouncers of northern philanthropy;" that all parties in politics, especially the supporters of the two rivals for the presidential office, Van Buren and Webster, vie with each other in denouncing the abolitionists; and that even religious men shun them, except when the abolitionists can fairly gain a hearing from them. With regard to himself, he speaks as follows:—"Rewards are offered for my abduction and assassination, and in every direction I meet with those who believe they would be doing God and their country service by depriving me of life. I have recently been mobbed almost every time I have appeared in public, and some of my escapes from the hands of my foes have been truly providential. On Friday last I narrowly escaped losing my life in Concord, New Hampshire. This morning a short gallows was found standing opposite the door of my house, 23, Bry Street, in this city, now occupied by garrison. Two halts hung from the beam, with the words above them, 'By order of Judge Lynch!!'" Still Mr Thompson is undaunted, and declares his firm confidence that this storm will shake the cause of slavery to its foundation.

The pay of Lord Beresford as a field-marshal of Portugal, £220 per month, has been stopped by the new government, in consideration that he enjoys a pension of £4,000 a-year besides his pay, and that he has not been in service for the last fifteen years, and will never be so again. The real cause is probably the attachment of Lord Beresford to the cause of Don Miguel.

The colonists of Liberia have been attacked by some tribes of the native Africans, who stormed a frontier settlement called Port Cresson, and massacred a number of the inhabitants. Edina, another settlement, was expected to be the next point of attack.

All the recent accounts from Greece are favourable. A part of the population of Athens, which had been scattered in the autumn by the terrors of an epidemic, has again returned, and new buildings are rising rapidly both at the city and the Piræus, which are now joined by a well-made road. Colonel Gordon has dispersed and partly destroyed the bands of robbers who infested the northern frontier. Count Armasberg, the king's principal adviser, has introduced jury trial, which is now in successful operation. The senate is about to assemble; the convocation of a national congress is expected; and the Morning Chronicle adds, what, if true, is a very decisive mark of the stability of the government, that foreign capitalists have offered it pecuniary assistance to a large amount on favourable terms.

ENGLAND.

ORANGE LODGES.

LORD KENYON, who, in the absence of the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Gordon, and Lord Roden, has, as Deputy Grand Master of the Orange Lodges, assumed the chief authority, lately exercised that authority in excommunicating thirty-two deputy grand masters of Yorkshire and Derbyshire, for having convened a meeting in August last, and then passed resolutions "most unwarrantable and disgraceful to themselves as Orangemen, reflecting on the conduct of their illustrious, high principled, and inflexible Grand Master, and making declarations inconsistent with the duty of every faithful Orangeman." In the conclusion of the circular which denounces and expels the members of the thirty-two lodges, Lord Kenyon expressed his "surprise and disgust" that any members should have been found capable of acting "so ungratefully to their illustrious Grand Master, whose conduct towards the institution, and whose invariably public conduct, ought to entitle him to the unmixed and heartfelt veneration and attachment of every true Protestant in the empire." In consequence of this transaction, Mr Haywood of Sheffield, "Grand Master of the first central body, Yorkshire," addressed a letter to Lord Kenyon, in which he attributed the writing of the circular to the Colonel or Mr Fairman, who has lately become so much the object of public notice, as it reminds him, he says, "of the hired menial's mission and conduct on his late tour throughout the country, at one guinea per diem, coach hire, &c." Mr Haywood ascribes the virulence of Fairman to his having "exposed his wilful waste and extravagance" on a second similar tour, when he distributed money and wine in the streets of Airdrie. He asks, why expel us and conceal our warrants, since we [the Yorkshire lodges] had previously informed you that "we had entirely withdrawn ourselves from the Grand Lodge, on account of your exactions and tyranny, by not only compelling our principles but our money to support it?" He then says, "Did not his Royal Highness, as Grand Master, and your lordship, as Deputy Grand Master, know what your missionary, Colonel Fairman, had done on his first tour in 1832? Or rather, did he not act under his R. H.'s and your lordship's directions, and was he not under those directions instructed to sound the brethren how they would be disposed, in the event of the King, William IV., being deposed, which was not improbable, on account of his sanctioning the reform of Parliament; and if so, it would become the duty of every Orangeman to support his R.H., who would then in all probability be called to the throne?" He concludes by drawing a distinction between those Orangemen "who are for deposing his Majesty," and those who met at Wakefield, and bear true allegiance to his Majesty.

Immediately after the publication of this extraordinary letter, Mr Fairman addressed to the Morning Post a flat contradiction of all its allegations, except that respecting his services as a paid emissary. After some interchange of correspondence, Mr Haywood published a letter, dated November 9, in which he not only repeated his former statements, but in a somewhat exaggerated form:—"When I was at Barnsley," says he, "on Saturday night (being lodge night) in my official capacity, I was called to the chair, when I made known to the lodge my mission regarding what had transpired. I there found I had not disclosed half the language the royal agent made use of in 1832, for he then and there further insinuated 'that there was a young girl of fifteen, and who was heir to the throne, but it was expected that not she, but the Duke, their Grand Master, would be called to the throne,' and at the same time he directed 'that the health of the King, William IV. (a previous toast in all Orange lodges) be dispensed with in future,' which has been the case (by order of W. M.'s of lodges in that district) ever since, until I gave it on Saturday evening from the chair. He (W. B. Fairman) further directed 'that oaths in future must be dispensed with in making Orangemen, to prevent the present government from making any inroad in the institution. These are incontestable facts—known to men who, along with myself, are ready, at any time, to confront W. B. Fairman, or any of his abettors.'" Mr Haywood also, in this letter, adverted to the Duke of Cumberland having denied all knowledge of warrants for lodges in the army. His Royal Highness "might as well," says Haywood, "deny his own existence, for I hold in my possession a circular, dated Feb. 7, 1831, in the Grand Lodge; present, Field

Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Ernest Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master of the Empire, wherein three honourable members of the army were admitted as part of the Grand Committee, and three distinct warrants granted to the army." A Scottish newspaper remarks—"It is hard to believe that the treasonable design of setting aside the King and the Princess Victoria was really entertained, and further evidence is certainly necessary to satisfy impartial persons of its truth; yet the veil of secrecy so studiously preserved in the Orange Lodges, the rabid violence of those who take the lead in them, the fact of Fairman absconding to avoid examination, the great act these lodges were intended to commemorate—the cashing of a king for favouring Popery—are all presumptions that bold measures might be within the contemplation of the prime movers. Even the vast organisation created, and the practice enjoined of the brethren providing themselves with arms, is calculated to excite ugly suspicions. A story is current, that a conversation on these disclosures took place lately in the palace, and a high officer of the Queen's household having spoken of the Orange proceedings as mere 'folly,' his Majesty is said to have replied, that he feared there was more of 'rascality' in them than folly."

RAILWAY SPECULATIONS.

THE success of the short railway between Manchester and Liverpool, which clears nine per cent. to its original shareholders, and the general prosperity of the country, have conspired to raise something like a mania for railways. Not only is London about to be connected with Birmingham and Bristol, but others for shorter distances in all directions are projected, while Ireland is beginning to deliberate respecting one which is to cross that island to Valentia, for the purpose of rendering that place the port to America. The Times has given the following as a list of railways at present projected in England, with their shares and capital:—

	Shares.	Each.	Capital.
London and Brighton	30,000	£20	£600,000
Ditto Ditto (opposition)	45,000	20	900,000
Great Western	30,000	100	3,000,000
London and Birmingham	25,000	100	2,500,000
London and Greenwich	20,000	20	400,000
London and Southampton	25,000	100	2,500,000
London and Croydon	8,000	50	400,000
North Midland	12,500	100	1,250,000
Preston and Wyre	2,600	50	130,000
Northern and Eastern	20,000	100	2,000,000
Bristol and Exeter	15,000	100	1,500,000
London and Gravesend	30,000	20	600,000
London and Blackwall	12,000	50	600,000
Commercial Railroad to Blackwall	12,000	50	600,000
Eastern Counties	60,000	25	1,500,000
Great Northern	3,000	100	300,000
Altona, Hamburg, and Lubeck	15,000	20	300,000
London Grand Junction	15,000	50	750,000
South Eastern	28,000	50	1,400,000
London, Shoreham, and Brighton	18,000	50	900,000
Gateshead and South Shields	1,500	100	150,000
Cheltenham and Great Western	7,500	100	750,000
Hull and Selby	5,400	50	270,000
			£23,300,000

To these the following have been added by another

journal:—	
Birmingham and Derby Railway	£500,000
Midland Counties ditto	600,000
Great North of England (Leeds to Newcastle) ditto	1,000,000
Gravesend to Dover ditto	1,000,000
Manchester to Leeds ditto	800,000
Huddersfield and Leeds ditto	350,000
Birmingham, Dudley, and Wolverhampton ditto	350,000
South Durham ditto	100,000
Manchester and Cheshire Junction ditto	500,000

£5,200,000

Besides all these, a list is given without mention of shares or capital. It comprehends Manchester, Bolton, and Bury; Preston and Wigan; Whitchy and Pickering; Newcastle and Carlisle; Merthyr Tydvil and Cardiff; Edinburgh and Glasgow; York and North Midland; Durham Junction; Sheffield and Rotherham; Manchester and Stockport. It is supposed that, including these, the capital now in the course of being adventured in railways cannot be less than thirty-five millions. The shares of most are at a premium, and it is dreaded that much loss and disappointment will accrue to individuals from so many rash speculations, which, however, can hardly fail to benefit the public.

Oct. 21. In Exeter, the friends and constituents of Sir W. W. Follett entertained him at a grand complimentary dinner. Covers were laid for 400, but the demand for tickets greatly exceeding the means of accommodation, a great many most respectable gentlemen were denied the gratification of being present. The entertainment passed off well. Sir William made a very long speech after dinner, in which he thus characterised the political parties of the state:—"There are but two parties in the state, and I could wish that those names of Whig and Tory were altogether forgotten, for they exist now only

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to mislead (cheers). There are but two parties divided on broad and intelligible principles. The principles of the one are for the maintenance of the English constitution and the Protestant religion (cheers); those of the other for their destruction (renewed cheers). And when this question shall be understood, I shall appeal with confidence, and from what has taken place in other periods of our history, I shall augur well of the result (long continued cheering). Of the House of Lords he said—"There is no argument or statement advanced against an hereditary peerage that may not tell with equal force against the hereditary monarchy (continued cheers). I am satisfied of this, no matter where you begin—destroy, if you please, the power of the Crown, destroy if you please the privileges of the House of Peers, or the privileges and liberties of the Commons—begin with which you will, the result must inevitably be the same—the establishment of arbitrary power and tyrannical despotism (loud cheers)."

—28. Five persons were killed, and three houses reduced to ruins, by an explosion of gunpowder, which occurred on the premises of a fireworks-manufacturer, named Wood, at Holbeck, one mile from Leeds. Wood employed three girls to assist himself and his wife in making fireworks; and having many orders at this season of the year, the quantity of gunpowder in his house was about a hundredweight and a half. On the evening above mentioned, he left home; his wife and a girl being employed in the room below, while two other girls, Susanah Dockeray and Mary Wildman, were at work up stairs, where the gunpowder was kept, "twitching and touching"—that is, fastening string to the bottom of the squibs, and putting pieces of paper saturated in saltpetre to the other end. Their time of working was from eight in the morning till midnight—of course many hours by candle-light. There was a pot of water in which they might deposit the snuff of the candle; but, instead of snuffers, they used their fingers and a pair of scissors. About seven o'clock, the girl Wildman left Dockeray up stairs; and soon after, Mrs Wood heard the noise of a pair of scissors jingling on the top of a barrel in which the gunpowder wanted for immediate use was kept; the rest being in a bag. She concluded that the girl had been snuffing the candle. In a few minutes, there was a cracking and hissing noise; and Dockeray ran down stairs, her clothes all on fire, and rushed out of the house. The other girls followed her; but Mrs Wood went up stairs to the gunpowder room to throw the squibs and crackers out of the window! She just reached the door of the room, when the barrel of gunpowder exploded, with a tremendous roaring noise, like the discharge of a park of artillery. The barrel, as it was thrown into the air, looked like a ball of fire. Wood's house and one adjoining were lifted up, as it were, and sunk to the earth, a mass of blazing ruins. The roof was blown off the house of a weaver who lived on the opposite side of the lane, about twelve yards distant, and the front wall was broken in. Two men were at work in this house, both of whom escaped; but Mrs Walker, the wife of one of them, was buried in the ruins. An old man who lived in Wood's house was dreadfully scorched and bruised, but not killed. Mrs Wood, of course, was killed; as were also a Mrs Stephenson and her child, who lived in the house adjoining Wood's. The shock produced by this explosion was felt like that of an earthquake, at two miles' distance. The gas lights in the factories of Messrs Marshall, and Nussey and Co. were extinguished. Several hundred squares of glass were broken in the mill of the latter, and also at Messrs Gott's, at a greater distance.

Nov. 3. A meeting of the Agricultural Association of East Suffolk was held at Framlington on Tuesday, and was very numerously attended. The object was to consider the propriety of joining the Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain and Ireland, established in London under the auspices of Lord Kerry, Lord Sandon, Sir Charles Lemon, Sir George Cayley, Mr Halyburton, Mr J. Bennett, Mr W. B. Baring, and other gentlemen of property and distinction. Mr R. Brown, from the London Society, attended the meeting, and deputations from Cambridgeshire were also present. Mr John Moseley was chairman; and among the Suffolk gentlemen were Sir C. B. Vere, Mr Shawe, Sir E. Kerrison, and several clergymen. Resolutions declaring the necessity of Parliamentary interposition for the relief of the farmer, and approving of a Central Association, were agreed to without opposition. It was then proposed that a deputation should be sent up to London to the Central Society. On this Mr Shawe expressed his fears, that the main, if not the sole object of the gentlemen who had formed the Central Society, was the depreciation of the currency; and he entered into an argument to prove that agricultural distress was not owing to the alteration in the value of the circulating medium. At the conclusion of Mr Shawe's speech, the resolution was carried. Another resolution, "That the change in the currency had been the primary cause of agricultural distress, and that a return to a sound paper currency afforded the only prospect of an effectual remedy; and that no government which would not entertain that question deserved the confidence of the farmers," was carried by a considerable majority.

—9. The new Lord Mayor (Copeland) of London was sworn in, with the usual ceremonies.

—10. The reformers of Bristol gave a public dinner to Lord John Russell. The company, among whom were Lord Ebrington, Lord Seagrave, the Earl of Kerry, Lord Andover, and Mr Thomas Moore, the poet, amounted to 400, being the utmost the room could hold; Mr J. G. Smith in the chair. A large silver epergne, raised by a subscription of sixpences, was presented to Lord John. In his speech, Lord John made no allusion to the proposed reform of the House of Lords. In reference, however, to some allegations made by Sir W. Follett at a late dinner in Exeter, his lordship made the following statement:—"In November last, when nothing could be more hostile than the language of Mr O'Connell towards Lord Melbourne's administration, we were told, by their accredited organs and liter-

ary reviews, that I had prepared a plan for razing the church and dismissing the ministers of the Protestant establishment in Ireland; and that that plan had caused the dissolution of the government about six months afterwards. That charge having been answered and contradicted, we find them propagating a fresh one, to the effect that I have no opinion at all with respect to any change in the Protestant church, and solely adopt one at the suggestion of others. Now, one of those charges at least must be false; and it does unfortunately happen, they being very different and dissimilar, that they are both utterly false; for, while in November I had not prepared the plan which I had proposed or the cabinet agreed to, so, on the other hand, this opinion of mine with respect to the Protestant church of Ireland is no new opinion, adopted at the suggestion of any one, but, as I will shortly show you, adopted on my own reflection and consideration, maintained at great pain, and after no inconsiderable experience. It so happens, in the first place, that in the year 1824 I supported a motion of Mr Hume's, the purport of which was to declare that the Protestant church in Ireland ought to be maintained with a smaller number of persons, and at a less cost. That question slept for some time, until Lord Grey's administration had been formed. During the discussions on the tithe question in 1832, those who had referred to the former debates, and observed my previous votes on the question, fairly enough asked me whether I still maintained that opinion; it being well known that Lord Stanley would be opposed to it. I then stated, that I thought the church of Ireland had not fulfilled the great purposes of religious and moral instruction, and that it was necessary it should be reduced, not only because it was not adequate for its own purposes, but likewise for the sake of its own stability. At that time nothing could be more hostile than Mr O'Connell was to the government. In 1833 came the question of the temporalities of the church of Ireland. I had already stated in the House of Commons that my first impression on hearing that plan was, that as it did not contain what is now called an appropriation clause, it would become me to retire from office—a determination which I was only induced to rescind, by finding that on the main point Lord Althorp and others entertained as strong an opinion as myself; but we all thought it would be inexpedient at that time to dissolve Lord Grey's government. What I stated in the House of Commons in the course of the present year, cannot have escaped the notice of the learned member for Exeter. In that same year, 1833, I stated—I think in the discussion on the 147th clause—that in my opinion the state had a full right to dispose of the revenues of the church (loud cheering), and that I should be prepared to assert that opinion when the proper time arrived. (Cheers.) In the year 1834, I—prematurely as many persons thought, but certainly impelled by a strong feeling upon the subject, when the tithe question was under debate—stated that I still entertained the opinion I held in 1832, that the Irish church ought to be reduced, and that some part of its revenues should be applied to the general instruction of the people. I added that, if I were obliged to maintain that opinion by separating from my dearest friends with whom I was associated in office, I would not hesitate to make that sacrifice, and to do what I conceived was justice to Ireland. (Enthusiastic cheering, prolonged for several minutes, accompanied by waving of handkerchiefs.) Gentlemen, that declaration of mine may have been premature—it may have been injudicious; but with that opinion on record, creating, as it did, a considerable sensation both in the House of Commons and in the country, I do wonder that any learned gentleman of known talent and ability should rise before an audience, in whose ignorance he must have had a most contemptuous confidence, and tell them that I had adopted this opinion in 1835, in order to conciliate and meet the views of Mr O'Connell." (Prolonged cheering.) Lord John afterwards glanced at the ministry of the Duke of Wellington and its conduct to Mr O'Connell, contrasting it with the present "coalition." "I think I am entitled to say," he observed, "that the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Robert Peel at the head of the government, opposed reason, defied and resisted argument, and yielded and succumbed to force, while we, on the other hand, have opposed ourselves most successfully to force, and yielded and succumbed to reason." (Great cheering.) His lordship subsequently resumed his seat, amidst tremendous cheering. Several toasts were subsequently given, among them the healths of Lords Seagrave and Ebrington. Lord Seagrave, in acknowledging this, said he "held it to be the greatest absurdity that could be uttered, to say that the House of Lords should assume to itself an irresponsibility not claimed by the first man in the realm;" and his lordship dwelt on the advantage of peers meeting the people, and laying their public conduct before them. His lordship described the two parties in the House of Lords, and expressed a belief that in the next Parliament the peers would see the necessity of acting more in conformity with the general opinion of the country.

—11. A public dinner was given at Bath to the two representatives of the city, General Palmer and Mr Roebuck. Among the company were Mr Hume and Colonel Napier, author of the History of the Peninsular War. The latter gentleman delivered a speech remarkable for the boldness of its tone. After vindicating the right of the soldiery to have political opinions, he said—"They would have no Orange domination. (Loud cheers, and cries of 'Never'.) They would not have William IV. deposed because he had passed the Reform Bill. They would not have the succession to the Crown changed—no, not even for a Grand Master. (Loud cheers). They would have equal laws for poor and rich. They would not have the Dorsetshire labourers sent to Botany Bay, while Princes of the Blood Royal only went to Kalisch. (Tremendous cheering). And that they might have all this constitutionally, they would have a shortening of the duration of parliaments, an extension of the suffrage, and vote by ballot. (Loud and prolonged cheering). But the ballot was un-English. Was it? Its object was to

protect the poor and humble man, in the exercise of his right, against the rich and proud. Was that un-English? If it were, it followed, as a matter of course, that to be a proud oppressor, to be wicked as well as wealthy, to trample on all the just rights of your country and your neighbour, and to make a man dishonest because he was poor, was perfectly English." Colonel Napier then alluded, in the most affectionate terms, to the Duke of Wellington, whose military character he panegyrised, while he condemned his politics.

Her Majesty was, we are told, greatly pleased with the good humour and honesty of the mayor on her late visit to Oxford. On the Queen's arrival, the mayor was observed driving at a quick rate in his little open carriage to the inn where her Majesty stopped, to offer his congratulations without loss of time. Some experienced friend luckily made him pause, and got him into a shop, where he was properly rigged out for the occasion. One of the city functionaries brought him the mace, another was seen carrying the robes of office. At length he was properly rigged out, and waited on the Queen in due style. After the usual introduction, the mayor energetically asked, "How is the King?" On receiving her Majesty's answer, "In perfect health," he replied, "Glad to hear it—God bless him. The King and I are six weeks, off and on." Finding himself not at once understood, he explained, that the days of the birth of his Majesty and himself were within six weeks of each other; and that the King had the advantage of him, being six weeks older. The mayor would have continued the conversation, had he not been warned by some officious friend that it might be reckoned indecorous; but he declared that her Majesty was so condescending that he could talk to her as easily as to persons in any other rank of life; and her Majesty was heard to praise the blunt but the sincere manners and greeting of the mayor of Oxford.—*Courier*.

The Duchess of Kent lately gave two dinner parties at Ramsgate, which included most of the resident gentry of the town and its vicinity. The Princess Victoria dined at table on both occasions, but was obliged to be carried down stairs and up again in her chair, on account of the weakness left in her ankles since her illness. Her Royal Highness, however, looked well, and delighted her guests by the affability of her manners and her graceful deportment to all around her.

A considerable number of accidents have lately been occasioned by steam-vessels in the Thames. Oct. 16, the City of Aberdeen steamer swamped a boat in her wake at Rotherhithe, and occasioned the death of a mason named William Brown. On the same day, and at the same place, the Rotterdam steam-ship, John Bull, broke against a barge, and caused its masts to fall with a dreadful crash, killing William Hibbert, the son of the owner. Oct. 29, the Royal Adelaide, belonging to Leith, William Allan commander, ran down an oyster-smack at Woolwich, and caused the death of Richard Baker, owner of the smack, and a passenger whose name has not been ascertained. Mr Allan, and Richard Clark, his pilot, were committed to Newgate, Nov. 9; but after a few days, allowed to go out on bail. Nov. 9, the Monarch, a steam-towing-vessel, ran down a boat belonging to the Jane of Newcastle, and caused the death of a boy.

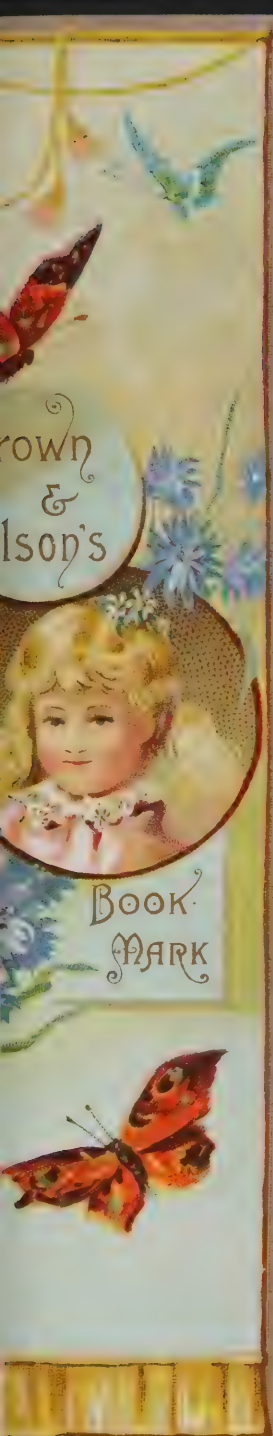
The newspapers of the various political parties have lately been publishing extracts from parliamentary evidence, bearing upon the interferences of clergymen in elections. The Irish Catholic clergy appear to use their influence in the most open manner, and it is equally clear that the established English clergy do not scruple, in many instances, to exert themselves for Conservative candidates. Each party will, of course, consider itself justified by the conduct of the other.

Gentlemen who have recently visited various parts of England and Scotland, are unanimous in describing the general state of the country as prosperous beyond anything known in the course of their experience. All our staple manufactures in cotton, wool, and iron, are in full activity; new workshops, mills, and other buildings, are rising up on every side: the working people are universally employed; and as wages, when compared with the expense of necessities, are higher than at any former period, the general condition of those classes, who compose five-sixths of the whole community, is more comfortable now than it has ever been. Our statement does not merely hold true of such places as Glasgow and Manchester; for we learn that the little towns of Galashiels and Hawick are not able to execute the orders they receive for goods. It is a satisfactory circumstance, that this tide of prosperity is not traceable to any unexpected event or sudden change in the state of the world, but seems evidently to spring from the development of industry, and the growth of population and wealth, in our own and every civilised land, under the fostering influence of peace. As it depends on stable causes, and has come on gradually, we have the best reason to rely on its permanence and future increase.

The churchwardens of Blackburn have withdrawn a motion for a church-rate in that town, in deference to the opinion of the inhabitants; and the expenses of the church are to be defrayed by voluntary contributions, as in several other towns in Yorkshire and Lancashire.

The Tradesmen's Conservative Society, recently formed in Liverpool, is increasing its members with a rapidity far beyond the most sanguine anticipations. The talent already displayed by some of its leaders is beyond all praise, and promises to render many auxiliary advantages to the cause of loyalty, order, and our institutions in church and state.—*Liverpool Standard*.

There has lately been discovered, on the property of Lord Dinorben, in the parish of Llanwenllwfo, Anglesea, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Parys and Mona mines, a very rich vein of copper. It is in many parts almost in a pure state, and much purer than even the copper coinage of 1799; consequently, a question will arise for the consideration of geologists and others who feel pleasure in investigating these matters, whether the secondary stratum in which it is found must not at some remote period have been acted upon by great



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BOOK
MARK

CORN BROWN & POLSKO FLOUR

JANUARY.							APRIL.						
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				1	2	3					1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	26	27	28	29	30		

FEBRUARY.							MAY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
							24	25	26	27	28	29	30
							31						

MARCH.							JUNE.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
29	30	31					28	29	30				



JULY.							OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2	3	4					
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4	5	6	7			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	11	12	13	14			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	18	19	20	21			
26	27	28	29	30	31		25	26	27	28			

AUGUST.							NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1	1	2	3	4			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	18			
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25			
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	29	30					
30	31												

SEPTEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2						1	2
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10	11	12	13	14	15	16	13	14	15	16			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	20	21	22	23			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	27	28	29	30			

Has the
LONGEST HISTORY
AND
HIGHEST
REPUTATION

and powerful heat, so as to have dislodged the ore from the stone, and run it in a state of fusion into the form in which it is now found.—*Mining Journal.*

One of the most providential escapes from imminent danger that has occurred recently, is the return of the vessel commanded by the Hon. Capt. Henry Rous, from Canada, after a succession of accidents almost from the time of her departure. The governor of Canada, Lord Aylmer, having embarked on his return to England, with Lady Aylmer, and his suite, they reached the coast of Labrador on the night of the 23d of September, when a thick mist prevailing, the officers on duty were unable to observe the proximity of the land, and about ten o'clock a harsh grating sensation, felt throughout the ship, told too plainly that she had struck upon one of the rocks so numerous along that dangerous shore. Captain Rous was instantly on deck, giving the requisite orders, which were promptly and noiselessly obeyed; but all efforts were vain, as the vessel lay heaving about during eleven hours on the rocks, during which time all on board considered each minute might prove their last! At length the wind changing with the rising of the tide, they were carried off their perilous position, and managed to float to a bay at some little distance, where the vessel being examined, it was found that she had received considerable damage, and twenty-four guns, out of thirty-six, were thrown overboard, in order to save her from sinking, in which case the best hope of the survivors would be to save themselves on the barren and desert coast of Labrador, far removed from succour or resource. On trial, it was found that one of the pumps refused to act, but by the constant working of the other, the water from the leak was kept under to a certain point, and Captain Rous determined, at all hazards, to put to sea, which he did accordingly. After they had proceeded thus for some time, the climax arrived, on the rudder of the ship breaking away without a power of replacing it, and they sailed twelve hundred miles, merely judging their course by the management of the different sails—and, to add to this difficulty, it was discovered that the coast on which they struck abounded so much with iron ore, that the needle no longer acted truly, so the task of keeping in the right course was increased to a great degree. At length, after most painful privations and sufferings, Lord and Lady Aylmer landed, October 20, at Portsmouth, and, after resting for a few days, proceeded for London, where his lordship immediately reported to Lord Glenelg the circumstances connected with his mission and return. A letter from Portsmouth describes the present state of the vessel. "Extreme interest has been created amongst the navy, visitors, and others, at this port, by the appearance of his Majesty's ship *Pique*, Captain the Hon. H. I. Rous, which has this day been placed in dock for the purpose of undergoing the necessary repairs. Her whole bottom, from stem to stern, is a vast mass of jagged splinters; the keel is entirely gone, and in some parts no less than three feet in depth of solid timber has been pounded away by the force with which she struck upon the rock, leaving not more than an inch and a half of woodwork between the water and her hold. Her safety has been entirely owing to the strength of her construction. No greater merit is due to Captain Symonds, on whose plan she was built, than to Sir Robert Seppings, since both agree in the principle which has proved her safety, namely, the entire solidity of the hull from the keel several feet upwards. Had she been built on the old plan, her wreck must have been inevitable."

IRELAND.

MR O'CONNELL AND MR RAPHAEL.

On the 31st October, Mr Alexander Raphael published a long address to the electors of Carlow, with extracts from private letters of Mr O'Connell's. The object of this was stated by the writer to be the justification of the abandonment of his seat in the House of Commons, after the case had been only partially gone into before the election committee appointed on the petition of Messrs Bruen and Kavanagh. Mr Raphael, it appears, had long been desirous of obtaining a seat in the House of Commons, and, in May last, applied to Mr O'Connell for his aid in procuring one. The representation of Carlow county soon became vacant, in consequence of the sitting members being unseated on petition; and Mr O'Connell advised Mr Raphael to start for Carlow—as it might be long before he would again meet with so safe a "speculation." After some demur, Mr Raphael agreed to become a candidate; and Mr O'Connell undertook to pay all his expenses for a certain sum. The terms of this contract will appear from the following letter of Mr O'Connell:—

"9, Clarges Street, June 1.

"MY DEAR SIR—You having acceded to the terms proposed to you for the election of the county of Carlow, namely, you are to pay before nomination L.1000 (say L.1000), and a like sum after being returned—the first to be paid absolutely and entirely for being nominated, the second to be paid only in the event of your having been returned. I hereby undertake to guarantee and save you harmless from any and every other expense whatsoever, whether of agents, carriages, counsel, *petition* against the return, or of any other description; and I make this guarantee in the fullest sense of the honourable engagement that you should not possibly be required to pay one shilling more in any event, or upon any contingency whatsoever.—I am, my dear sir, your very faithful

"A. Raphael, Esq. DAN. O'CONNELL."

A difference in the construction of this agreement between the parties to it, subsequently led to a misunderstanding. At the election, Messrs Raphael and Vigors were returned. A petition was presented against them, and a Tory committee appointed to try

its merits. It then became necessary to prepare for a defence, and Mr Raphael was required to pay the second L.1000. This he refused, alleging that he was only bound to furnish the additional sum after his seat was safe. Mr O'Connell insisted that the agreement stipulated its payment on Mr Raphael having been returned only; and after an angry note from Mr O'Connell, this sum was also paid. It soon became evident that the sitting members had not the least chance before the Tory committee, and Mr Raphael throws out certain bitter reflections on what he calls Mr O'Connell's abrupt desertion of him and the cause of the Carlow electors. This he says was meditated from a very early period, though he argues that Mr O'Connell should, by his agreement, have continued to the very last to contest the seat. Mr Raphael says, he soon suspected, after the striking of the committee, what Mr O'Connell's course would be; and then, in the following passage, describes the purport of a letter which he cannot quote, as he says it was marked "strictly confidential:—" "In this I was confirmed by the receipt, on the following morning, of a letter from that gentleman, containing something in the shape of an offer or proposition so extraordinary and unexpected, that I really knew not what to make of it, except, indeed, to prepare for, and reconcile me to, his then intended breach of engagement, and to induce me to believe that it was not only his desire to make some atonement for the consequences of such an act, but that it was in his power to compensate me in some other way for the loss of my seat, which was now reduced to a certainty, so far at least as depended on him for his pecuniary or other support." We need only add to this summary the two passages from Mr Raphael's address, in which the money paid to Mr O'Connell is accounted for. The first thousand:—"I must observe, that, though I paid the L.1000 in cash, I have been informed that the L.800 here mentioned was remitted in a bill at a long date, drawn by Mr O'Connell upon some persons carrying on business as brewers in Dublin; a circumstance that was not very well calculated to induce the electors, or those to whom the money was remitted, to entertain a very high opinion of my pecuniary means. I have also been informed that nothing beyond the L.800 has been expended or received in the county. What became of the other L.200, or what would have become of the second L.1000, in case I had been returned without a contest, or without a petition, it is no business of mine to inquire." The second thousand:—"That I may not do him an injustice, it is but fair that I should, in conclusion, observe that the second sum of L.1000 has been accounted for by his paying in cash L.350 to Mr Baker, towards the law charges, and after repeated applications made for the balance, by giving him a bill for it at a long date, drawn by Mr O'Connell himself, on the self-same brewers as the L.800 before alluded to was drawn on."

On the 6th November, Mr O'Connell, in reference to the charge brought against him by Mr Raphael, addressed a letter to the electors of Carlow, dated at Derrynane Abbey. After entreating their pardon for recommending to them "the most incomprehensible of all vagabonds," Mr O'Connell went on to say—"I am bound to acknowledge that I had been cautioned against him—that I had been told he was a faithless creature, who never observed any contract, and with whom no person ever had a dealing without being sorry for it. Why, then, did I disregard these cautions? For two reasons. First—I am in the habit of, perhaps, undervaluing the effect of calumny—and as to calumny itself, I know, by the experience of a long life, that the best of actions and purest of motives cannot, in many cases, mitigate calumny." Mr O'Connell then says that Mr Raphael had long assailed him to get him into Parliament, and that it is at least in his (Mr O'Connell's) favour, that, before recommending Mr Raphael, he procured from him a written declaration of liberal principles. Mr O'Connell next quotes the following passage from Mr Raphael's address:—"That I should not do him an injustice, it is fair that I should, in conclusion, observe, that the second sum of L.1000 has been accounted for by his paying in cash L.350 to Mr Baker towards the law charges, and, after repeated applications made for the balance, by giving him a bill for it at a long date, drawn by Mr O'Connell himself on the self-same brewers as the L.800 before alluded to was drawn for"—and gives the direct lie to every single and separate statement it contains. Mr O'Connell then says—"After this specimen, I think it is not going too far to say, in the usual Irish phrase, that you, Alexander Raphael, are a 'mighty great liar.'" Simultaneously with this letter of Mr O'Connell's, a letter from Mr Vigors to that gentleman, dated Carlow, Nov. 3, has likewise appeared. Mr Vigors says—"The whole of the sum handed to you by Mr Raphael, to cover the expenses of the contest in which he was returned for this county, was transmitted by you to the county through me, to the uttermost fraction. The greater portion of the money being intended to defray expenses incurred in this county was necessarily remitted by bills on Dublin." Mr Vigors concludes by characterising Mr O'Connell's conduct throughout, as "most liberal, upright, and honourable."

Mr O'Connell published a further letter of explanation, dated Nov. 10. Mr Raphael has replied to his explanations, with a declaration that he feels himself incompetent to rival Mr O'Connell in abusive lan-

guage, and will wait for the result of a Parliamentary inquiry.

According to accounts furnished by their friends, a number of the Irish established clergy are reduced, by the long-continued resistance to the payment of tithes, to a state of penury bordering on destitution. At a Conservative dinner in Canterbury, Nov. 10, Mr Lushington, M.P. for the city, informed the company that "it was impossible for any man who had not been in that country to conceive the state of that suffering church. Four days ago, he had received a letter from the Archbishop of Tuam; that prelate stated that the children of the Protestant clergy in his diocese were totally deprived of animal food; that they subsisted upon potatoes dug up by themselves; and that they had not clothing sufficient to cover them. He would put it to them whether government, having before it all this misery, were not seriously responsible for the manner in which it had been induced?"

There need no special instances to prove that the aversion to tithes in the minds of the Irish people continues unabated. But one has recently occurred so very striking and almost preternatural, that it ought to be mentioned. The seizure and sale of a farmer's cows for tithe by Mr Croker, the rector of Croom, has been noticed in all the papers. The Tory journals treat it as a kind of triumphant exploit; and record, with many compliments to the disinterested generosity of Mr Croker, that he was himself the purchaser of the cattle, which he presented as a free gift to the House of Industry in Limerick, to be distributed among the inmates of that institution. Not any of them, however, have mentioned the fact, which is, nevertheless, true beyond all contradiction, that the paupers of Limerick refused to taste a morsel of the meat. A more extraordinary instance of self-denial is scarcely on record. Those poor creatures, faint and hungry, yearning for a more generous diet than they had been accustomed to, and with feelings wounded, perhaps, by the neglect of their own friends, resisted the strong temptation of a table groaning under the prime joints of grass-fed beef from the Limerick pastures—beef, such as might create an appetite under the ribs of a London alderman—and turned aside to their miserable and scanty mess of pottage. They would not defile themselves with the touch of the tithe-beef. A sage of the olden time has said that "hunger makes all things sweet except itself;" he knew nothing about the nausea which the fumes of a tithe sirloin create in the stomach of an Irish pauper. Hunger itself is a luxury compared to that. How rapidly insignificant does the heroic brag of the "potatoes and salt" pluralist look beside this splendid abstinence!—*Morning Chronicle.*

Sunday, the 15th November, was the day on which the O'Connell tribute was paid. According to the Dublin Evening Post, "the collection in Dublin approached to nearly L.2000, and subscriptions are still coming in. The amount in Dublin last year was little more than L.1100. The treasurer of the Cork district thus writes to Mr Fitzpatrick:—"For this city and liberties you may calculate upon L.1000." The letters received by Mr Fitzpatrick show that the contributions of the provincial towns and parishes will exceed in amount those had for the last year, to the same extent as the metropolis exhibits. We subjoin the amount in various places:—Newry, L.100; Carrickmacross, L.50—last year it was L.38; Clonmel, L.175—last year L.128; Belfast, L.197, nearly double the amount last year; Enniscorthy, L.140; Tullamore, L.60; Waterford, L.470—last year L.244; Limerick, L.275. It is said that the tribute this year will certainly exceed L.20,000, and probably reach L.25,000.

Mr Thomas Reynolds was tried for riotous conduct at the meeting in the Coburg Gardens, held to consider the conduct of Mr Recorder Shaw. The evidence against him was not to the point, with the exception of that given by a man of bad character, who swore that Mr Reynolds struck at him with his sword. For the defence, Alderman Fleming, Mr Gabbett, a police magistrate, and several other gentlemen of the highest respectability, swore distinctly that Mr Reynolds, so far from inciting the people to riot, exerted himself to the utmost for the prevention of disorder, and that his manner was most conciliatory. It was proved that the riot was occasioned by the breaking in of a party of Orangemen, armed with sticks, into the garden. The object of the meeting was lawful, and every precaution was taken by Mr Reynolds to preserve the peace. The jury, consisting entirely of Protestants, found Reynolds guilty; and Chief Justice Doherty and Baron Smith, the judges, sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment. This trial and the sentence which followed it have occasioned much sensation throughout the liberal party.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE. A BRIEF but comprehensive paper on the subject of the revenue was issued a few months ago, on the motion of Mr Gillon. It presents the most luminous and distinct view of the finances of any paper we have seen, and is instructive, as showing the sum which each article of importances yields.

DECEMBER, 1835.

INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1833 AND 1835.

	Years ended January 5,	
	1833.	1835.
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.		
Spirits { Foreign	1,857,718	1,599,339
{ Rum	1,580,380	1,505,138
{ British	5,163,179	5,286,668
Malt	4,825,130	4,963,324
Beer	51	—
Hops	294,326	264,269
Wine	1,715,810	1,705,639
Sugar and molasses	4,648,990	4,788,013
Tea	3,509,835	3,589,365
Coffee	598,038	614,434
Tobacco and snuff	3,080,599	3,223,684
	27,274,056	27,539,873
Butter	128,294	130,209
Cheese	69,049	73,506
Currants and raisins	465,144	364,452
Corn	307,988	97,984
Cotton wool and sheeps' imported	731,584	506,984
Silks	194,524	226,175
Printed goods	3,375	331
Hides and skins	43,334	74,842
Paper	758,762	824,465
Soap	1,187,551	737,510
Candles and tallow	236,504	182,994
Coals, sea-borne	54,420	34,141
Glass	575,681	682,823
Bricks, tiles, and slates	325,257	340,920
Timber	1,238,289	1,333,454
Auctions	227,236	253,120
Excise licences	897,358	1,104,043
Miscellaneous duties of customs and excise	1,693,076	1,578,633
	9,137,426	8,546,586
STAMPS.		
Deeds and other instruments	1,458,312	1,548,490
Probates and legacies	2,023,433	2,129,069
Insurance { Marine	210,224	200,983
{ Fire	796,948	771,435
Bills of exchange, bankers' notes, &c.	626,960	626,138
Newspapers and advertisements	643,888	533,236
Stage coaches	414,033	487,824
Post horses	245,069	228,708
Receipts	212,497	164,987
Other stamp duties	488,529	472,314
	7,119,893	7,163,184
ASSESSED AND LAND TAXES.		
Land taxes	1,184,340	1,203,579
Houses	1,390,985	780,319
Windows	1,202,931	1,247,192
Servants	307,182	189,780
Horses	419,786	412,938
Carriages	408,415	409,112
Dogs	177,966	172,274
Other assessed taxes	242,081	247,151
	5,333,686	4,662,345
Customs and excise	27,274,056	27,539,873
Ditto ditto	9,137,426	8,546,586
Stamps	7,119,893	7,163,184
Assessed and land taxes	5,333,686	4,662,345
Post-office	2,175,291	2,209,439
Crown lands	359,525	354,981
Other ordinary revenues and other resources	229,829	157,137
	51,629,706	50,633,545

It will be seen, that, out of L.50,500,000 of revenue, five articles, all belonging to the class of luxuries—namely, spirits, malt, hops, wine, and tobacco—yield L.18,500,000, or more than one-third. If we add to these tea, sugar, and coffee, which are rather conveniences than necessities, we find that L.27,500,000, or more than one-half of the amount, is raised by indirect taxation.

EXPENDITURE, 1834.

CHARGES OF COLLECTION.	
Customs and excise	L.1,534,186
Preventive service, land guard, cruisers, &c.	579,679
Stamps, assessed and land taxes, &c.	432,246
Superannuation and other allowances	401,861
	2,947,972
PUBLIC DEBT.	
Interest, expense of management, including L.691,294 on exchequer bills	28,494,827
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.	
The King—household expenses, tradesmen's bills, &c.	411,800
Junior branches of royal family	220,000
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	40,854
Houses of Parliament, officers, printing, &c.	165,623
Civil departments, with superannuations	354,286
Annuities and pensions on consolidated fund, &c.	303,558
Pensions on civil list	75,000
	1,571,121

JUSTICE.

Courts of justice	400,244
Police and criminal prosecutions	254,096
Correction	168,085
	822,427
DIPLOMATIC.	
Foreign ministers	181,448
Ditto consuls	72,628
Disbursements, outfit, &c.	30,831
	284,907
FORCES.	
Army—Effective	4,080,454
Non-effective	2,413,471
	6,493,925
Navy—Effective	2,938,414
Non-effective	1,565,495
	4,503,909
Ordnance—Effective	899,725
Non-effective	168,498
	1,068,223
(Forces altogether, L.12,066,057.)	
MISCELLANEOUS, viz. Bounties to fisheries, improvements on crown lands, post-office collection, quarantine, warehousing department, and other miscellaneous services	
	3,034,807
	L.49,223,118

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.

ABOUT fourteen English miles from Prague stands an old chateau, removed far from the high road, buried in perfect solitude, and of the most sombre aspect that can be imagined. The country about is cultivated, at least the stubble and furrows show that the hand of man is busy there; but the absence of timber, of hedgerows, or land boundaries, particularly at this season of the year, makes one imagine that it was a place selected by some rich misanthrope, who busied himself on his fortune in a solitude sufficiently near a large city that he might command the luxuries of life when he desired. This chateau was the inheritance, in right, of Maria Louisa, of the young Napoleon, and at his death devolved to the Duke of Tuscany. "I defy any person to approach the place now, and to witness the want of living things which marks its environs, without feeling most sensibly the misfortunes of the royal family who now are its inmates, and bowing one's head with respect at the noble fortitude with which they have thus withdrawn from the world, to bear in silence their grief, or to await with patience for better days. It is now too late to argue the subject of the French revolution of 1830; and no Englishman will maintain that a great people has not a right to choose its own government, and to meet, by resistance, acts which are beyond the law; but still it increases the feeling of pity towards this royal family, to know that what they had so badly attempted to prepare has been successfully realised by their successor, and that the republican spirit in France, against which it fought, was not a shadow, but a substance, which, if it cost Charles X. his throne, had all but deprived Louis Philippe of his existence. I need scarcely say after this that Charles X., the Duke and Duchess of Angoulême, and the Duke of Bordeaux, are the present occupants of Butcher's."

The health of the old king is good, and he maintains it by a most active life, being out every morning at day-break with his gun and dog. He had been unwell, and went to Toplitz, where the baths, as they commonly do at first, appeared not to suit his constitution, and brought on an acute rheumatism, but the physician made him persevere, and the result has been that he is perfectly cured, and enabled to continue the violent exercise which is his sole enjoyment. The Duchess of Angoulême looks well, but deeply marked with care, and the natural vivacity of her manner is strongly contrasted with the sadness of countenance consequent upon such a continued train of misfortunes. As her actions have proved, she is a personage of decided character, religious, but not imbued by the over-strict devotion which marks some other members of the house, and it is under her direction that the education of the Duke of Bordeaux has been formed, as, since the affair of Blaye, the Duchess of Berri has not the good fortune to be on friendly terms with her family. I have heard it constantly said, and seen it as often stated in the journals, that Henry V., as he claims to be, was a meagre and delicate boy, kept closely under restraint, and brought up more as a Jesuit than a prince. Now, the fact is, that I do not suppose there can be a more hearty, high-spirited, active lad of his age of fourteen, than he is; and as to his health, if being full and ruddy, and wild, and running and galloping about the country all day, is a proof of a consumption, he is in a very bad way.

A year ago he was one of the wildest boys, and with such a flow of animal spirits that it was found impossible to check him, and every one feared that he would by some prank break a limb or lose his life; but within some months he has become more steady, and his countenance begins to exhibit that reserve and dignity befitting a prince, and more especially one who has witnessed the downfall of his house, and indulges hopes—however visionary they may be—of re-entering it. He is very handsome, light eyes, a regular nose and mouth, full of expression, but he is not tall, and it is feared he will not be so, as his limbs begin to settle and to form for a middle-sized man, and he becomes robust and hard set, indicating more of strength than gracefulness in his outline.

Since the emperors and kings came to Toplitz, the family of France have not appeared in Prague, and no one can suspect that they have been pressing their claims. They have properly withdrawn from the circle, and it is one of the touching things of this day to witness, during a re-union of the crowned heads of Europe, the exiles of France buried in a solitude, and as much apart as if their existence was unknown. It forms an awful contrast,

and he who thinks on the mutability of fortune, and of the past and the present, may here indulge his vein, and turn from the glitter and favour of fifty princes, to the cold chill mansion, where dwells in silence the last king of the eldest branch of the Bourbons, and the young prince who has an empire before his eyes, however deceitful the prospect may be.—*Prague Correspondence of the Morning Herald.*

INSTINCT OF A TURTLE.—A ship which touched at the Island of Ascension on her way back to England, took in several large turtle, and amongst them one which from some accident had only three fins. It was in consequence called and known on board the ship by the name of the "Lord Nelson." It was marked in the usual way by having certain initials and numbers burnt on its under shell with a hot iron, and which marks are never known to be obliterated. Owing to various causes the ship was a long time on her passage homewards, a circumstance which occasioned many of the turtle to die, and most of the rest were very sickly. This was the case with the "Lord Nelson," and it was so nearly dead when the ship arrived in the Channel, that the sailors, with whom it was a favourite, threw it overboard, in order, as they said, to give it a "chance." Its native element, however, appears to have revived it, for two years afterwards, the very same turtle was taken up at the Island of Ascension. The proofs brought of the accuracy of the statement place its authenticity beyond a doubt; and it affords a most extraordinary instance of that wonderful instinct possessed by animals. When we consider the vast tract of waters this turtle had to pass through, and that the Island of Ascension is only a speck in the mighty ocean, it is impossible not to reflect with wonder upon the unexplained instinct which enabled so unwieldy and apparently so stupid an animal to find its way back to its former haunts.

ANECDOTES OF WILBERFORCE.—The Christian Keepsake for 1836 relates two delightful and most instructive anecdotes of Wilberforce. First, in reference to his truly Christian spirit of forbearance:—"His extreme benevolence contributed largely to this success. I have heard him say that it was one of his constant rules, on this question especially, never to provoke an adversary—to allow him full sincerity and purity of motive—to abstain from irritating expressions—to avoid even such political attacks as would indispose his opponents for his great cause. In fact, the benignity, the gentleness, the kind-heartedness of the man, disarmed the bitterest foes. Not only on this question did he restrain himself, but generally. Once he had been called during a whole debate, by a considerable speaker of the Opposition, 'the religious member,' in a kind of scorn. The impropriety had been checked by the interference of the house. Mr Wilberforce told me afterwards that he was much inclined to have retorted by calling his opponent 'the irreligious member,' but that he refrained, as it would have been a returning of evil for evil." Second, in reference to his love of his own children:—"A friend told me that he found him once in the greatest agitation looking for a dispatch which he had mislaid—one of the royal family was waiting for it: he had delayed the search to the last moment; he seemed at last quite vexed and flurried. At this unlucky instant, a disturbance in the nursery overhead occurred. My friend who was with him, said to himself, now for once Wilberforce's temper will give way. He had hardly thought thus, when Mr Wilberforce turned to him and said, 'What a blessing it is to have these dear children!—only think what a relief, amidst other hurries, to hear their voices, and know they are well!'"

SCRIPTURE IMPRESSIONS.—At the Cupar Presbytery, in the course of Mr Cathcart Drysdale's trial, Mr C.'s counsel addressed a witness—"Well, Thomas, do you think the blow with the coat-tail was a heavy one?" "Deed, sir, that would mainly depend whether or no there was any thing in the pouch o't. (Great laughter.) May be ye dinna ken that there was a man in Largo that thrashed his wife severe enouch wi' a stocking and a Bible in the fit o't." (Renewed laughter.)

THE POOR.—Mr Ostler, "a person of great experience in the matter," says the Westminster Review, gives the following testimony respecting the good feelings of the humbler classes of the community:—"The poor deserve all the attention we can give them; they are grateful and respectful to their superiors, and most kind to one another. If treated with harshness, contempt, or neglect, they will resent it, and they have a right to do so; but let any one manifest an interest in their concerns, address them kindly, assist them with discrimination, refuse, when necessary, with mildness, and reprove with temper, and he will never find reason to complain. As the almoner of public charities, I have been brought into contact with thousands of them of all grades, from the respectable artisan down to the imprisoned felon, or the wretched inmates of the lowest abodes of vice. I have never been treated with disrespect, and have far more frequently had reason to blush at the excess of their gratitude, than to reproach them for unthankfulness; their kindness to one another in their distresses, is most exemplary and affecting. When pleading for a neighbour, they will indeed represent the absence of every claim upon themselves, and their inability to afford any assistance; but when the aid they have been soliciting has either been obtained or

denied, they will cheerfully divide their morsel, and perform voluntarily and gratuitously every service. Their faults are on the surface, and are often nothing more than that coarseness of manner which belongs to their station; but whoever will study them thoroughly, will be compelled to admire their general character, and will feel it an enviable privilege to be enabled to relieve distresses in which it is impossible not to sympathise."

FEMALE COURAGE.—When the *George the Third* convict ship was lost last April, near Van Diemen's Land, the wife of a soldier displayed feelings of the most courageous and amiable description. This poor woman had recently been confined; and when the vessel was wrecked, she saved her babe, and also the infant of another woman, who was unfortunately drowned. She contrived to secure herself in the fore-chains; and although the sea ran mountains high, with frost and rain, this poor creature was exposed for forty-eight hours to the weather, with two babes suckling at her breast, and a child of two years old held between her knees; and after all her troubles, they were providentially saved. Dr Wyse, the superintendent, states that it was a most affecting sight; and Governor Arthur, immediately he was informed of it, visited the poor woman, provided her with food and raiment, besides a present of a L.10 note for the great courage she had manifested.

SCOTLAND.

Oct. 13. At a meeting of the Synod of Aberdeen, a declaration of the views of the body respecting the Irish church was adopted. The synod represents that one branch of the legislature has "sanctioned measures calculated but too evidently to sap the foundations of our Protestant institutions." They add—"That they can contemplate in the dismemberment of the Protestant establishment of Ireland—in the suppression, in that unhappy country, of nine hundred and fifty Protestant parishes—no other result, whatever attempts may be made to disguise the real nature of the measure, or however the promoters of it may have imposed upon themselves, than the restoration and re-establishment of Romish supremacy. That, as regards the pretence set up by some, of providing, from the surplus funds of the church, means for the moral education of the people, they submit that they know of no moral education apart from the teaching of the law and the testimony, of no other foundation of human virtue that can be laid, than the Stone which, though rejected by the builders, has become nevertheless the chief stone of the corner—of nothing that can cleanse and make holy the heart of man but the sanctifying streams of the gospel of truth." While they allow that much might be done to increase the efficiency of the church in Ireland, they assert that "the main cause of the depressed state under which it now labours, is to be found, not in evils inherent in itself, but in the insidious and revolting persecutions to which, for a great length of time, it has been systematically subjected." These they charge upon the priests of the Romish church, which they describe "as at this day, in her root as in her branches, an anti-Christian and persecuting church, the reproach and the scourge of that unhappy country." In an overture to the General Assembly, the synod say that, whereas, "from the rapid strides which the Romish Church is now making, and particularly in Ireland, to the recovery of her former pestilential domination, our invaluable Protestant institutions and privileges may come to be exposed to the most imminent hazard, it is humbly overtured by the Very Reverend the Synod of Aberdeen, to the Venerable Assembly of the Church of Scotland, indicted to meet in Edinburgh in May next, that they would take such measures as to them may seem best adapted to keep alive the Protestant feelings of the country, and to confirm our people in their attachment to their Protestant faith." In conclusion, the synod addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Armagh, expressing "our most cordial sympathy with our suffering Protestant brethren in Ireland, our high admiration of the Christian heroism with which they have been enabled to support themselves, under circumstances, founded on the promises of the everlasting Gospel, that, on a night of affliction thus improved and sanctified, the joys of a blessed morning must at no distant period arise." The proceedings of the synod on this occasion called forth a long congratulatory letter from the Earl of Winchester, which concludes thus:—"I beg to offer to you my warmest and most heartfelt thanks for the decided and truly religious course which you have taken at this momentous crisis. If we are true to the sacred cause which we now stand forward to advocate—if, above all, we are true to that God and Saviour whose merciful providence has so often been extended to save this country when she stood on the very brink of destruction, casting ourselves entirely upon his mercies, and looking upon our strength and power as very weakness—I feel confident that we shall triumph over the united powers of Popery, Socialism, Scepticism, and Infidelity, which are now arrayed against us."

—26. This morning, a severe storm swept over nearly the whole of Scotland, producing more or less damage at every part of the coast. At eight o'clock A.M., the *Hero* steamer, on her way from Millport, being unable, on account of the high swell, to approach the pier of Largs, the individuals who intended to go aboard of her there, went into a small boat, which had no sooner passed the end of the pier, than it was struck by a couple of heavy waves which completely filled it with water, when, at the same instant, twelve individuals were suddenly immersed in the sea. The alarm on shore was indescribably great, but boats were put off with as much dispatch as possible to the assistance of the drowning men; and after very great exertions, four persons were eventually saved. The names of the drowned are—Mr Douglas, merchant, from Copenhagen; Hugh Crawford, junior, in Flat; David Crawford, farmer, Kilbride; the servant of Mr Crawford; John Armour, mason, Hayley; —Mr Allister, farmer, Hayley; David McLennan, painter, Largs; and William Jamieson, junior, fletcher, Largs.

—29. This evening, about half past nine o'clock, a watchman, in patrolling the street called the Gallowgate, in Glasgow, observed a light in the closed shop of Mr John Arthur, druggist. The shop, as soon as possible, was opened, when a most extraordinary spectacle presented itself. The shop was what is called a double one, and had a counter on each side of the door. From the step of the door, a train of powder, six or seven inches in breadth, was laid along the front and rear of each counter, and at the end of the train on the right side was a heap, containing eight and a half pounds. Another heap was placed in the back room, to which another train was laid. In all, twenty-five pounds of powder were lifted by the police superintendent, being enough to have occasioned the destruction of the whole house and its numerous inmates, besides those who were passing on the street. The light which gave the alarm is supposed to have been occasioned by a chemical match, to which fire had been set, but which had burnt out. The stock and shop furniture were insured for L.150, being greatly above their value. Mr Arthur, his wife, to whom he had been less than a month married, the porter, and shop-boy, were apprehended, on suspicion of having been concerned in the attempt; but all, except Mr Arthur, were soon after dismissed. Arthur had that afternoon attended a dinner party, and was remarked to be very fidgety, frequently leaving the room for a considerable time. He is said to have been seen, at the moment when his shop was shutting, on the opposite side of the street, as if watching till his wife and the shop-boys should have gone away. At a later period of the evening, he is said to have been seen running rapidly along to the tavern where he had been dining. He has been committed to close custody in Bridewell.

Nov. 3. At a meeting of the presbytery of Dukeith, a dissent and complaint from a minority of the kirk-session of Cranston

was brought forward, in reference to certain presbyterial proceedings against Mr Horsman, advocate, one of the royal commissioners lately appointed for investigating the statistics of the church of Scotland. A *fama clamosa* had reached the presbytery, to the effect that Mr Horsman had desecrated the fast-day of July 23, and they had consequently appointed the kirk-session of Cranston to investigate the case. When the minister of Cranston attempted to carry their request into execution, he was defeated for some time by his session, none of whom would attend. They had consequently appointed two of the ministers of the presbytery to be his assessors, and they had proceeded accordingly to the inquiry. At the second meeting, they had been interrupted by the members of the session declaring and voting their proceedings irregular, and they now, as a minority, appealed to the presbytery. Mr Horsman (who is a nephew of Sir John Dalrymple, late Whig representative of Mid-Lothian) stated the circumstances out of which the case had arisen. "On the afternoon of the fast-day, as late as six o'clock, passing accidentally the door of the schoolmaster at Chrichton, he stopped for one moment and asked if he was in. Being answered in the negative, he passed on without another word; had he found the schoolmaster at home, all he meant to do was to appoint a meeting with him for the next day, in order to transact business; and as he did afterwards so transact business, the schoolmaster appeared to have drawn his own wise inference, that it was only his being from home on the former day that prevented its being entered on then. He would state, moreover, that he was not at church on that day; but unless his absence could be presumed to have been wilful, and intended as contemptuous to the fast, surely the presbytery did not pretend that they ought to inquire about it. This proceeding was a public one, his statement would go forth to the public, and by its opinion he was contented to abide. The days were gone by when the character of individuals could be affected by ecclesiastical censures, no matter how unjust. Time was when the church ruled by being feared, it must now rule by being respected. Let it retain that respect, and it might stand like the rock of ages; let it lose it, and it must inevitably crumble into a thousand atoms." By a vote of seven to five, the presbytery agreed to proceed no farther in the matter.

—3. Seventy gentlemen of Glasgow, friends to the diffusion of education among the people, gave a dinner to Mr James Simpson, advocate, whose efforts in the cause of education are well known and highly appreciated. Mr A. Fullarton was chairman, and Mr W. Weir croupier. The chairman delivered an excellent speech, enforcing the necessity of an improved system of education. "It would not be difficult (he said) to assign some of the reasons why the process of improving the human mind among us has in no reasonable degree kept pace with those improvements we have made in physical science. This is a subject upon which I shall not enlarge; but two of these reasons are so prominent and outstanding, that I cannot forbear adverting to them. The first is, that most unreasonable love of pecuniary gain which has taken such fast hold on us as to threaten the extinction of the highest principles of our nature; and the second is that national vanity and self-conceit with regard to literary, scientific, moral, and religious attainments, which is the most deadly enemy to all improvement. Blinded by avarice and self-conceit, we could see nothing defective in our educational institutions. To remove the stigma thus implanted on our brow, and to introduce a system of education worthy of a great and enlightened nation, and commensurate in some degree to the wants of her population, is the high and noble enterprise to which my honourable and learned friend, Mr Simpson, who now honours us with his company, has directed all the energies of his naturally able and highly-cultivated mind. With what effect he has already laboured and written in this best of causes, it is not necessary for me to say, as it must be well known to you all." Mr Simpson described the kind of information which he was desirous of communicating as far as possible to all classes of the people. He was the advocate of "education, that shall render all not only wiser, but better and happier—all intelligent, honest, and merciful. Education, that shall impart a knowledge of man's constitution in body and mind, and the important relations of that constitution to external creation, that shall render the youngest familiar with the laws, physical, organic, and moral, which demand obedience as the price of happiness and the safeguard from misery; that shall exercise all in generosity, justice, and brotherly love, and tell the young that the feelings are not bestowed to control their mere selfishness, but as a fountain of never-failing delight—a fine taste of that perfected character, that high exercise of the intellect, and of the moral powers, which truly constitute 'the kingdom of heaven which is within us.' Education, moreover, that shall make no distinction of ranks, that shall be as good for the peasant as for the peer—for there is no aristocratic right to wisdom and virtue; which shall make no distinction of sex, for both sexes ought alike to know the natural laws under which they are designed to live; that shall elevate the teacher to the grade in society which his improved qualifications warrant, and thereby increase his usefulness. Education, in fine, that shall open both the book of Nature and the book of Revelation, that the one may shed its light on the other, remove the multifarious evils of ignorance, and bestow universally that knowledge, which, in the only true and rational sense, will give peace, unite all classes of mankind in the yet little understood bonds of Christian love, and render all men wise, benevolent, just, contented, and happy." The health of Mr George Combe, Lord Brougham, and other distinguished persons, were drunk.

—4. At a meeting of the Presbytery of Paisley, it was ruled, on the motion of Dr Burns, that the following questions should be put to Mr Brewster, namely—Whether he had attended a dinner given in Glasgow to Daniel O'Connell, M.P., and afterwards accompanied Mr O'Connell in his coach to Paisley, and taken his seat in the front of the gallery at a meeting held in the Old Low Church in compliment to Mr O'Connell, and whether Mr Brewster published a letter in the newspapers, on some occurrences at the Synod. Mr Brewster at once admitted that he attended the O'Connell dinner, and said he exulted in making the acknowledgment, but from the course pursued by Dr Burns, he declined to answer the other questions, unless such refusal would bring upon him a charge of contumacy, and appealed to the Synod. After a long and warm discussion as to the further mode of proceeding, Dr Burns made a motion to the following purport:—"That the Presbytery disapprove of the conduct of Mr Brewster, one of their members, in his attending a public dinner given to Dan. O'Connell, M.P., because such conduct was unseemly, disrespectful, and calculated to injure the church of Scotland; and the Presbytery defer giving judgment for the present on the other questions which he has declined to answer. The motion being put, it was supported by all the members present, with the exception of Mr Brewster, Mr M'Fee, and Mr Young. Mr Brewster intimated that he adhered to his protests, but as he was informed by one of the members that all which was meant by the motion, was a simple disapproval of his conduct in the opinion of the members who had voted, it would be a subject of consideration with him whether he carried the matter further or not.

—5. Dr John Abercrombie was installed in his office as Lord Rector of Marischal College, in Aberdeen, in presence of the Professors, the Dean of Faculty, and the Assessors. In the afternoon, the Scottish municipal elections which took place last month, few considerable changes in the strength of parties took place. The most remarkable was in Cupar-Fife, where, of fourteen vacancies, eleven were supplied by the Conservative party to a council formerly noted for liberalism in one of its extreme forms. In Edinburgh the Conservative party gained three new votes, making six in all.

Heretofore the assessed taxes were collected in Scotland by persons appointed by the Commissioners of Supply—local boards of country gentlemen. During the last session of Parliament, an act was passed, under the title of the stamp assessed tax act, by which the duty of collecting was transferred to the government officers for distributing stamps. The country gentlemen of Scotland have generally expressed great resentment respecting this alienation of patronage, which was accomplished before they were aware.

The munificent gift of two thousand pounds has been sent anonymously to an Edinburgh clergyman of the establishment, for the purpose of aiding in the endowment of a chapel in St George's parish.

The will of the late Alexander Boswell, Esq. of York Place, has just been proved, and contains amongst others the following be-

nevolent and liberal donations:—"To the London and Middlesex Hospital, L.2000; to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, L.4500; to the Asylum for Industrious Blind, Edinburgh, L.2000; to the Blind Asylum, St George's Fields, London, L.500. Residuary legacies—Caledonian Asylum, Copenhagen-fields, and Girls' Charity School, High Street, St Mary-le-bone.

An association, formed three or four years ago in Edinburgh to procure cheap lectures on science, has commenced operations this winter with increased spirit and success. Lectures are given once a-week, on moral philosophy, by Mr George Combe, and on astronomy and geology, by the Rev. J. P. Nichol, and twice a-week, on chemistry, by Dr Fyfe: the whole charge to subscribers being a guinea. The audience usually musters nearly a thousand. The past month has further been remarkable for the commencement of a system of lecturing parallel in character to what are called the cheap publications. Under the auspices of the benevolent society, Mr Simpson, elsewhere mentioned in this paper as the enlightened advocate of national education, has delivered to a large audience of the industrious classes, in the Cowgate Chapel, the three first of a course of lectures on moral and economical knowledge, for each of which only one penny is charged as the price of admission. The lectures are a happy mixture of good sense, good feeling, and facetious illustration, harmonising with the principles of a correct moral philosophy; and their success has been testified by the most cordial demonstrations on the part of a large and progressively increasing audience.

It is anticipated by the liberal party, that in consequence of the late registrations, they will gain sixty additional votes. In Scotland, the counties of Selkirk, Edinburgh, Stirling, Orkney, Banff, and Roxburgh, and the Inverness district of burghs, are said to be certain or nearly certain, in the same event, to exchange Conservative for liberal representatives, while the county of Haddington would probably fall to the Tory party.

On the morning of the 8th October, part of the roof of the coal-works belonging to the Duke de Coigny, at Kilgrammie, near the village of Dailly, Ayrshire, set down, and before the men could get clear of the workings, John Brown, about sixty years of age, was interposed in his way, and confined in this subterranean abode until the 31st, at four in the morning, when he was restored again to light and liberty, being thus twenty-three days without one morsel of food! When entombed, he had with him a small portion of tobacco, sufficient for one day's consumption, and two small flasks of lamp-oil. Some of the latter he attempted to swallow, but was unable to do so, and the only substance he took besides the tobacco, during the whole period of his confinement, was a strong chalybeate water within the range of his prison, and which he declared was very bad. His mind remained quite composed; he never despaired of ultimately escaping, and his greatest anxiety was for the fate of Thomas Wason, the person with whom he had for more than two years resided, and who he supposed had perished when the accident occurred, leaving a wife and helpless family. He calculated time by the noise made by the men at their stated periods of work. For the first and second week he moved about his gloomy cell, an area of thirty yards, seeking every avenue of hope; but latterly he became so weak as to be unable to reach his only but disagreeable beverage—the water. The feeling of hunger left him about the second day, which may be attributed, in some measure, to the stringent quality of the water. When found, he was extended on the ground, and lying on his breast, nearly dead, his extremities cold, his voice reduced almost to a whisper, or childish treble, and his emaciation so great, as to make him a complete personification of the *Anatomie Vivante*. His dark unshaven beard, sunken features, and glistering eyes, had given him an unearthly appearance. His brother labourers cautiously first lubricated his parched mouth with butter, then gave him milk, arrow-root, and sherry in small spoonfuls, at regular intervals, milk being the first thing he asked for when he was discovered. For some time his pulse continued regular, and hopes were entertained of his restoration to health. But on the 3d November, he sank into death, his latter moments being apparently unaccompanied by the least pain.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 8. At Berlin, the lady of the Rev. R. W. Jelf; a daughter.

—At Edinburgh, the lady of Andrew Bonar, Esq.; a son.

14. At Wortley, Lady Georgina Stuart Wortley; a daughter.

19. In Russell Square, London, the lady of Mr Sergeant Tal-
fourd; a son.

20. In St James's Square, London, Mrs Macrone; a son.

21. In Grosvenor Square, London, the Countess of Galloway;
a son.—At Craigtinn, near Edinburgh, the wife of J. B. North,
R.N.; a son.

27. At Spencer House, St James's Place, London, the Hon. Mrs
Spencer; a son.

Nov. 3. At Links Place, Leith, Mrs E. Watson; a son, still-born.

4. The Countess of Winterton; a daughter.

7. In Welbeck Street, the lady of Dr Rutherford; a son.

11. At 7, Heriot Row, Edinburgh, Mrs Muirhead; a son.

At Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs Rollo; a son.

The Countess of Milltown; a son.

At St Andrew, the lady of Lieut. Colonel W. D. Playfair; a son.

At Paris, the lady of Kenelm H. Digby, Esq.; a daughter.

At Gibraltar, the lady of Colonel M'Donald, 92d Highlanders;
a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 20. At Alderley, in the county of Chester, Lieut.-Colonel William Henry Scott, Scots Fusilier Guards, only son of General Scott, to Harriet Althea, fifth daughter of Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart. of Alderley.—At Edinburgh, John Francis Smith, Esq., to Helen, daughter of the late William Scott, Esq. of Ettrick Bank.—At Peebles, William Davidson, Esq., M.D., Glasgow, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Williamson, Esq. writer, Peebles.

24. In St Marylebone Church, London, the Hon. Charles Lennox Butler, youngest son of the Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne, to Eliza, only child and sole heiress of Thomas Lindsey Holland, Esq. of Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park.

29. At Aberdeen, Robert Dundas Cay, Esq., W.S., youngest son of the late Hodshon Cay, Esq. of North Charlton, to Isabella, fourth daughter of the late Dr William Dyce of Cuttlehill.

30. At Hunsstanton, Norfolk, James Arnott, Esq. of Edinburgh, to Emily, fourth daughter of Edward Fletcher, Esq. of Park Street, Grosvenor Square, London.

Nov. 10. At St Mary's, Bryanston Square, London, John, only surviving son of Robert Selby, Esq. of Bryanston Street, Portman Square, of the Selbys of Biddleston, Northumberland, to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of John Selbie, Esq. of Gloucester Place.

11. At Mellerstaine, the Hon. Henry Francis Hepburne Scott, eldest son of Lord Polwarth, to Georgina, third daughter of Geo. Baillie, Esq. of Jerviswoode.

DEATHS.

Oct. 2. On board his Majesty's flag-ship *Caledonia*, whilst lying at anchor off Zante, Lieut. Harris, R.N., challenged one of the midshipmen to go inside the main rigging into the main-top as soon as he would go outside. When Lieut. Harris got two-thirds up, he lost his hold, and fell on the deck upon his head, and fractured his skull in several places. His death was instantaneous.

12. At Musselburgh, William Reid, Esq. earthenware manufacturer.

14. At Brussels, on her return from Germany to Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Innes, relict of Major John Innes, 94th regiment.—At Clyde Bank House, Finnieston, William Robertson, Esq.

19. At Edinburgh, in the 69th year of his age, Mr Thomas Shillinglaw, preacher of the gospel.

20. In the 77th year of his age, and 50th of his ministry, the Rev. James Mitchell, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church at Wooler. In the early part of his life, Mr Mitchell was private tutor to Sir Walter Scott.—At Strathmiglo, the Rev. George Bennet, minister of that parish, in the 85th year of his age, a man of profound erudition, and highly respected by all who knew him.—In her 66th year, Lady Gibbons, wife of Sir John Gibbons, Bart. of Stanwell, Middlesex.—At Halifax, Nova Scotia, in consequence of drinking cold water whilst overheated in the pursuit of moose-deer, the Honourable Charles Francis Norton, captain of the 62d regiment, assistant military secretary to Sir Colin Campbell, governor of Nova Scotia. Captain Norton was in his 29th year.

21. At his seat, Rowde Ford House, near Devizes, Wadham

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POLITICAL FALLACIES.

In the year 1824, Mr Bentham published a work entitled *The Book of Fallacies*, in which he catalogued and illustrated a great number of false political arguments and maxims. Mr Bentham, it is well known, wrote in a style so uncouth and unintelligible, that few could be at the pains to read any of his books: it was only when a translation or digest was given by a friend—in the words of the *Edinburgh Review*, it was only "after this eminent philosopher had been washed, trimmed, shaved, and forced into clean linen"—that the world was made any the wiser by his speculations. Of the book in question, the *Edinburgh Review* gave a remarkably witty and amusing report, which we propose here to abridge—not with the intention of aiding or depressing any set of political partizans now existing in the state, for such would be inconsistent with the design of the present work, but, by an exhibition of false maxims, to improve the power of thinking correctly in reference to all kinds of political questions. It is, indeed, very remarkable that, though little more than ten years has elapsed since the publication of Mr Bentham's book, nearly all the fallacies pointed out in it have already been generally acknowledged; so that no party can now be justly charged with any of them:

Irrevocable Laws.—A law, says Mr Bentham, no matter to what effect, is proposed to a legislative assembly, who are called upon to reject it, upon the single ground, that by those who in some former period exercised the same power, a regulation was made, having for its object to preclude for ever, or to the end of an unexpired period, all succeeding legislators from enacting a law to any such effect as that now proposed. By this means the men of an earlier, less experienced, and consequently less wise age, whose bones we are now tossing about with our spades, bind up us, the true venerable sages, from exercising our infinitely superior wisdom, and even from acting with a view to our own exigencies. This is a kind of despotism of the dead, much worse than any despotism of the living, in as far as, while a living despot may be accessible to reason, the dead are deaf to all appeal whatsoever. A kindred fallacy to this is the maintenance of any law or regulation merely through a historical recollection of the value put upon it at the time of its enactment. It is very likely, we should suppose, that, in the United States of America, many of the laws connected with the establishment of the republic might be found in the course of time highly injurious, without the sense of grievance being sufficient to overcome the veneration in which every thing associated with that great event must needs be held. The people of Great Britain have many prejudices of the same kind; and it is to the account of history that they must be charged. There can be no doubt that the chronicling of events, while it is indispensable for supplying us with experience, also sets up many false idols and many ridiculous bugbears.

Continuity of a Law by Oath.—The oath taken by the King at his coronation has been alleged to be an insurmountable barrier against various proposed measures which by others were deemed desirable. "Here, then," says the *Review*, "is an irrevocable law—a piece of absurd tyranny exercised by the rulers of Queen Anne's time upon the government of 1825; a certain art of potting and preserving a kingdom, in one shape, attitude, and flavour—and in this way it is that an institution appears like old Ladies' Sweetmeats and Made Wines—Apricot Jam 1822—Currant Wine 1819—Court of Chancery 1427—Penal Laws against Catholics 1676. The difference is, that the ancient woman is a better judge of mouldy

commodities than the illiberal part of his Majesty's ministers. The potting lady goes sniffing about and admitting light and air to prevent the progress of decay; while to him of the woollack all seems doubly dear in proportion as it is antiquated, worthless, and unusable. It ought not to be in the power of the sovereign to tie up his own hands and those of his successors."

Self-Trumpeter's Fallacy.—This is an expedient of men in office for barring all inquiry and improvement. When any such thing is mentioned, they set up a cry as if their honour were called in question—as if, in challenging the virtue of the institution, you were throwing imputations upon their own virtue. If there be any one maxim in politics more certain than another, it is, that no probable degree of virtue in the governor can render it expedient for the governed to dispense with good laws and good institutions.

Fallacies of Pretended Danger.—Imputation of bad design—of bad character—of bad motives—of inconsistency—of suspicious connections. The object of this class of fallacies is to draw aside attention from the measure to the man, and this in such a manner, that, for some real or supposed defect in the author of the measure, a corresponding defect shall be imputed to the measure itself. Thus the author of the measure entertains a bad design; therefore the measure is bad. His character is bad; therefore the measure is bad, his motive is bad, I will vote against the measure. On former occasions, this same person who proposed the measure was its enemy; therefore the measure is bad. He is on a footing of intimacy with this or that dangerous man, or has been seen in his company, or is suspected of entertaining some of his opinions; therefore the measure is bad. He bears a name that at a former period was borne by a set of men now no more, by whom bad principles were entertained; therefore the measure is bad!

Now, if the measure be really inexpedient, why not at once show it to be so? If the measure is good, is it bad because a bad man is its author? If bad, is it good because a good man has produced it? What are these arguments, but to say to the assembly who are to be the judges of any measure, that their imbecility is too great to allow them to judge of the measure, by its own merits, and that they must have recourse to distant and feebler probabilities for that purpose.

Fallacy of Distrust, What's at the Bottom?—This fallacy begins with a virtual admission of the propriety of the measure considered in itself, and thus demonstrates its own futility, and cuts up from under itself the ground which it endeavours to make. A measure is to be rejected for something that, by bare possibility, may be found amiss in some other measure! This is vicarious reprobation; upon this principle Herod instituted his massacre. It is the argument of a driveller to other drivellers, who says, We are not able to decide upon the evil when it arises—our only safe way is to act upon the general apprehension of evil.

Official Malefactor's Screen—Attack us, you attack Government.—If this notion is acceded to, every one who derives at present any advantage from misrule, has it in fee simple; and all abuses, present and future, are without remedy. So long as there is any thing amiss in conducting the business of government, so long as it can be made better, there can be no other mode of bringing it nearer to perfection, than the indication of such imperfections as at the time being exist.

Accusation-scarer's Device—Infamy must attach somewhere.—This fallacy consists in representing the character of a calumniator as necessarily and justly

attaching upon him who, having made a charge of misconduct against any persons possessed of political power or influence, fails of producing evidence sufficient for their conviction.

Fallacy of False Consolation.—"What is the matter with you? What would you have? Look at the people there, and there; think how much better off you are than they are. Your prosperity and liberty are objects of their envy; your institutions models of their imitation."—It is not the desire to look to the bright side that is blamed: but when a particular suffering, produced by an assigned cause, has been pointed out, the object of many apologists is to turn the eyes of inquirers and judges into any other quarter in preference. If a man's tenants were to come with a general encomium on the prosperity of the country, instead of a specified sum, would it be accepted? In a court of justice, in an action for damages, did ever any such device occur as that of pleading assets in the hands of a third person? There is in fact no country so poor and so wretched in every element of prosperity, in which matter for this argument might not be found. Were the prosperity of the country tenfold as great as at present, the absurdity of the argument would not in the least degree be lessened. Why should the smallest evil be endured, which can be cured; because others suffer patiently under greater evils? Should the smallest improvement attainable be neglected, because others remain contented in a state of still greater inferiority?

Procrastinator's Argument.—"Wait a little, this is not the time."—This is the common argument of men, who, being in reality hostile to a measure, are ashamed or afraid of appearing to be so. To-day is the plea—eternal exclusion commonly the object.

Vague Generalities.—Vague generalities comprehend a numerous class of fallacies resorted to by those who, in preference to the determinate expressions which they might use, adopt others more vague and indeterminate. Take, for instance, the terms Government, Laws, Morals, Religion. Every body will admit that there are in the world bad governments, bad laws, bad morals, and bad religions. The bare circumstance, therefore, of being engaged in exposing the defects of government, law, morals, and religion, does not of itself afford the slightest presumption that a writer is engaged in any thing blameable. If his attack is only directed against that which is bad in each, his efforts may be productive of good to any extent. This essential distinction, however, the defender of abuses uniformly takes care to keep out of sight; and boldly imputes to his antagonists an intention to subvert all government, law, morals, and religion. Propose any thing with a view to the improvement of the existing practice, in relation to law, government, and religion, he will treat you with an oration upon the necessity and utility of law, government, and religion.

Anti-rational Fallacies.—When reason is in opposition to a man's interests, his study will naturally be to render the faculty itself, and whatever issues from it, an object of hatred and contempt. The sarcasm and other figures of speech employed on the occasion are directed not merely against reason, but against thought, as if there were something in the faculty of thought that rendered the exercise of it incompatible with useful and successful practice. Sometimes a plan, which would not suit the official person's interest, is without more ado pronounced a speculative one; and, by this observation, all need of rational and deliberate discussion is considered to be superseded. The first effort of the corruptionist is to fix the epithet *Speculative* upon any scheme which he thinks may cherish

the spirit of reform. The expression is hailed with the greatest delight by bad and feeble men, and repeated with the most unwearied energy; and, to the word Speculative, by way of reinforcement, are added, *theoretical, visionary, chimerical, romantic, Utopian.*

"The whole of these fallacies," says the Edinburgh Review, "may be gathered together in a little oration, which we will denominate the *Noodle's Oration*. 'What would our ancestors say to this, sir? How does this measure tally with their institutions? How does it agree with their experience? Are we to put the wisdom of yesterday in competition with the wisdom of centuries? (Hear, hear!) Is beardless youth to show no respect for the decisions of mature age? (Loud cries of hear! hear!) If this measure is right, would it have escaped the wisdom of those Saxon progenitors to whom we are indebted for so many of our best political institutions? Would the Dane have passed it over? Would the Norman have rejected it? Would such a notable discovery have been reserved for these modern and degenerate times? Besides, sir, if the measure itself is good, I ask the honourable gentleman if this is the time for carrying it into execution—whether, in fact, a more unfortunate period could have been selected than that which he has chosen? If this were an ordinary measure, I should not oppose it with so much vehemence; but, sir, it calls in question the wisdom of an irrevocable law—a law passed at the memorable period of the Revolution. What right have we, sir, to break down this firm column, on which the great men of that day stamped a character of eternity? Are not all authorities against this measure, Pitt, Fox, Cicero, and the Attorney and Solicitor-General? The proposition is new, sir; it is the first time it was ever heard in this house. I am not prepared, sir—this house is not prepared, to receive it. The measure implies a distrust of his Majesty's government; their disapproval is sufficient to warrant opposition. Precaution only is requisite where danger is apprehended. Here the high character of the individuals in question is a sufficient guarantee against any ground of alarm. Give not then your sanction to this measure; for, whatever be its character, if you do give your sanction to it, the same man by whom this is proposed, will propose to you others to which it will be impossible to give your consent. I care very little, sir, for the ostensible measure; but what is there behind? What are the honourable gentleman's future schemes? If we pass this bill, what fresh concessions may he not require? What further degradation is he planning for his country? Talk of evil and inconvenience, sir! look to other countries—study other aggregations and societies of men, and then see whether the laws of this country demand a remedy, or deserve a panegyric. Was the honourable gentleman (let me ask him) always of this way of thinking? Do I not remember when he was the advocate in this house of very opposite opinions? I not only quarrel with his present sentiments, sir, but I declare very frankly I do not like the party with which he acts. If his own motives were as pure as possible, they cannot but suffer contamination from those with whom he is politically associated. This measure may be a boon to the constitution, but I will accept no favour to the constitution from such hands (Loud cries of hear! hear!) I profess myself, sir, an honest and upright member of the British Parliament, and I am not afraid to profess myself an enemy to all change, and all innovation. I am satisfied with things as they are; and it will be my pride and pleasure to hand down this country to my children as I received it from those who preceded me. The honourable gentleman pretends to justify the severity with which he has attacked the noble lord who presides in the Court of Chancery. But I say such attacks are pregnant with mischief to government itself. Oppose ministers, you oppose government: disgrace ministers, you disgrace government: bring ministers into contempt, you bring government into contempt; and anarchy and civil war are the consequences. Besides, sir, the measure is unnecessary. Nobody complains of disorder in that shape in which it is the aim of your measure to propose a remedy to it. The business is one of the greatest importance; there is need of the greatest caution and circumspection. Do not let us be precipitate, sir; it is impossible to foresee all consequences. Every thing should be gradual; the example of a neighbouring nation should fill us with alarm! The honourable gentleman has taxed me with illiberality, sir. I deny the charge. I hate innovation, but I love improvement. I am an enemy to the corruption of government, but I defend its influence. I dread reform, but I dread it only when it is intemperate. I consider the liberty of the press as the great palladium of the constitution; but, at the same time, I hold the licentiousness of the press in the greatest abhorrence. Nobody is more conscious than I am of the splendid abilities of the honourable mover, but I tell him at once, his scheme is too good to be practicable. It savours of Utopia. It looks well in theory, but it won't do in practice. It will not do, I repeat, sir, in practice; and so the advocates of the measure will find, if, unfortunately, it should find its way through Parliament. (Cheers.) The source of that corruption to which the honourable member alludes, is in the minds of the people; so rank and extensive is that corruption, that no political reform can have any effect in removing it. Instead of reforming others—instead of reforming the state, the constitu-

tion, and every thing that is most excellent, let each man reform himself!—let him look at home, he will find there enough to do, without looking abroad, and aiming at what is out of his power. (Loud cheers.) And now, sir, as it is frequently the custom in this house to end with a quotation, and as the gentleman who preceded me in the debate has anticipated me in my favourite quotation of the 'Strong pull and the long pull,' I shall end with the memorable words of the assembled barons—*Nolumus legis Angliæ mutari.*"

Foreign History.

SPAIN.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of the Spanish Cortes was held on the 12th November, when Isturitz, the government candidate, was chosen, provisionally, President of the Deputies, by 63 to 47. The Queen Regent formally opened the session on the 16th. In the opening speech her majesty expressed a hope, that without new loans or taxes, resources would be found sufficient to put an end to the present disturbances, ameliorate the lot of the public creditors, and place public credit on a solid basis. Her majesty acknowledged the co-operation which she continues to receive from the governments of Britain, France, and Portugal. She stated that three important laws would without delay be remitted to the consideration of the Cortes: "That of elections, the basis of a representative government; that of the liberty of the press, which is the soul thereof; and that of the responsibility of ministers, which is the fulfilment thereof." Various other measures were promised. Order and uniformity have already, her majesty says, been established in the courts of law; new codes are in the course of being prepared; a commission is labouring to effect a proper regulation of the clergy, and no sum will seem to her excessive for the perfection of a system of national education. Corporate property is to be sold, but without doing any injury to the inhabitants of the towns, and the produce applied to the formation of roads and canals; and property in the hands of the government is to be immediately offered for sale, in the belief that it will be more productive in the hands of private individuals.

At a subsequent sitting of the Cortes, Isturitz was chosen permanent president, by 134 to 88. On the 21st November, Mendizabal read his project of a new electoral law, whereby it is proposed to give one representative to every 50,000 inhabitants; the electors in each district to consist, first, of the hundred individuals who pay the highest amount of taxes; secondly, of another hundred added to them on a principle which we do not clearly understand, but also depending on the rate of taxation; thirdly, of all persons bred to the learned professions, such as professors, doctors, lawyers, officers of the National Guards, retired officers of the army, pensioners, &c. The Chronicle estimates that the two first classes will amount to 50,000, and the second to 100,000, giving a constituency of 150,000 for the whole monarchy. The election is to be by ballot: the qualification for a deputy is an income of L.60 a-year, or L.2400 of capital, or L.100 from the exercise of a profession, or a salary or pension of L.140 a-year from the state. Assuming the population to be twelve millions, the number of deputies will be 240.

On the 2d December, the ministerial addresses in reply to the Queen Regent's speech were voted without opposition.

The Spanish government have issued two decrees in favour of commercial operations—one dated 29th November contains some regulations respecting the importation of goods into Spain, with a view to the prevention of smuggling without restricting the facilities enjoyed by commerce—the other, dated 30th November, refers to the free circulation of English newspapers in that country. General Alava, the war minister, has been dispatched as ambassador to Paris, and his duties are undertaken in the meantime by Mendizabal.

The late military movements in the north of Spain have been of an important character. The British legion marched by Briviesca to Vittoria, where it arrived on the 3d November, without having encountered the least annoyance from the enemy. A junction has thus been effected between the native constitutional troops and their auxiliaries, which, as soon as the season will allow, cannot fail to turn to account against Carlos, now shut up among the mountains, where two years ago he first raised the standard of insurrection. The officers of the British legion have spontaneously agreed to show their good will towards the new ministry, by giving credit for two-thirds of their pay.

PORTUGAL.

On the 11th November, in consequence of the refusal of the Queen to allow the march of the troops destined for Spain, the Saldanha ministry resigned. Her majesty attempted, by the aid of the Marquises of Loulé and Fronteira, to form a new cabinet, but completely failed, and was obliged to recal Saldanha and his colleagues. On the 13th, a letter from her majesty, stating these humiliating circumstances, was published in the government newspaper, at the instance of the re-appointed ministers, who thus caused a reaction of public feeling in favour of the Queen. About the

same time, the dismissal by the ministers of four popular officers for interfering in elections, caused the whole of the officers of the garrison of Lisbon to proceed in a body to the Queen to tender their resignations. On the Queen insisting upon the reappointment of the four officers, the ministry once more resigned, and a new one was then obtained, consisting of the Marquis de Loulé as president; Bernard de Sa as minister for foreign affairs; Loureira, war; Campos, finance; and Caldeira, justice; while Albuquerque is sent for from Madeira, to take the office of minister of the interior. It is not believed that this change can possess sufficient countenance from the popular principle to be permanent. The treaty for the marriage of Prince Ferdinand Augustus of Saxe Coburg, nephew of the Duchess of Kent and King Leopold, to the Queen of Portugal, was definitively signed at Coburg on the 7th December, by plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties.

The report of a treaty being on foot to establish a commercial league between this country and Spain has created much alarm at Lisbon, Portugal having hitherto formed the principal *entrepôt* for the commerce of the two nations.

FRANCE.

RUMOURS of a war between France and the United States, arising from the dispute respecting the indemnity money, were prevalent throughout the whole of December, and some preparations were actually made for the worst by the French ministry, which had an effect upon the funds. At the time when this paper is about to be printed, pacific news are daily expected from America.

The report read to the French Chamber of Peers on the case of Fieschi has been printed. It is of great length, and presents little that is new, and still less that is interesting. No proofs appear that the assassin was in the pay, or acted from the instigation, of any party. The plot, so far as yet known, seems to have been the work of two or three obscure individuals, of strong passions and small intellect, in whose minds the prevailing feeling of discontent soured into a deadly spirit of revenge. Additional facts may be elicited during the trial, or from the confession of the parties afterwards, but nothing has occurred to implicate either Republicans or Royalists in the odious crime. Fieschi's trial does not take place for some weeks. Nine of the rioters at Luneville and another town have been sentenced to transportation, or various periods of imprisonment.

LOWER CANADA.

On the 27th October, the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada was opened by the Earl of Gosford, the governor-general, and who at the same time exercises the office of chief commissioner for settling the dissensions of the province. His lordship delivered a speech, couched in the most conciliatory terms, and in which he expressed the utmost anxiety to satisfy the complaints which had reached his Majesty's throne. After alluding to a number of the alleged grievances of the province, his lordship summed them up in the following terms:—"In a declaration put forth by many among you, who inhabit this city, I have seen the following objects enumerated—1st, to obtain for persons of British and Irish origin and others, his Majesty's subjects, labouring under the same privations of common rights, a fair and reasonable proportion of the representation in the Provincial Assembly; 2dly, to obtain such a reform in the system of judicature, and the administration of justice, as may adapt them to the present state of the province; 3dly, to obtain such a composition of the executive council as may impart to it the efficiency and weight which it ought to possess; 4thly, to resist any appointment of members of the Legislative Council otherwise than by the crown; but subject to such regulation as may ensure the appointment of fit persons; 5thly, to use every effort to maintain the connection of this colony with the parent state, and a just subordination to its authority; and, 6thly, to assist in preserving and maintaining peace and good order throughout the province, and insuring the equal rights of his Majesty's subjects of all classes. If these objects are indeed all that are desired by the whole commercial interest, I trust it will be satisfactory to those who aim at them to know, that there is not one of them which is not strictly within the line of duty of the King's commissioners to take into consideration, to receive respecting them the fullest evidence and information which may be offered, and finally to submit to our gracious sovereign and his ministers their impartial and well-weighed conclusions."

[The Spectator remarks, that, in his excellency's speech, the main subject is, after all, *shirked*. The grand question which agitates the province is, it seems, the corrupt composition of the Legislative Council or Upper House, a reform of which is loudly demanded. It is appointed by and partly composed of a set of jobbing state officers, and in the last nine sessions has thrown out 122 bills. The people desire to have the appointment of it to themselves.]

The House of Representatives replied to Lord Gosford's speech in a long address, in which he was treated very courteously, while the general tone was uncompromising. They demand the extension of the elective principle to the Upper House, and add, that "no arrangement of a merely administrative and tem-

porary nature could produce that harmony which they have so much at heart, with a view to a full and effective representation in the legislature of the country, of the rights, interests, desires, and wants of the people thereof." The address of the Legislative Council is shorter, and contains no point worthy of notice but a reprobatory allusion to the stoppage of the supplies by the representatives. The governor evinced his desire of conciliating the angry representatives, by sanctioning the payment of the contingencies of the assembly, including the agencies of Messrs Viger and Roebuck; but the bill for these last payments has been thrown out by the Legislative Council, on account of Mr Roebuck having characterised them as a "nuisance."

MEXICO.

THE intelligence from Mexico, Dec. 6, confirms the impression which has been for some time entertained, that the constitution of that republic was about to be subverted by its own chief magistrate, General Santa Anna. It appears that the Federal Congress has made itself the instrument of thus subverting the constitution which it was elected to maintain, and has assumed the authority of dissolving the legislative bodies of the different states of the Union, ordering each of these legislative bodies to nominate a departmental junta, consisting of five individuals, to act as a council for the governor of each state, and in case of a vacancy in the office of governor, to propose to the general government three persons, one of whom shall be selected to be the future governor, while, in the interval, the duties of governor shall be exercised by the first in order of the five councillors. It is also ordered that the subordinate authorities of the different states and their offices, with all the revenues and duties of which they have the administration, shall be under the control of the national government, through the medium of the governors of the respective states. It is stated that several of the Mexican states have declared against Santa Anna.

In the midst of proceedings which must to a certain extent paralyse the resources of the country, the American settlers in the province of Texas have revolted against Mexican authority. The cause of the movement is not very clear; but the warlike settlers, who are under the command of a British gentleman named Houston, are using every effort to obtain the sympathy and assistance of the neighbouring states of the American Union.

Dec. 12. The bookbinding establishment of M. Perrotet, 14, Rue de Pot de Fer, was burnt down, by which disaster property to the amount of about a million and a half of francs, including a fine edition of the works of Sir Walter Scott, Lacenaire's Memoirs, &c. was destroyed. The conflagration originated in the drying-room, where it is thought that some sheets might have been hung too near the flues.

Public feeling has been unusually agitated in America during the last few months, by the dread entertained for the effect of the speeches of Mr George Thomson and others, in favour of the emancipation of the slaves. That gentleman has just finished a tour in which he could scarcely any where announce himself, by taking refuge for his life in New Brunswick, where he will speedily embark for Britain. The fury into which he has thrown the inhabitants of the southern and slave-holding states is beyond all that can be imagined in our own peaceful country. The northern states, also, dreading to alienate the south, have taken part against the abolitionists, so that even in the refined and old-established cities of New England, Mr Thomson was treated with extreme personal violence. "With very few exceptions," says Mr Thomson himself, "the recent felonies, treasonable and bloody acts of South Carolina, Mississippi, and Virginia, have been sanctioned and indorsed by the North. Abolitionists have been outlawed. The laws grant them no protection, and even the professors of religion have joined with the ungodly in giving over the advocates of the slave to the tender mercies of an infuriated and blood-thirsty rabble." The federalists and democrats, it seems, impute abolitionism to each other as a foul stigma; the law disowns it; the church denounces it; and the mob are ready to commit any outrage upon its abettors. The fact is, that extreme terror for life and property, whether well or ill founded, is, and only could be, the cause of the outrages lately committed in America in reference to this subject.

Lord Durham arrived at St Petersburg on the 7th November, and was received by the emperor with the utmost cordiality.

It has transpired that all the sovereigns of Europe, not excepting the Pope, sent congratulations to Louis Philip, upon his escape from Fieschi's plot, except the Emperor Nicholas.

No European event for a considerable time has excited so much sensation as the speech delivered by the Emperor of Russia to the Warsaw deputation. This speech, communicated to a Parisian newspaper by the French resident at Warsaw, and thence spread all over Europe, has raised an undivided feeling of loathing and indignation against its author—a man popular in his own country on account of some domestic virtues which may or may not co-exist with moral excellence, but who is now every where else perhaps the most hated man that breathes. The Russian court is said to feel aggrieved by the publication of the

speech, and has authorised a briefer but equally horrible version, which is as follows:—"Scarcely had the spokesman motioned to begin his speech, and uttered the word 'Sire'—'Stop,' said the emperor; 'I know what you mean to say; rather listen to me.' The deputy began to bow. 'Do not bow—you bowed just so in 1829, and in a shameless manner betrayed and rejected the benefits of Alexander, who, for your sakes, did not spare the riches of his own country. A precious page in history you have left! You yourselves, for yourselves, built this citadel. Now, only dare. On the slightest commotion, in twenty-four hours Warsaw ceases to exist, and it is not I who will build it a second time. Do not place your hopes on Germans or Frenchmen—hope only from my mercy. Honour the laws—love your monarch. I assure you that only thus can you hope for prosperity, and strive to give to your children a different education from what you have yourselves received.'"

The Morning Chronicle tells a story of a Russian lady of rank, married to the son of an English peer, who has been ordered to leave St Petersburg, on pain of the forfeiture of her estates, although her condition of health is such, that her physician declared she could not live to reach Berlin. "His Scythian Majesty," as the Chronicle happily styles the Czar, has adopted this method of showing his anger to the lady's husband, who is well known for his liberal opinions, and who has been employed in a line of policy displeasing to him.

A new instrument has lately been presented to the Academie des Sciences of Paris, by M. Isoard. It resembles the common violin, with the strings extended between two wooden or metal blades. It is made to vibrate at one end by a current of air, while at the other the player shortens the strings by the pressure of the finger.

We observe from the New York papers that a trial is about to be made in that city of the plan of paving with wood followed in St Petersburg, and repeatedly recommended by us for adoption in the more retired parts of our own metropolis. A part of the Broadway has been selected for the purpose. "Each of the small blocks of wood is of hexagonal shape; the whole are fitted together and driven up tightly, by a long strip of timber near the gutter at the sides; and the interstices between the blocks to be well paid with tar or pitch."—*Mechanics' Magazine*.

The act of Parliament for founding the colony of South Australia will now come into full operation; the commissioners having complied with the conditions precedent, by the sale of L35,000 worth of land, and by raising the required loan for the government of the colony. We may therefore expect shortly to see the names of the various officers gazetted (some of them have been long ago nominated); and we understand that active preparations are making with a view to the immediate departure of the officers and a small body of emigrants. This first expedition will be placed under the command of Captain Hindmarsh, R.N., the governor, who, with the assistance of the surveyors and other qualified persons, will carefully examine the various harbours in the colony, the quality of the neighbouring soil, the supply of water, &c.; and will select that site which, all things considered, is most desirable for the first town. It is the intention of the commissioners not to send out the main body of emigrants until the next spring, so as to allow ample time for the necessary preparations for their reception.

A great deal of attention has been excited by the appearance of the prospectus of a company to cut a canal which will unite the Danube and the Maine, and complete a water communication traversing the whole of Europe from the German Ocean through the Rhine, the Maine, and the Danube, to the Black Sea, and by means of the Karlowitz canal, now forming in the Austrian States, from the Danube in Hungary to the Adriatic. This great, yet practicable undertaking, will commence on the Danube near Kelheim, and pass through Nuremberg to the Maine at Bamberg.

Malibran, who is in the course of an engagement at Naples, has been suffering from a complaint in her feet, which gives her so much pain in walking that she is often forced to break off in her part. The opera of *Il Barbiere* was lately commanded by the king, and the syren appeared in *Rosina*, slipshod, and upon crutches, and thus went through her part, and evinced the splendid powers of her voice to the great satisfaction of the audience, who greeted the invalid *Prima Donna* with showers of bouquets, and the royal party sent her many compliments on the occasion.—*Letter from Naples*.

ENGLAND.

RELIEF OF THE IRISH CLERGY.

THE distress to which many of the established clergy of Ireland have been reduced by the stoppage of the payment of tithes, has, during the past month, become the subject of considerable attention throughout both England and Scotland. Thursday, Dec. 3, a meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, London, for the purpose of commencing a subscription for their relief; the Archbishop of Canterbury was in the chair, and among those present were the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Jamaica, Lord Radstock, the Rev. Henry Melville, Mr M'Lean, Colonel Clithero, Dr Nicol, Colonel Wood, Sir Robert Inglis,

Mr Justice James Park, &c. The Archbishop of Canterbury opened the business, and urged a subscription and immediate relief on grounds quite apart from political belief. The Bishop of London said, "He intended strictly to confine himself within those limits which had been so properly and prudently laid down by his grace in his opening address. He should therefore abstain altogether from alluding to the state of political affairs of the country; but that should not prevent him from declaring his conviction that the heart of the British public bled at the sufferings of the Irish clergy, because it saw that Protestantism itself suffered in their persons. (Immense cheers.) They did not merely come forward to evince their Christian sympathy for the sufferings and calamities of a well-educated body of men, whose profession and the habits of society deprived of obtaining the means of subsistence otherwise than by the ministry—it was not merely because they were aware of that fact, and that they were anxious to afford the sufferers succour, but they also came forward because they felt that it was absolutely necessary for them to evince their determination, under the blessing of Providence, to uphold the church, to evince their determination to uphold the Protestant religion of these realms, and to do what in them lay, with the aid of divine Providence, to prevent Protestantism from being starved out of Ireland. (Great applause.) That was the question at issue." (Hear, hear.) In the course of the meeting eloquent appeals were delivered, and munificent donations announced; among others, L.500 from the King, L.100 from the Queen, L.2300 from the University of Oxford, L.1100 from Cambridge, and L.200 each from the Archbishops of Canterbury and Armagh and the Bishop of London. In all, between eleven and twelve thousand pounds was subscribed on the spot.

At various places throughout England there have been meetings and subscriptions for the relief of the Irish clergy. An appeal has been made to the public in Edinburgh, and a considerable sum collected. The presbyteries of Dumfries, Dingwall, and perhaps one or two others, have recommended subscriptions for the same object, to which the members have individually contributed.

Lords Lansdowne, Palmerston, Melbourne, and John Russell, have each subscribed L.100 towards the fund for relief of the Irish clergy. The Dublin Evening Mail states that the Lord Primate of Ireland has received a letter from the Bishop of Exeter, inclosing L.1000 for the benefit of the distressed Irish clergy, being the donation of a gentleman who refuses to have his name published. Lord Rolle has also sent L.1000 for the same object; and a similar sum has been forwarded to the Lord Primate from the Worcester diocesan subscription.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

THE chief topic of domestic interest at present is the state and prospects of the agriculturists. That the farmers are labouring under a load of difficulties, which cannot long be supported, is a fact requiring no other evidence than the admission of every one who alludes to the subject. The question then is, and it demands immediate and careful attention, what must be done to remedy this state of things? In glancing over the opinions uttered by the principal speakers at the numerous agricultural meetings lately held throughout England, and the sentiments expressed by the press, friendly or hostile to the landed interest, we find the question regarded under various points of view. One class of thinkers admit the existence of agricultural distress, but doubt or deny that any thing can be done for the sufferers; another class attribute the evil to the change in the currency, and recommend a depreciation of the standard as a panacea; while a few assert that the question lies between tenant and landlord, and is altogether incapable of a satisfactory adjustment by legislative interference. We incline strongly to the latter opinion. As for any change in the currency, we regard such a measure as absurd. If the pound of gold or silver were coined into a greater number of sovereigns and shillings than at present, the tenant would pay his rent more easily, because he would, in reality, give a smaller quantity of gold and silver than he had bargained for. The change would extend through every transaction between the debtor and creditor in every branch of business, to the evident injury of the latter. Now, this change of relation between debtor and creditor being required only in the agricultural department, what can justify a measure which would bring confusion into our complicated commercial arrangements, when all the benefit to be expected from it (namely, a real, though not apparent, lowering of rents) may be as easily and more simply attained by the spontaneous act of the landlords? It appears strange that the landlords should remain unaware of the delusiveness of the idea that their rental will continue the same, provided a change in the currency shall enable the tenant to pay his rent to the nominal amount which he has hitherto rendered. Supposing that the depreciation enables him to pay his hundred pounds of rent with the same quantity of the precious metals which previously was equivalent only to eighty pounds, the landlord will find that the price of all the necessities of life has risen twenty per cent. (In the same proportion of course with the decreased value of money), and that with his hundred pounds he can provide himself with no more of the necessities or luxuries of life than he could have previously had for eighty. Is not this precisely the same as if he had lowered his rents twenty per cent.? The change in the currency, then, will not keep up the rents in reality, though it will in appearance. The landlords, who affirm the necessity of the change, admit, by so doing, that rents are too high. The remedy is in their own hands. *Let them lower them.* We

are glad to observe that the Marquis of Chandos recommends that the two questions (of agricultural distress and the currency) shall be kept separate, in applying for a Parliamentary committee of inquiry. We shall be glad to see such a committee appointed, as their labours can scarcely fail to dissipate much of the delusion which is abroad on the question, and to show more clearly the simple fact, that rents, being too high, must come down.—*Edinburgh Weekly Journal*.

Nov. 23. In the Court of King's Bench, Sir W. Follett applied, in behalf of Colonel Fairman, for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Mr Haywood (of Sheffield), for a letter written by him to Lord Kenyon (alluded to in our last). In the course of the proceedings, it was denied on the part of Colonel Fairman that the members of the Orange societies took illegal oaths, and on that of Lord Kenyon that he had ever, directly or indirectly, instructed Fairman to state to the Orangemen, that, in the event of King William IV. being deposed, it would be their duty to support the claims of the Duke of Cumberland to the throne. The rule was granted.—At a public meeting of the Catholic clergy and laity of Birmingham, resolutions to the following effect were passed:—That, although the book of Peter Dens is used in Ireland, no attempt has ever been made to cause the clergy to subscribe to his opinions, which form no part of the Catholic faith, while some of them have been publicly disclaimed by the prelates. That the Catholic clergy and laity here present, united in doctrine with the Catholics throughout the whole world, most cordially adopt the following principles, extensively circulated in the prayer books in common use throughout Ireland, and extracted from a declaration of Catholic principles, namely, "It is a fundamental truth in our religion, that no power on earth can license men to lie, to forswear or perjure themselves, to massacre their neighbours, to destroy their native country on pretence of promoting the Catholic cause or religion. Furthermore, all pardons or dispensations, granted or pretended to be granted, in order to any such ends or designs, could have no other validity or effect than to add sacrilege and blasphemy to the above-mentioned crimes. The doctrine of equivocation, or mental reservation, however wrongfully imputed to the Catholic religion, was never taught or approved by the church as any part of her belief; on the contrary, simplicity and godly sincerity are constantly inculcated by her as truly Christian virtues, necessary to the conservation of justice, truth, and common security."

—25. An inquest was held on the body of Mr John Mackerrell, a gentleman of very large fortune, and formerly in the civil service of the East India Company at Madras. It appeared from the evidence, that Mr Mackerrell destroyed himself on the preceding day, by drinking a quantity of prussic acid. Dr James Johnson, his medical attendant, stated, that for some time past he had been afflicted with mental delusions of an extraordinary nature, and extreme physical suffering, on alternate days. He did not think that he could be said to be insane, and declined saying what his delusions were, unless ordered by the court. Mr M. had ultimately destroyed himself on one of his lucid days. A verdict of insanity was returned. It has since appeared, on an examination of the body, that the unfortunate gentleman was afflicted with some extraordinary derangements of the physical system, the most remarkable of which was a hard, jagged, stony concretion, the size of a nut, impinged against, and growing upon, one of the most important nerves in the body, called the *par vagum*, which supplies nervous influence to the lungs, heart, stomach, and other parts. In almost all the organs to which this nerve is distributed, there was considerable organic disease. The brain was quite sound. It is supposed that the irritation of this great nerve, serving as a communication between the brain, and the more important organs of the body, was the material cause of the monomania, or delusion on a single point. Although the precise nature of the very peculiar delusions under which this gentleman laboured still continues a profound secret, yet some information has incidentally transpired as to the general character of at least a part of the delusion, which had reference to a particular number. It seems that a particular number had made an indelible impression upon his mind, that he considered his fate identified with it, and that its recurrence under a particular conjunction would be fatal to his existence. Dr Johnson states that, had he been at liberty to disclose the secret, it would supply a complete solution of the strangely eccentric conduct of the deceased on one occasion, in booking himself for Paisley, and yet turning back to Manchester; re-booking himself on reaching London to go back again in the evening, and returning again on getting to Birmingham—booking himself a third time on his return, and not starting; then booking himself a fourth time, and going the journey.

—26. The Common Council of London passed, by 99 to 35, a vote of censure on the ex-mayor Winchester, in which he was charged with violating his public duty, breaking his solemn promises to call Common Halls and Courts of Common Council when required so to do, acting with great rudeness and personal arrogance to members of the court, usurping powers which do not belong to the Lord Mayor, and manifesting generally a want of the "gentlemanly feeling becoming the high station to which he had been raised by his fellow-citizens!" A motion was made to inscribe this censure upon a plate of brass, to be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Guild Hall; but this was negatived by a large majority.

—27. In the Central Criminal Court, Mr William Allen and Richard Clark, of the steam yacht *Adelaide*, were tried for the manslaughter of Richard Baker, by running down a fishing smack, of which he was on board, off Woolwich. As it appeared that there was no negligence on the part of these individuals, while the fishing smack had no light, and was steering by the wind, a verdict of acquittal was returned.—A coroner's inquest

was held upon the body of Thomas Ramsay, a soldier of the royal marines, who had died of lock-jaw in consequence of receiving a hundred and thirty lashes, in the Woolwich barracks, for disorderly conduct. A verdict was given accordingly.—This evening, about six o'clock, the apartments of the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury in the west wing of Hatfield House, were discovered to be on fire. The marchioness, who was eighty-four years of age, but remarkably active for her time of life, had been left writing letters an hour before, and it is supposed that the fire was occasioned by her head-dress coming in contact with one of the candles. Her son, the marquis, made some desperate efforts to enter the apartment and rescue his mother, but in vain; nor is it likely that he could have then saved her life, as the rooms were completely filled with smoke and flame. The whole of the wing was burnt down, and it was with great difficulty that the remainder of the house was saved. The remains of the deceased lady—a few detached bones—and some valuable jewels which she wore at the time of the accident, were found some days afterwards among the ruins. Her ladyship was a leader of the gay world. Amongst the jewellery destroyed was a pearl necklace which Charles II. gave to the family of Salisbury, and which was said to have been originally a gift from Edward III. to the famous countess of that title, in whose honour he instituted the order of the garter.

Dec. 2. At a meeting of the proprietors of the London University, Lord Brougham recommended the acceptance of the charter proffered by his Majesty, which simply incorporates their body under the title of the London University College, and is accompanied by another charter, forming a distinct corporation or board under the title of the University of London, whose business it will be to grant degrees upon examination, in every department of arts, science, and literature, except divinity, in whatever school the student may have received his education. The meeting came to a resolution approving of the charter. The establishment of the University of London is a remarkable era in the annals of British education, as it will enable persons of all religious persuasions to obtain the desired attestations of their attainments without submitting to any religious test.

—15. An open public meeting was convened at Brighton, for the purpose of allowing Mr M. O'Sullivan to explain his views of the character of Popery. The Liberals attended in a considerable number, and, after some disturbance, succeeded in voting one of their own party into the chair, to the exclusion of Lord Teignmouth, who had been contemplated by the conveners of the meeting. Mr O'Sullivan spoke for three hours against the Catholic religion, and was answered by Mr Carew O'Dwyer, late member for Drogheda, who happened to be in Brighton for his health. The meeting ultimately came to the following resolution—"That it is inexpedient for this meeting to entertain any question as to the regulation of ecclesiastical affairs, and the difference between the Catholic and Protestant religions as introduced to the meeting."—At the Freemasons' Tavern, a great meeting took place for the purpose of establishing a Royal Agricultural Society, to act as the centre of the local associations for promoting the interests of agriculturists. After the business of the meeting had been transacted, Lord Stanhope moved a resolution, which was carried with only one dissentient voice, "That no measure would be efficient for the relief of agricultural distress, but a measure which should either raise the price of agricultural produce to the weight of the burdens by which it was pressed, or bring down the burdens to the price of the produce."

—17. A considerable number of merchants, officers of the navy and merchant-service, and seamen, assembled in the Mariners' Church, Wellesloe Square, for the purpose of founding an hospital for the relief of decayed masters, mates, and seamen in the merchant-service. Mr G. F. Young, M.P., presided. He stated that 182 masters and 115 mates were already pledged to give every assistance to the undertaking. Mr Robinson, M.P., Sir John Franklin, Captain Young, and Captain Barber, addressed the meeting upon the benefits of the proposed institution; and resolutions were agreed to, preliminary to the purchase of ground on which to erect an asylum, and other necessary steps. It is intended that sixpence a month shall be contributed by each seaman towards the maintenance of the establishment.

—18. Mr Maunsell, the Conservative candidate, was elected for North Northamptonshire by a majority of 597 against his Whig opponent, Mr Hanbury.

On the 23d November, Sir Francis Burdett addressed a letter, through the medium of the Times, to the members of Brookes's Club, calling on them to expel Mr O'Connell, whose sayings and doings at Manchester and Glasgow, and the language used by him in reference to the Dukes of Cumberland and Wellington, and Mr Raphael, render it, in Sir Francis's opinion, necessary to the character of the club to exonerate itself from the burden of such a member. This publication occasioned an almost universal burst of indignation from the supporters of ministers. It drew from Mr O'Connell a letter, dated Nov. 27, and addressed to the people of Ireland, in which he represented it as part of the remuneration he received for his devotion to every principle of civil and religious liberty, but particularly his zeal for the interests of Ireland. He also promised in sarcastic terms to address the Westminster electors in reference to the subject, but first to seek a commodity of good words, that he might not shake the nerves of the antiquated rouses of St James's. Among the other consequences of the letter of Sir Francis was a meeting of a portion of his electors calling upon him to resign his seat, on the score of his political conduct, and this instance in particular—a call which the honourable baronet answered by saying, that he would regard the resignation of his seat as a desertion of it.

Mr Estcourt, of Conservative principles, was elected for Devizes, having a majority of 157 to 145 against his Whig opponent, Dundas.

A pension of L.300, which Sir R. Peel designed to confer upon Mr Faraday, the distinguished chemist, has, after some delay, arising apparently from the disapprobation with which Lord Melbourne regards the custom of pensioning men of science, been ratified.

A committee of the Irish Grand Lodge of Orangemen has published a report, designed to redeem the body from the odium lately cast upon it, and to assert its loyalty and peaceable disposition. They refer to their laws and regulations in proof of the Christian spirit by which they are actuated, and allude to instances of individuals being expelled from their body, whose only offence was a violation of Christian charity. They defy their enemies to "produce a single instance to justify the very erroneous impressions which have prevailed to our prejudice, by which intolerant and persecuting sentiments were ascribed to us—sentiments directly opposed to the spirit of our order, and most abhorrent to the feelings of our members."

During the past month, festive meetings have been held in various places by the Conservative party, particularly at Sheffield and Birmingham, at which last place the dining party consisted of eight hundred.

The lieutenantancies of Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, and Brecon, vacant by the death of the Duke of Beaufort, have been conferred respectively upon Lord Seagrave, Mr Hanbury Leigh, and Mr Williams of Penny-pont, all of whom are Liberals.

Sir Robert Peel has declined the dinner proposed for him at Derry by the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Roden, and others.

Mr Sheriff Salomons has been prevented from entering upon the office of alderman for Aldgate ward, in consequence of his declining to take the required oath "on the true faith of a Christian." This gentleman, it will be recollected, is of the Hebrew nation.

Since the beginning of the late session of Parliament, a considerable number of new elections have taken place. The Conservative party has replaced eleven Liberals; the Ministerial party five Tories. The Conservative gain has thus been six, rendering their minorities liable to be improved by twelve votes, which might have given them success at the beginning of the session, though it cannot do so now, when, upon ordinary questions, the ministers are able to calculate upon a majority of about thirty. As Parliament has been summoned for the dispatch of business on the 4th of February, no new general election can be expected before that period; but that ministers will allow a whole session to elapse without the dissolution which their friends consider due to them, does not appear to be generally expected.

The Sheffield Iris publishes an answer given by the Duke of Norfolk to a memorial from certain tenants of his grace in Sheffield Park, requesting a grant of land for a new church. His grace, with his usual courtesy and liberality, at once acceded to the request, though at the same time he reminded the memorialists that the only acknowledgment made by the clergyman who preached at the opening and consecrating of a church, for which he granted the land some time ago, was a violent and unfounded attack on the religion which he professed. His grace concludes thus:—"The feelings naturally excited by conduct so illiberal, as well as so unworthy of a Christian minister, might, perhaps, justify me in meeting your request with a negative. But I will dismiss from my mind all such feelings; and, in the true spirit of the Catholic religion, which, like every other system of Christianity, enjoins the forgiveness of injuries, I will comply with the wishes of my Protestant brethren and fellow townsmen, and give directions that a suitable plot of ground shall be allotted for the purpose required."

As a satisfactory proof of the decrease of crime in the Tower of London Liberty, it may be mentioned that the last three quarter sessions have been maiden ones, there not having been a single case for trial on any of those occasions.

At a public meeting held at Tamworth, Dec. 15, to consider the projected railway from Birmingham to Derby, Sir Robert Peel avowed himself favourable to the principle of communication by railways, and on all occasions disposed to give them his cordial support, provided he was satisfied that they presented a fair prospect of affording a profitable investment for capital; and further, that it appeared to him to be indispensably necessary to the maintenance of the present superiority of this country, that such undertakings should be encouraged.

The cause of the typhus fever at Wentworth House, to which Lord Milton fell a sacrifice in his twenty-fourth year, was the covering over of an interior reservoir, which, from containing a number of lichens and much vegetable accumulation, gave forth a deleterious gas. Can we doubt of the value of physical science, and the propriety of its more general diffusion, when we find ignorance, or neglect of its truths, thus occasioning the most grievous and lamentable of calamities?

As the season has advanced, much painful sensation has been felt in reference to ten of the whale-ships, which, from their not returning home, are supposed to be bound up in the hyperborean ice. They are the *Abram*, *Dorden*, *Jane*, *Harmony*, and *William Todd*, of Hull; *Lady Jane* and *Grenville Bay*, of Newcastle; *Norfolk*, of Berwick; *Viewforth*, *Kirkaldy*; and *Middleton*, of Aberdeen. The men on board are said to amount to 500. By the humane zeal of Colonel Thompson, M.P. for Hull, a small expedition has been fitted out under the command of Captain James Clark Ross, for the purpose of rescuing this large number of useful men from the compound dangers of their situation.

Gas was charged by a company at Sheffield twelve shillings per thousand feet. A new company has been started, which supplies the article at five shillings. In Edinburgh, gas is charged nine shillings per thousand feet, in Glasgow a little more: it is needless to add that in those places there is but one company. The last dividends of the Edinburgh Gas Company were ten per cent. upon the original shares.

The *Neva*, Captain Peck, with female convicts for New South Wales, was totally lost, on King Island, in JANUARY, 1836.



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BOOK
MARK

CORN BROWN & POLSON FLOUR

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31													

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has the
LONGEST HISTORY
AND
HIGHEST
REPUTATION

Bass Straits, about the beginning of May, and of two hundred and forty-one people on board, only the captain, chief mate, seven seamen, and six convicts, were saved. The Neva sailed from the Downs on the 11th December, in company with the unfortunate George the Third, whose loss, with a great number of male convicts, was lately announced.

The *Mona's Herald* contains some particulars of an extraordinary event which has occurred in the Isle of Man. A man and his wife arrived, early in 1833, on the island from Scotland, accompanied by the woman's daughter by a former husband. The child, it is stated, was entitled by her father's will to L.1000; and her brother, who remained with her father's relations, to L.6000. The man was in narrow circumstances, and it is supposed had fixed his eyes on the child's portion. But how to gain his object was the puzzle. At the latter end of 1833 the little girl, who had been her mother's darling, sickened, and after a week's illness, to all appearance died. The body, it was supposed, was buried in the churchyard of Kirk Bride, the usual ceremony having been performed by the Rev. Mr. Nelson. The man, as a matter of course, communicated the tidings of the death of the child, accompanied with the clergyman's certificate of the funeral, to the guardians in Scotland, who were consequently bound to pay him, in his wife's behalf, the L.1000 settled upon the child by the will of her father. Whether he received the whole of the money or not is uncertain; it is said, however, that he received L.100, and left the island, last summer, for Ireland. Suspicion seems to have existed as to the fate of the child; and the neighbours who had assisted at the funeral requested the clergyman to give them permission to open the grave. Accordingly, the Rev. Mr. Nelson and others proceeded to the grave, had it opened, and, on removing the lid of the coffin, found a log of wood, which purported to form the body, and two pieces of sticks, intended to represent the legs! The effigy was regularly attired in grave clothes, had a cap on the head, and a fine cambric frill round the neck. What became of the little girl remains to be discovered.

IRELAND.

Nov. 26. Dr Murray, the Catholic primate, on applying for admission to the Dublin Royal Society, was black-beaned by 80 against 64. This is regarded as a political triumph by the Orange party.

From a correspondence in the Irish papers, it appears that Lord Morpeth has authorised a magistrate and some police to attend the tithe process-servers, upon satisfactory affidavits that danger is apprehended to the lives of the parties so employed.

The eastern and southern coasts of Ireland have been visited by violent storms. Many vessels were wrecked, principally between Wexford and Cork. It is not stated that any lives have been lost.

Mr O'Connell has been employing his leisure at Derrynane in urging, by letters in the *Dublin Pilot*, the formation of a Reform Association in Ireland, for the support of the existing ministry. He deprecates all violence in pressing extreme measures, as being likely to alarm the more timid of the liberals, with whom he wishes to avoid any cause of splitting for the present. He still holds out the repeal of the Union as a last resource, in case the government shall finally stop short of his demands. In compliance with the suggestion of Mr O'Connell, a Reform Association has been formed in Ireland, professing to have for its objects, "to re-animate and extend the principles of reform, to obtain a just and popular system of municipal government, and to forward, by all constitutional means, the election of liberal representatives to Parliament, pledged to vote for a repeal of all compulsory tithe-laws, and the abolition of all unmerited pensions and sinecures." He has been occupied with another series of letters, which appeared in the *Leeds Times*, advocating a change in the constitution of the House of Lords. These letters were in the shape of replies to some articles in defence of the Upper House, which were published by Mr Baines in another *Leeds* journal. The outline of his plan for revolutionising the House of Lords is this:—A large number of new peers must be created in the first instance to pass the bill. These new lords, together with all the peers of the three kingdoms indiscriminately, will form a body, out of which a specific number are to be elected for five years, one-fifth going out annually by rotation. The election to be by universal or household suffrage. An article in reference to Mr O'Connell, which lately appeared in the *Morning Advertiser*, a London ultra-liberal print, furnished matter for considerable speculation to the contemporary London journals, at present very barren of interest. The article in question scornfully rejected, on the part of the ministry, the imputation of any connection with Mr O'Connell (who was characterised as a restless and selfish demagogue), beyond the simple fact of his having, throughout the last session, supported ministerial measures which he approved of. The article was generally attributed to Lord Brougham, whom many of the liberal papers regard as a sort of a will-o'-the-wisp, or a comet destined to throw every thing into perplexity and confusion; but his lordship has denied the authorship in such pointed terms, as to force at least an appearance of conviction on the journals in question.

The amount this year of the tribute to Mr O'Connell has increased in a large degree. Last year, for instance, the total sum collected for him in Cork, including the proceeds of tribute Sunday and all subsequent subscriptions, was but L.586, 1s. 3d., the money paid at the chapels amounting to only L.493. In the pre-

sent year the mere receipts at the chapels were L.820. In other places there has been nearly the same proportion of increase, and the collection will be much the largest he has yet had.

Mr Thomas Reynolds, who was lately sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for an alleged breach of the peace at a public meeting, has been liberated by the Lord Lieutenant. A subscription has been entered into to pay his fine.

The substitution of a Protestant for a Catholic population is at present in the course of being effected in several large districts of Ireland. Nine hundred individuals were, about the beginning of the past month, ejected from the estates of Lord Beresford and three other persons.

A curious specimen of the different ways in which men of various education and prejudices will view the same thing, is presented by the language applied in Tory prints to the Irish Catholic clergy, and the terms in which the same persons are spoken of by their friend O'Connell. According to the journals alluded to, the Irish priests are "a disgrace to the name of Christian ministers"—"absolute, selfish, coarse, and hateful tyrants"—"vulgar-minded, shallow, and unprincipled quacks"—"spiritual tyrants"—"brutal autocrats"—"surpliced ruffians"—"wretched impostors"—"Popish ruffians"—"pious terrorists"—"atrocious hypocrites"—"a brutal priesthood." According to Mr O'Connell, "When misery presses hard upon the Irish peasant, he has one friend, one only friend—the priest. When distress wrings his soul, he has one comforter, one only comforter—the priest. When crime covers him with disgrace and consigns him to punishment—when his heart sinks within him at the apprehension of man's vengeance, and with the terror of God's wrath, he has one consoler, one only consoler—the priest. When famine stalks abroad, and his children wail in starvation, there is one incessant in collecting the means of relief—one, only one incessant collector—the priest. When pestilence invades the land, and brings desertion of friends, and agony and death, there is still one who does not forsake him living, nor desert him dying—who stretches upon his straw, impregnated with infection, and pours the last words of Christian comfort upon that dying breath, from which, in return, he inhales disease, and perishes, the martyr of duty, of charity, and of God—the PRIEST—THE PRIEST."

Government are removing from their stations such police magistrates as gave evidence before the intimidation committee unfavourable to the habits and character of their reverences the priests.—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON THE CAUSES OF THE NUMEROUS SHIPWRECKS.—It is notorious, that if a ship-builder builds a strong and safe merchant vessel, on sale, he cannot sell it. Why? Simply because there is no demand for an article of the kind. He knows, too, that from causes which will be hereafter explained, a shipowner who intends to insure his vessel, and conduct it on the plan on which merchant vessels are ordinarily conducted, has no interest in getting a strong and safe vessel, but has a very strong interest in getting a weak and unsafe one. Hence nothing is more common than to hear ship-builders say, that if they could get old vessels to repair, they would never lift a tool in building a new one. Why? Simply, as said before, because they cannot get paid for their material and labour. As this interest will again be referred to hereafter, I pass to the next, viz. the ship-owning interest, which I shall first illustrate by an analogous case, and then make the application. It is evident, that if I can earn as much money with a cart, a post-chaise, a stage-coach, or a vehicle of conveyance of any description whatever, which costs only L.5, as I can with a similar vehicle which costs L.10; and if, further, I can get the cheap vehicle insured to the full amount which it has cost, at as low a rate per cent. as I can the strong and dear vehicle, keeping always in mind that I can earn as much money with it as with the dear one, it is evidently my interest to get it, instead of a dear one, because I save not only the interest on the additional cost of the strong vehicle, but I also save the amount of insurance on L.5, or one-half of the value. It is of no earthly consequence to me, whether the L.5 vehicle be safe or unsafe, because I have it insured to the full value, and if it be lost, I receive the full value for it. Now, when it gets old, and begins to need repairs, it becomes a tax on my pocket to keep it up, and I would be better with a newer vehicle, which would require less expense in upholding; and as I can still insure the old vehicle for L.5, the sum which it cost me when new, it becomes my interest to do so, and to withhold repairs from it, and to let it be lost. Every sixpence, therefore, which I lay out upon it in repairs, operates against my interest in two ways. It first takes a sixpence out of my pocket, and it diminishes, to the extent of the repair, my chance of getting quit of it, and purchasing a new one with the money. Now, if we apply all this to a merchant ship, instead of a cart, a post-chaise, or a stage-coach, and for L.5, read L.500, and for L.10, read L.1000, we will find the analogy most closely to apply, in all respects, to merchant shipping, and showing the principle on which nearly the whole commercial marine of Britain is conducted at this day, and which I have no hesitation in saying, is the true and real cause of the vast

majority of shipwrecks which take place. There are other circumstances, too, in addition, which reward me, if I be a shipowner, for having a weak and unsafe ship, and punish me for having a strong and safe one. Thus, if I have a weak vessel which cost L.500, and a strong vessel, of the same size, which cost L.1000, and they both get ashore, side by side, the weak vessel soon goes to pieces, and I call upon the underwriter, and receive L.500, the sum insured for—but the strong vessel holds together, and is got off, with damage to the extent, let us suppose, of L.300. Of this the underwriter pays only two-thirds, on the principle of having given new materials for old, and therefore, besides the detention of the vessel, whilst she is undergoing repairs, and many other expenses, which I never can recover from the underwriter, I am punished to the extent of loss, of upwards of L.100, net cash, for having had a strong, instead of a weak, vessel. This, too, in addition to the loss (for it never can be too often repeated, till an alteration of the system is effected) of interest of capital on L.500, and insurance on L.500, additional on the strong vessel. In such circumstances, and conducted on such principles, can the dangerous condition of the commercial marine of Britain be wondered at? The principle holds out the strongest temptation which is found to influence human nature to fraud. It punishes with loss of property, the honest man who has a strong ship, and rewards with property the man who can get the weakest vessel. It forces a shipowner to get an unsafe instead of a safe vessel. Hence the competition as to who can get the cheapest vessel, without the least regard to her safety, or the consequences dependent on it.—We come next to the underwriter's interest. Age, and not the intrinsic condition of a vessel, is made the principal criterion for determining her rank and place in the register-book; and consequently, as every vessel must, if not lost, get older, every motive is taken away, from a shipowner, to get a strong vessel, because in a few years she will have passed the prescribed period, and will then be ranked, not according to her intrinsic quality and condition, as she ought to be, but in the same class with the most worthless fabric of the same age, which can be made to float. With respect to the construction of the vessel, it must be obvious to every one who hears me, that if a carpenter were putting a roof on this or any other house, and was joining only every alternate rafter or couple together, at the top, that those couples or rafters which were not joined together, would not only not contribute any thing to the strength of the roof, but would actually take away from it, by the amount of their own weight, suspended by the covering above them, and supported by the adjacent rafters. Now, if instead of the roof of a house, we apply this to the ribs or timbers of a merchant vessel's bottom, we will find the analogy to apply most closely.—*From an Address, delivered at South Shields, by J. Ballingall, Esq.*

POLICY OF INVESTING THE PEOPLE WITH RIGHTS.—I am persuaded that the only means which we possess, at the present time of inculcating the notion of rights, and of rendering it, as it were, palpable to the senses, is to invest all the members of the community with the peaceful exercise of certain rights; this is very clearly seen in children, who are men without the strength and the experience of manhood. When a child begins to move in the midst of the objects which surround him, he is instinctively led to turn every thing which he can lay his hands upon to his own purposes; he has no notion of the property of others; but as he gradually learns the value of things, and begins to perceive that he may in his turn be deprived of his possessions, he becomes more circumspect, and he observes those rights in others which he wishes to have respected in himself. The principle which the child derives from the possession of his toys, is taught to the man by the objects which he may call his own. In America those complaints against property in general, which are so frequent in Europe, are never heard, because in America there are no paupers; and as every one has property of his own to defend, every one recognises the principle upon which he holds it. The same thing occurs in the political world. In America the lowest classes have conceived a very high notion of political rights, because they exercise those rights; and they refrain from attacking those of other people, in order to ensure their own from attack. Whilst in Europe the same classes sometimes recalcitrate even against the supreme power, the American submits without a murmur to the authority of the pettiest magistrate. * * * The government of the democracy brings the notion of political rights to the level of the humblest citizens, just as the dissemination of wealth brings the notion of property within the reach of all the members of the community; and I confess that, to my mind, this is one of its greatest advantages. I do not assert that it is easy to teach men to exercise political rights; but I maintain that when it is possible, the effects which result from it are highly important: and I add, that if there ever was a time at which such an attempt ought to be made, that time is our own. It is clear that the influence of religious belief is shaken, and that the notion of divine rights is declining; it is evident that public morality is vitiated, and the notion of moral rights is also disappearing: these are general symptoms of the substitution of argument for faith, and of calculation for the impulses of sentiment. If, in the midst of this general

disruption, you do not succeed in connecting the notion of rights with that of personal interest, which is the only immutable point in the human heart, what means will you have of governing the world except by fear? When I am told that since the laws are weak and the populace is wild, since passions are excited and the authority of virtue is paralysed, no measures must be taken to increase the rights of the democracy; I reply, that it is for these very reasons that some measures of the kind must be taken; and I am persuaded that governments are still more interested in taking them than society at large, because governments are liable to be destroyed, and society cannot perish.—*De Tocqueville's Democracy in America.*

CURIOUS FACTS.—Mr H. C. Carey, an American writer, in "an Essay on the Rate of Wages," recently published at Philadelphia, gives a number of curious facts, drawn from a great number of authorities, chiefly upon the respective conditions of the people of England, France, the Netherlands, the United States, China, and Hindostan. Through these we cannot follow the author, but the tabular results to which he arrives may be given. The scheme is ingenious, and is "not offered as being accurate, but simply as an approximation."

	U.S.	G.B.	Neth.	France.	China.	Hind.
Security of person and property,	100	100	45	50	20	10
Freedom of action,	100	70	65	40	—	—
Freedom of commerce,	80	50	60	30	—	—
Habits of industry,	90	80	100	55	100	50
Capital, land included,	90	100	45	50	15	15
	460	400	315	225	135	75
Deduct taxation,	20	100	50	50	6	10
	440	300	265	175	129	65

It has been estimated that eleven days' labour in the United States would be sufficient to obtain a quarter of wheat. Taking the above sum of 440, and multiplying it by that number of days, the product would be 4840; which I propose should represent a quarter, or eight bushels of wheat. Say 11 days.

The powers of the English labourer being 300, he would require, to obtain the same value of commodities, 46 days.

The labourer in the Netherlands, 18 days.

The advantages of the French labourer being only 175, he would require nearly 28 days.

The Chinese would require 38 days.

The Hindoo, whose powers of production are estimated at only 65, would require 74 days.

THE CELEBRATED SANCY DIAMOND.—It is a known fact that the Grand Veneur of the Emperor of Russia has bought the famous diamond, known by the name of "Sancy," for the sum of 500,000 roubles, and that the merchant Jean Friedlin has been the Duchess of B—'s agent in this affair. The history of this precious stone is not generally known. The diamond originally came from India, and has remained in Europe for the last four centuries. The Duke of Burgundy, Charles the Bold, was its first owner, and he wore it on his helmet at the battle of Nancy, in which he lost his life. A Swiss soldier found it, and sold it to a priest for a florin. In 1489, it came into the possession of the king of Portugal, who being in want of money, sold it to a French gentleman for 100,000 francs. Nicholas Harley Sancy, who gave it his name, had it afterwards by succession. At the time of his embassy at Soleure, Henry the Third enjoined him to send him the diamond in order to pledge it; the servant that had been entrusted with it having been attacked by robbers, swallowed it, and was murdered. Sancy ordered the corpse to be opened, and the diamond was found in the stomach. James the Second of England possessed this diamond in 1688, when he came to France; it came afterwards into the possession of Louis XIV., and Louis XV. wore it in his crown at his coronation. The diamond has the shape of a pear; it is of the most beautiful water, and weighs 53½ carats. It is surely worth more than half a million of roubles.

FREE TRADE AND THE TEA TRADE.—Large sales of Company's and free trade teas have been effected within the last few days, and at reduced prices, which approach to those of the Continent and America. The people are at length beginning to reap the full advantage of the open trade; and it is probable that the exportation of teas, a new branch of commerce which this country has never enjoyed, but for which it is so well adapted, will soon commence. In the meanwhile, and in fulfilment of our pledge to keep the public informed of the progress of the Chinese commerce, we give the following brief comparative statements of the wholesale prices of teas at the present moment, and in 1832 under the monopoly—duty paid.

	1832.	1833.	Reduction per lb.
Bohea	3s. 9d.	2s. 3d.	1s. 6d.
Congou	4s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	1s. 0d.
Hyson	6s. 9d.	5s. 7d.	1s. 2d.

The benefit which will accrue to the consumer from these reduced prices must be farther explained. It is probable that there will be consumed of bohea tea in the current year not less than ten millions of pounds weight. This will produce a saving in the expenditure of the humbler classes of society equal to L.700,000

a-year. Of congou and teas of similar price used by this last class, and by the class of tradespeople, there will be consumed certainly not less than twenty-five millions of pounds: at a shilling a pound, we have here a reduction in the expenditure of this class of consumers equal to L.1,250,000. The whole consumption of the year will probably be about forty-two millions of pounds, instead of the thirty-two millions consumed under the monopoly. There will, therefore, be seven millions of pounds for the consumption of the upper and richer classes of society: and, taking the reduction here at 1s. 2d. per pound, it will appear that a saving is effected in their expenditure which may be altogether stated in round numbers, although it be somewhat more, at L.400,000. The nation thus saves altogether, by this experiment in free trade, the sum of L.2,300,000 per annum; while it has the commodity free as imported, and not stale from a two years' detention in the warehouses of the East India Company. Any of our readers who may have filed the Spectator, will discover that we predicted this result as long ago as March 1830; and not only predicted it, but exhibited in a tabular form and in ample detail the process by which it would certainly be brought about. [Our estimate was L.2,500,000; a very tolerable guess in prediction, five years before the event.] It is evident that the classes of society more immediately interested in the tea trade have, to say the least, nothing to complain of. In the single article of tea—not to mention raw silks, camphor, cassia, and other commodities—a trade has been thrown into their hands which they never enjoyed before, of which the import value, low as are the prices, is unquestionably underrated at three and a half millions a-year, and which will eventually call for a corresponding export of British manufactures, or their equivalent to the same amount. Thus the manufacturer also will have his advantage. The shipowner will likewise be benefited; for the present import of tea already gives employment to nearly one-third more tonnage than that employed by the Company; while every ship will make her voyage within the year, instead of taking two to perform it. Seven thousand tons of shipping is the smallest addition to the tonnage engaged in the China trade which can be supposed to have already taken place—a mere trifle to what may soon be expected. One of the greatest gainers will be the Treasury. The tea revenue, the duty on the quantity being substantially the same as before, will, in the first year of a perfect trade, exceed the old one by something better than a million per annum, or be about L.4,600,000 instead of L.3,500,000. In short, the government calculates, and it calculates reasonably, that the increase of the tea-duties will be quite sufficient to pay the whole interest of the L.20,000,000 expended on the emancipation of the West India slaves. This surely is encouragement for further improvements in free trade.—*Spectator.*

A CONTRAST.—How superior is a poor man with a rich spirit to a rich man with a poor spirit! To borrow the expressions of St Paul, he is "as having nothing, and yet possessing all things;" while the other presents the melancholy reverse—he is as possessing all things, and yet having nothing. The first hopes every thing, and fears nothing; the last hopes nothing, and fears every thing. There is no absolute poverty without poverty of spirit. The sunshine of the mind gives only the bright side. He who lives under its influence is courted by all men, and may, if he will, enjoy their goods without their troubles. The world is, as it were, held in trust for him; and, in freedom from care, he is alone entitled to be called a gentleman. He is the most independent of all men, because fortune has the least power over him. He is the only man that is free and unfettered; he may do what he pleases, and nothing is expected from him. He escapes importunity and flattery, and feels a perpetual consciousness that he is not sought for but for himself. Suspicion of motives never chills his confidence, nor withers his enjoyment. He has an enriching power within himself, which makes his outward wants easily supplied with industry and prudence, without the necessity of anxious toil. A little is his enough, and beyond, is an encumbrance. This is the Christian doctrine, and the doctrine of reason, which ever go together.—*Elgin Courier.*

FISH.—It is remarkable that the liking for fish seems to be the predominant characteristic of every people as it increases in opulence, and refines in luxurious enjoyments. Poor people are generally not very fond of fish. The ancient Greeks, like our lowest Scottish country people, had rather a dislike of fish; they never ate them except when compelled by necessity. Homer, who is very minute in his enumeration of the heroic dishes, excludes them from the tables of Agamemnon and Achilles. In later times, the Greeks became so excessively fond of fish, that they had a word expressing nearly the meaning of our Scottish word *kitchen*, which denoted fish principally, as that meat which, above all others, was preferred for being eaten with bread. The seas and shores of Greece and the islands were ransacked for the most delicate fish, and exorbitant prices were paid for them by the city epicures. The fishmongers of Athens were, to judge of them from description, a most opulent and powerful body; they were classed with the bankers of the city, and were alike unpopular, alike unmercifully lashed by the dramatic poets of Athens. There was a strange law at Corinth, one of the wealthiest, as it was the most commercial city, of Greece, that if any stranger

appearing among them seemed to live too luxuriously, and was seen too frequently at the market-place purchasing high-priced fish, he was questioned by the magistrates as to his means of being able to maintain his table so expensively; if he showed the means of doing so, he was allowed to remain; if he could not exhibit his pecuniary capabilities, and persisted to purchase dear fish, he was consigned to the city executioner. So fond were the Athenians of fish, and so nice about the best modes of pickling or preserving them, that they presented with the right of citizenship the two sons of one Chærophilus, merely because their father had invented a new sauce for *scomberi*, or mackerel; whence an Athenian wit, on seeing the two youths galloping about the streets in their new equestrian dignity, denominated them the two mackerels on horseback. The rage of the Roman voluptuaries for delicate fish is well known; not only did they bring them from the shores of Britain and the farthest islands, but they endeavoured to colonise the seas in the neighbourhood of Rome with breeds of new fish. Octavius, the admiral of the Roman fleet, brought from some distant sea an immense number of *scari*, or chærs, with which he stocked and peopled the ocean between Ostia and Campania, as a nursery of new *scari*. What success befel this piscatory sort of colonisation, is not recorded.—*Edin. Literary Journal.*

TASTE OF THE PITMEN.—Most of the old pitmen had a taste for expensive furniture, a taste still indulged by many; and it would be impossible for a stranger to pass in front of the lowly dwellings, three or four hundred in number, adjacent to Jarrow Colliery, for example, without being struck by the succession of carved mahogany bedposts and tall chests of drawers, as well as chairs of the same costly material, which are presented at almost every open door; it is affirmed, indeed, that some of these mean-looking habitations do not contain a single article in wood of any other kind. In their dress, the pitmen, singularly enough, often affect to be gaudy, or rather they did so formerly; being fond of clothes of glaring colours. Their holiday waistcoats, called by them *possey jackets*, were frequently of very curious patterns, displaying flowers of various dyes; their stockings mostly of blue, purple, pink, or mixed colours. A great part of them used to have their hair very long, which on work days was either tied in a queue, or rolled up in curls; but when dressed in their best attire, it was commonly spread over their shoulders. Some of them wore two or three narrow ribands round their hats, placed at equal distances, in which it was customary with them to insert one or more bunches of primroses or other flowers. Perhaps it will strike a stranger, on passing along the streets of Newcastle on a Sunday or a holiday, that the better sort of the inhabitants are partial to posies or flowers.—*History of Fossil Fuel*, lately published.

A DINNER PARTY IN RUSSIA.—In Heath's Pictorial Annual, just published, Mr Leitch Ritchie furnishes us with much novel and interesting information in regard to the domestic manners of the Russians. The following are extracts from the work, "Journey to St Petersburg and Moscow." He first describes a stranger's introduction at a dinner party at a merchant's house. "Being strangers, we bow profoundly; the lady of the house graciously; but one of us, who has the good fortune to be on more intimate terms, steps up to where she is sitting. He salutes her hand, and while raising his head she kisses him on the brow; and the little ceremony strikes us as being at once the most kindly and graceful we have ever seen. When the guests are seated, the two hostile lines facing each other, the master and mistress of the feast remain standing. It is their business to attend to the wants of the company themselves, and to see that the servants do their duty. Nothing can escape their observation. Your plate does not remain a moment empty, nor your glass empty or full. At length a toast is proposed: it is 'the Emperor.' At that instant a door flies open, and a burst of music sweeps in from the next room, the guests joining their acclamations to the sound. The new national hymn follows, 'God save the Emperor,' and receives additional power from the practised ears and voices of the company. Other toasts speedily follow, such as 'the Ladies,' 'the Gentlemen,' and are done honour to in flowing bumpers of champagne. Many other French wines are on the table, as also Madeira, which is much esteemed by the Russians, and a bottle of port is set down expressly for the Englishmen. Soon, however, the wine appears to grow distasteful; and one of the company, with a knowing look to his compeer, declares that he thinks it wants sweetening. At this signal the master and mistress of the feast exchange a hearty kiss, and the drink goes down as before. But in a few minutes another discontent raises his voice, and thus the complaint passes from one to another, 'This wine is not sweet enough,' the host and hostess kissing each time till they are ready to faint. The lady, however, takes her revenge. She fixes an inveterate eye upon the glasses, which must be emptied within a given time, and filled as soon as emptied. The lights at length begin to misconduct themselves; they twinkle, if they do not absolutely hop. As for you, you are no doubt deadly sober; but willing to remain so, are desirous of making your escape. You seize the opportunity of the hostess's back being turned, and vanish from the room; but, alas! you are caught in the middle of the stairs, and conducted back a prisoner. At her own time she gives

the signal, and all get up from the table. The ladies must have been conquerors in the pitched battle, for in the march to the drawing-room they again take precedence of the lords of the creation. The latter, indeed, show some little symptoms of the confusion of defeat; but these are completely dissipated by the refreshment of a cup of coffee. In fine, the company take their leave with abundance of bows, kisses, and thanks."

AMERICANS AT MALTA.—In Malta I had remarked large arm-chairs, furnished with rockers, in two different drawing-rooms, and one also in a shop that I casually entered, which led me to inquire if the use of such chairs, confined to the nursery in England, was common here. To my great surprise, I was informed that the custom of using rocking chairs had been imported from America; and a lady, to whom the adventure occurred, greatly entertained me by relating the effect produced on herself and her daughters by the first sight of a family rocking scene. This lady, soon after her arrival, had occasion to return a visit to an American family, recently settled here. The party visited consisted of a father, mother, and three grown-up young people, all somewhat of a tall, spare make, with that sort of primitive mien which seems to characterise the inhabitants of some of the states. The visitors took their places on a sofa in the drawing-room, and the family arranged themselves opposite, according to their seniority, in arm-chairs. When the first civilities had passed, and conversation had begun to flag, the lady of the house, whose appearance and cap were alike somewhat starched, proceeded with much composure to rock herself in her chair. The young people—their civil speeches concluded—with an easy unconcern, one by one, followed their mother's example. At length the father, who had hitherto borne the principal burden of conversation, seemed unconsciously to fall into the same movement. Thus seated, in rather an awful semicircle, and all gently indulging in the same soothing exercise, the impression upon the strangers was quite astounding. The lady, who had hardly recovered from the effects of her voyage, began to grow dizzy, and to think with dismay of what she had suffered on board; while her young companions, highly entertained with so novel a scene, had great difficulty to restrain their mirth. They gladly made their visit as short as was consistent with the customary forms, heartily rejoiced to make their escape without disturbing the gravity of the party by an involuntary laugh.—*Dr Hogg's Visit to Damascus.*

HISTORY OF THE HIGHLAND BAGPIPE.—The history of the bagpipe is very curious and interesting. Although an exceedingly ancient instrument, it does not appear to have been known to the Celtic nations. It was in use among the Trojans, Greeks, and Romans; but how or in what manner it came to be introduced into the Highlands, is a question which cannot be solved. Two suppositions have been started on this point; either that it was brought in by the Romans, or by the northern nations. The latter conjecture appears to be the most probable, for we cannot possibly imagine, that if the bagpipe had been introduced so early as the Roman epoch, no notice should have been taken of that instrument by the more early annalists and poets. But if the bagpipe was an imported instrument, how does it happen that the great Highland pipe is peculiar to the Highlands, and is, perhaps, the only national instrument in Europe? If it was introduced by the Romans, or by the people of Scandinavia, how has it happened that no traces of that instrument in its present shape are to be found anywhere except in the Highlands? There is, indeed, some plausibility in these interrogatories, but they are easily answered by supposing, what is very probable, that the great bagpipe, in its present form, is the work of modern improvement, and that, originally, the instrument was much the same as is still seen in Belgium and Italy. The effects of this national instrument in arousing the feelings of those who have, from infancy, been accustomed to its wild and warlike tones, is truly astonishing. "In halls of joy, and in scenes of mourning, it has prevailed; it has animated Scotland's warriors in battle, and welcomed them back after their toils to the homes of their love and the hills of their nativity. Its strains were the first sounded on the ears of infancy, and they are the last to be forgotten in the wandering of age. Even Highlanders will allow that it is not the gentlest of instruments; but when far from the mountain homes, what sobads, however melodious, could thrill round the heart like one burst of their own wild native pipe? The feelings which other instruments awaken are general and undesigned, because they talk alike to Frenchmen, Spaniards, Germans, and Highlanders, for they are common to all; but the bagpipe is sacred to Scotland, and speaks a language which Scotchmen only feel. It talks to them of home, and all the past, and brings before them, on the burning shores of India, the wild hills and oft frequented streams of Caledonia; the friends that are thinking of them, and the sweethearts and wives that are weeping for them there; and need it be told here, to how many fields of danger and victory its proud strains have led? There is not a battle that is honourable to Britain in which its war-blast has not sounded. When every other instrument has been hushed by the confusion and carnage of the scene, it has been borne into the thick of battle, and, far in the advance, its bleeding

but devoted bearer, sinking on the earth, has sounded at once encouragement to his countrymen and his own coronach."—*Brown's History of the Highlands of Scotland.*

COMPARATIVE COST OF CANDLES AND GAS.—The light of one candle at a time, for fifty hours, will cost 8d., whilst the cost of gas-light equal to that of one candle, will cost 2½d. and a very small fraction. Three feet of gas is equal to seven candles; three feet and a half, eleven candles; four feet, twelve; and four feet and a half, fifteen candles. From numerous experiments made, it has been discovered that the common notion of candles burning faster for being snuffed is erroneous. A ten-dip should last, on an average, 5h. 30m.; a short six-mould, 8h. 35m.; short and long four-mould, 12h. 16m.—*Mechanics' Almanack.*

UNCLAIMED PLATE.—The large sum to which unclaimed dividends sometimes amount, is well known; the quantity, too, of unclaimed plate in London is very great. At Coutts' banking-house there is a room filled with chests of plate deposited there by persons of whom all trace is lost. Some have been now twenty years there.

THE MOON.—Some time since, a M. Gruithausen, of Munich, stated that he had incontestible proofs that the moon is inhabited: all Europe assailed him with ridicule, but he was not to be laughed out of his opinions, and has now republished them, in concert with a learned colleague and astronomer, M. Schreter. Their common conclusions are: first, that the vegetation on the surface of the moon extends to 55° S. lat. and 65° N. lat.; secondly, that from the 50th degree of N. lat. to the 47th of S. lat., they recognise evident traces of the abode of animated beings. They repeat that which M. Gruithausen formerly asserted, that they perceive highroads in various directions, and have further discovered a colossal edifice, nearly under the equator of our satellite. At this place there is an appearance of a considerable city, near to which they are perfectly assured of the existence of a construction similar to that called in fortification a horn-work.—*Athenæum.*

SCOTLAND.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATIONS.

The existing circumstances of the church in Ireland have had the effect of throwing the British religious world into new relations. The dissenters in general have been induced, by a community of feeling on the Voluntary question, to forego the extreme hostility which they formerly professed upon purely religious grounds against the Catholics. On the other hand, the friends of establishments in Scotland and England, after disregarding the existence of Catholicism for a hundred and fifty years, have suddenly sunk differences which have prevailed between them since the Reformation, and which at one time arrayed the one party against the other in deadly warfare, in order to combine against a body of whose continued existence, till recent political events, they seemed hardly conscious. Professing an extreme dread of the advances which they allege the Catholic religion to have made of late years in England and Scotland, the friends of establishments have begun to form Protestant Associations, for the avowed purpose of withstanding the further encroachments of Popery; while their antagonists loudly assert that the real objects are to muster force against the existing government, and to protect the Irish establishment from threatened reformation.

A resolution having been formed by some friends of the church in Edinburgh to form a Protestant Association, permission was requested and obtained from the Dean of Guild to hold the necessary public meeting in St Andrew's Church. About a twelvemonth ago, a public meeting respecting the annuity tax or assessment for ministers' stipend having been held in that place of worship with the consent of the magistracy, the kirk-session applied for and obtained, from the Court of Session, an interdict forbidding public meetings to be held there in future, without the consent of the ministers. Remembering this insult, the Town Council, Dec. 15, called the Dean of Guild to account for granting the use of the church for the formation of what one of the members described as "an Orange Lodge, designed to set men together by the ears, and drag religion through the mire of politics." Twenty-five members condemned, some of them in very warm language, the object of the meeting, while only five seemed favourable to it; though, as permission had already been given, a few more were inclined to let the meeting take place. On a vote, it was determined by 16 to 13 to withdraw the permission.

The meeting took place in the Assembly Rooms, Dec. 23, and was numerously and respectfully attended, the Marquis of Tweeddale being in the chair, while the platform was occupied by a great number of clergymen and others. The chairman and speakers very emphatically denied that a double object was entertained; and the spirit of the proceedings may be gathered from the following resolutions:—"1. That the Protestant inhabitants of the British empire have been comparatively indifferent about the existence and prevalence of Popery amongst them, while Roman Catholics have taken advantage of their supineness to promote their own cause, with that unwearied zeal and activity, as well as devotion to the interests of their party, which have always characterised

the adherents of the Church of Rome.—2. That from a consideration at once of the essential and unchangeable features of Popery, in doctrine, discipline, government, and worship, its injurious influence both on the temporal and spiritual welfare of man, on the best interests of individuals, families, and communities, and also of its present condition as exhibited in the active exertions of its friends, the success with which these exertions have been attended, the hopes which they cherish, and the plans which they appear to be meditating—it is now the duty of all true Protestants publicly and vigorously to exert themselves in the use of all proper means for checking the progress and preventing the encroachments of Popery, and propagating the great doctrines of the Reformation." The third resolution indicated the formation of a society to be called the Edinburgh Protestant Association, the objects of which should be "to promote the cause of Protestant truth, and the great doctrines of the Reformation, and especially to diffuse information as to the character and designs of Popery."

Nov. 18. The northern coast of Scotland was visited by a dreadful storm: the previous night had been remarkable for an uncommonly brilliant display of the aurora borealis over the whole heavens. Eight fishing-boats, belonging to Peterhead, Gardinston, Johnshaven, and other places, and containing forty-eight men, were lost. Several coasting-vessels were wrecked, but their crews were saved. On the land, houses were unroofed, stacks of hay and corn blown away, and much other damage to property inflicted.

—25. At a numerous and respectable meeting in Edinburgh, the Dean of Guild in the chair, it was resolved to take steps for the formation of a railway connecting Edinburgh with the ports of Leith and Newhaven. The depot in Edinburgh is proposed to be upon the low ground at the east end of the Prince's Street Gardens, near the slaughter-house, whence there will be a tunnel under the line of St Andrew Street and Dublin Street, issuing at the bottom of Scotland Street, with a descent of 1 foot in 27. From the last point, the railway will proceed in a direct line to Newhaven, and by a diverging line to Leith, the descent on that part of the way being only 1 in 250. The cost of the undertaking is calculated at £60,000, and the annual return at £10,500. A large portion of the stock has already been subscribed for.

Dec. 2. The first general meeting of the subscribers to the proposed Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway was held in the Black-Bull Inn, Glasgow. The Lord Provost presided, and gave an excellent address from the chair, showing the great public advantages that would result from this measure, and congratulating the meeting on the prospect they enjoyed of being able soon to pass to or from the metropolis of Scotland, by a smooth railway, in eighty or eighty-five minutes. The meeting was numerously attended and highly respectable. Deputations from the shareholders in Edinburgh, Manchester, and Liverpool, attended, and added not a little to the spirit of enthusiasm and harmony that prevailed. The Company stand pledged to the public that nothing but the best line between the two cities is to be selected. The stock has been already subscribed.

—8. A grand dinner was held in Edinburgh, by gentlemen chiefly of the liberal party, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the expatriated Poles. The Marquis of Breadalbane was called to the chair; and among the distinguished guests were Prince Czartoryski, Count Zamoyski, and other Polish exiles; the Earl of Buchan, Sir George Warrender, Mr Ferguson of Raith, Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr P. M. Stewart, Mr Gillon, Sir J. Gibson Craig, Sir T. D. Lauder, Lord Advocate Murray, &c. Lord Breadalbane, in a very energetic oration, denounced the conduct of the Czar, as scarcely to be paralleled in the annals of human infamy, and such inspired disgust and indignation in every civilised state. Prince Czartoryski expressed his gratitude for the reception he had met with in Scotland, in feeling terms; and assured the company, that though Poland would not waste her strength by a partial and untimely burst of indignation, she would be ready when the way of action came to make any sacrifice to recover independence. Among the other speakers were Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr J. A. Murray, and Count Zamoyski. The same spirit of indignation against the atrocious tyranny of Russia, and of sympathy with its victims, which was so fervently expressed by Lord Breadalbane, marked the whole of the proceedings.

—22. An important case was decided in the Jury Court, Edinburgh; Mr S. J. Hallam, tea-dealer, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh, pursuer, and Messrs Frederick Gye and Company, Fleet Street, merchants, London, defenders; damages laid at £5,000. This trial arose out of a law-suit betwixt the parties some years ago, and the present action rested on certain defamatory charges made by Messrs Gye at that period, which they have been unable to substantiate, and also for an alleged illegal arrestment of the pursuer in London, on or about the 27th March 1850, to the injury of his character and credit; several houses having in consequence made a run upon him for their settlements, and afterwards very much restricted their dealings with him. The jury, by a unanimous verdict, gave damages £2,000.

The sheriffship of Banffshire, vacant by the death of Mr Urquhart, has been conferred upon Mr Currie, whose vacant deputy-advocateship has been given to Mr Robert Handside.

Sir Charles Bell, so eminent for his discoveries respecting the nervous system, has been appointed by the Town Council of Edinburgh, to fill the chair of surgery in their university, vacant by the death of Professor Turner.

The church commissioners have sent to the different ministers of the kirk a list of queries, regarding the size of their parishes, the extent of church accommodation, the amount of their emoluments, &c., and to the dissenting clergymen a separate list of queries as to the amount of accommodation furnished by their places of worship, the number of their congregations, the proportion between the present and past amount of their flocks, and the debts, if any, by which their places of worship may be encumbered. The ministers and others have generally resolved to reply in answer to the last query, and also to one respecting the application of their door-collections, unless "the commission inquire into the cost of parish churches and manse—the disputes and litigations to which they give rise—the principles on which the expense is levied—the vexatious, expensive, frequent, long-protracted litigations which are perpetually arising from processes of augmentation, locality, &c."

A correspondent of the Edinburgh Weekly Journal, who is stated by the editor of that paper to have "the very best opportunity of ascertaining the fact," corrects the newspaper account of the age of the deceased Mr James Hogg, by stating that the parish record gives "December 9, 1770," as the date of his baptism, so that he must have been about sixty-five years old. Mr Hogg appears to have been himself ignorant of the date of his birth, or rather under a complete mistake upon the subject, for, while of opinion that he was a superior poet to Robert Burns, he seemed anxious to derive a reflected lustre from that celebrated individual, by alleging that he was born on the same day—the 25th of January—for which he said he had the authority of a family chronicle on a blank page of his father's bible.

The committee appointed by the subscribers for a monument in Edinburgh to Sir Walter Scott, have found it difficult to decide respecting the character of the building to be erected. Two designs were brought under consideration. The one is an Egyptian obelisk 200 feet high; to be built of Craigleith stone, the shaft rising from an ornamental base of 44 feet in height; to be placed at the west end of George Street, near the eastern boundary of Charlotte Square Garden. This plan is by Mr Playfair. The other is a Gothic architectural structure, 85 feet in height, or 100 feet, if desired; to be built of Craigleith stone, rising from a granite base, and comprehending a colossal statue of Sir Walter; also to be placed in Charlotte Square. Mr Rickman of Birmingham is the author of this plan. The estimated expense of the obelisk

is L.5500; of the Gothic structure, L.4000, including L.500 for a statue, or L.5000 if the dimensions are increased to 100 feet, and greater enrichment of ornament introduced in the detail. The committee have ultimately resolved to procure additional plans, and not to accept any which does not include a statue.

Dr Hunter, professor of humanity, has been appointed principal of the United College, St Salvador and St Leonard at St Andrews, in place of the deceased Dr Nicol. The Rev. Mr Jackson has been appointed professor of divinity in place of the late Dr Mitchell, in the College of St Mary's.

A gentleman informs us that he has seldom been more deeply impressed by any ordinary circumstance than by the following simple occurrence. He was travelling from the North Highlands to Inverness, and on the Lochacraig road, near Craig, in one of the bleakest and most barren parts of that rugged district, he observed a small turf hut or booth near the roadside, from which smoke was issuing. His first impression was, that the hut was a smuggling depot, thrown up hastily by some band of natives, who think it no great sin or shame to levy black mail on the excise department. He alighted and entered the small domicile, in which he saw with surprise and delight—not a party of smugglers, but about a dozen children with books and slates, conning their tasks under the eye of a young man, officiating apparently as schoolmaster. It turned out, that a few of the shepherds, scattered over the hills, had clubbed together, and engaged a teacher for their children. They erected the hut on a part of the heath most central for the different families; and here, in the little low booth, amidst the circling snows, the urchins spell over the tasks that may hereafter make their fortune, when they leave their native glen to fight their way in the world. Small must be the recompense given to the teacher, yet great is the zeal of the poor shepherds, and this trait of truly Scottish feeling we record with much pleasure and satisfaction.—*Inverness Courier*.

BIRTHS.

- Nov. 20. At Arniston, Mrs Dundas of Arniston; a son.
21. At Mellerstain, the lady of Charles Baillie, Esq. advocate; a daughter, which survived only a few hours.
22. At Comrie House, Lady Mansell, the wife of Sir John Mansell, Bart.; three daughters, all of whom, with the mother, are doing well.
23. At Inveree, Inverness-shire, the lady of Aeneas Ranaldson Macdonnell, Esq. of Cleungary and Clanranald; a son.
24. The lady of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; a son.
Dec. 7. At 40, Albany Street, Edinburgh, the lady of Lieut-Col. Fairfax; a daughter.—At Goldsmiths' Hall, the lady of John Lane, Esq.; a son.
12. In Grosvenor Square, London, Lady Emily Pusey; a son and heir.
14. At Prestongrange, the Lady Harriet Grant Suttie; a son.
16. The Countess Clanwilliam; a son.
At Barbsion, the lady of Sir T. Sabine Pasley, Bart.; a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Nov. 20. At Dunnikier House, Fife, John Murray Drummond, Esq. late of the grenadier guards, eldest son of Rear-Admiral Drummond, of Megginich Castle, Perth, to Frances Gemina Oswald, fourth daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Oswald, G.C.B.
23. At Tunbridge Wells, Captain Henry D. Trotter, R.N., son of Alexander Trotter, Esq. of Dreghorn, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Major-General James Pringle, of the Hon. East India Company's service.
Dec. 1. At Straloch, Captain Thomas Shepherd, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Helen Barbara, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Innes of Pitmedden, Esq.
19. At Edinburgh, Charles Neaves, Esq. advocate, to Eliza, daughter of Col. Macdonald of Dalness, Esq. W.S.

DEATHS.

- Nov. 15. At Bawtry, after a few days' illness, the Dowager Viscountess Galway, in her 81st year.
16. At Hampton Court Palace, Anne Caroline Fitzroy, daughter of the late Hon. Henry Fitzroy, brother of the late Lord Southampton.
17. At Meldrum, James Urquhart of Meldrum, Esq. aged 77, sheriff of Banffshire.—At Moy Hall, Margaret Lady Mackintosh, widow of the late Sir Aeneas Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Bart. aged 86.—At Edinburgh, Mr Niel Lamont, S.S.C., deeply regretted by all his friends and acquaintances.
20. At Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, the Hon. William Robertson, late one of the Senators of the College of Justice.—At Halifax, Nova Scotia, the Hon. Charles F. Norton, captain, 52d regiment.
22. At Melrose Manse, the Rev. George Thomson, in his 77th year.—In his 85th year, at his seat near Windsor, William Blane, Esq. of Winkfield Park, Berks, and of Grongar, Ayrshire, N.B.
23. At Badminton, Gloucestershire, Henry Charles, sixth Duke of Beaufort, K.G., in his 69th year.
25. At 20, Brighton Street, Portobello, Miss Clerk of Eldin.—At Edinburgh, in the 58th year of his age, Mr Robert Goodacre, a gentleman whose name and whose memory will long live in the recollection of the many thousands whom he has delighted and instructed by his public lectures on astronomy and geography.
26. At Early Court, near Reading, in his 42d year, the Hon. William Scott, only son of Lord Stowell.
27. At Bath, Lady Keir Grant.—At his house, in England's Lane, Hampstead, William Adams, in his 67th year; one of the earliest radical reformers of Westminster, and a personal friend of Horne Tooke.
29. At Ramsgate, Lieutenant-General Sir William Inglis, K.C.B., governor of Cork.
Dec. 3. At Pope's Villa, Twickenham, after a few hours' illness, of apoplexy, the Right Hon. Baroness Howe.
4. At his seat, near Liege, Lieutenant-General Lord Crewe, in his 69th year.
5. At Dunloskine, near Dunoon, James Gillespie, Esq.
6. At Himley Hall, Staffordshire, the Right Hon. William Humble, Lord Ward, tenth Baron Ward of Birmingham, in his 55th year.
8. At his house in Grosvenor Place, London Lieutenant-General Lord Hartland, in his 69th year.
10. At 5, Picardy Place, Edinburgh, Grace, daughter of the late Mr George Watson, merchant, Edinburgh.
11. At Edinburgh, in her 83d year, Mrs Isabella Campbell, widow of the late Col. Macdonald, Esq. of Boisdale.
13. At Dumfries, after a short illness, Mrs Mary Kennedy of Knockgray.—At Cleish Manse, Kinross-shire, the Rev. William Daling, minister of the parish of Cleish, aged 70.
15. At Castle Bank, near Lanark, Colonel Robert Ross, late of the 4th dragoon guards.—At Craigie House, Richard Campbell, Esq. of Craigie.
21. At Edinburgh, Sir John Sinclair, of Ulster, Bart. in the 82d year of his age.
At the island of Singapore, on the 4th of July last, the Hon. Charles Robert Lindsay, of the Bengal civil service, second son of the late Earl of Balcarres, aged 51.
At Tralee Spa, much regretted, Captain Francis Edward Collingwood, of the royal navy. This gallant officer, who was nearly related to the great Lord Collingwood, was, during the last war, on constant service, and, at the memorable battle of Trafalgar, being stationed in the poop of the Victory, Lord Nelson's flagship, shot the French marine who had just previously indicted a mortal wound on the gallant Nelson.
Mr T. Saucers, the celebrated breeder of sheep, of Freefolk Farm, near Andover, in his 77th year.
Near Hemel Hempstead, John Cotton, Esq. in his 84th year.

SCOTTISH BANKRUPTS.

John Thomson, farmer and cattle-dealer, Whitefield.—William Strathern, flax-dealer, Edinburgh and Leith.—William Armour, tailor and clothier, Glasgow.—George Anderson, builder, Leith, residing in Wellington Place, Leith Links.—Alexander Farquharson, innkeeper, Wick.—Robert Kirk, senior, yarn spinner and merchant at Rothes Mills, and cattle-dealer and grain-merchant at Easter Finglassie, in the county of Fife.—Hugh Hutton, merchant, Greenock.—James Mitchell, lately merchant, Greenock, now residing in Glasgow.—Alexander Anderson, builder, Leith.

ENGLISH BANKRUPTS.

Nov. 17. B. Ridge, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, general factor. J. Bevil, Haileyford Place, Kennington, auctioneer. A. Molony, Bruton Place, wine-merchant. W. H. Guy, Stroud, woollen-draper. R. Barber, Cambridge, grocer. C. Cooper, Liverpool, grocer. J. Gribble, Ashburton, Devonshire, scrivener. R. Lubbock, Great Yarmouth, ship-builder. J. Garret, Brighton, builder. T. Ainsworth, Liverpool, victualler. J. C. and W. Bond, Birmingham, factors. J. Turley, Bilston, Staffordshire, ironmaster. J. Heap, Manchester, machine-maker. E. V. Blyth and C. A. Kell, Birmingham, factors. J. W. Gough, Dursley, Gloucestershire, stationer.

20. J. Jarmain, Air Street, Piccadilly, bill-broker. J. Wilson, Liverpool Street, Bishopsgate, upholsterer. E. Farrar, Guildford Street, St Pancras, apothecary. S. Strong, Oxford Street, draper. S. T. Probert, Derby, wholesale stationer. W. Carr, New Malton, Yorkshire, linen-draper. T. Bloomer, Cradley, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire, nail-ironmonger. W. W. Jenkins, Birmingham, brassfounder.

24. W. Last, Munster Street, Regent's Park, coal-merchant. W. Gripper, Chipping Barnet, innkeeper. R. A. Braine, Oxford, saddler. H. Rowers, Great Malvern, lodging-house-keeper. J. Nuttall, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer. W. Balcumb, Cheltenham, plumber. P. Gerrish, Ross, Herefordshire, cheese-factor. G. Armitage and J. Tomkinson, Oldham, timber-merchants. C. P. Henderson, Manchester, merchant. J. Smith, Rugby, Warwickshire, dealer in corn.

27. H. Simmonds, Lamb's Conduit Street, silversmith. G. Levi, Pinner's Hall, Great Winchester Street, merchant. R. R. Collis, Southville, Wandsworth Road, coal-merchant. J. Box, Bell Yard, Doctors' Commons, scrivener. F. Blyth, Tokenhouse Yard, agent. T. Savage, Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell, watchmaker. J. Nevin, Seven Oaks, Kent, ironmonger. R. Turley, Bilston, Staffordshire, ironmaster. E. Vain, Southampton, common brewer. A. Rodie, Ely, Cambridgeshire, tea-dealer. C. Turnbull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, commission agent. J. Heath, Birmingham, lamp-manufacturer. J. Robinson, Birmingham, jobbing smith. W. Rose and J. Turley, Sedgley, Staffordshire, timber-merchants.

Dec. 1. E. Andre, Brightelmstone, cabinet-maker. M. and W. King, Kingsley, Hampshire, millers. C. Sanderson, Princes Street, Hanover Square, hotel-keeper. P. Cutler, sen. Church Street, near Epsom, miller. R. Jones, Whitechapel Road, boot and shoe maker. J. Polfreyman, High Holborn, licensed victualler. J. J. Dubois, Brown's Lane, Christchurch, silk-manufacturer. J. Lister, Kingston-upon-Hull, brewer. Z. Devoige, Manchester, jacquard machine-maker. A. L. Burgess, Blyth, Northumberland, alkali-manufacturer. H. C. Watkins, Pendleton, brewer. R. Warner, Beccles, Suffolk, innkeeper. W. Smith, Selby, Yorkshire, clerk. H. Matson, Sandal Magna, Yorkshire, wine-merchant. J. F. Moss, Chester, wharfinger.

4. W. Barrett, Bell Yard, Doctors' Commons, money-scrivener. J. Bowring and W. Garrard, Exmouth Street, Clerkenwell, linen-draper. E. Keat, Hatfield Hyde, Herts, farmer. W. Parsons, Quadrant, Regent Street, billiard-table manufacturer. J. Addison, Guildford, Surrey, watchmaker. J. Imeson, Fenchurch Street, stationer. W. Manley, Topsham, Devonshire, ropemaker. F. Bishop, Gloucester, corn-dealer. J. Marsh, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, scrivener. J. Kirchner, Brighton, music-seller.

8. R. Hollingdale, Strood, Kent, grocer. J. Wright, Stavely, Derbyshire, brush-manufacturer. G. Mayor and G. S. Dove, Little Distaff Lane, spice-merchants. W. Shott and W. R. Honey, Thomas Street, Horsleydown, Surrey, wharfingers. A. Levy, Ramsgate, dealer in fancy goods. W. P. Williams, Newton Abbott, Devonshire, draper. S. Gray, Rose Street, Covent Garden, baker. G. Little, Church Street, Lisson Grove, corn-dealer. T. Sudd, Bungay, Suffolk, grocer. B. G. Levison, Bishopsgate Street, oilman. W. Thomas, Foley Place, Great Portland Street, tailor. J. Tulley, High Holborn, bazaar keeper. T. Hall, Holland, Derbyshire, lime-burner. A. Radcliffe and G. Edwards, Salford, wine merchants. F. Bishop and W. Wilkes, Gloucester, corn-merchants. S. Goodwin, Birmingham, grocer.

11. I. Levy, Old Broad Street, merchant. M. C. and T. Burrows, Duke Street, St James's, tailors. D. Clark, New Broad Street, merchant. J. Johnson, High Street, Bloomsbury, bookseller. S. Dalby, Fleet Street, boot and shoe maker. G. Jones, Shad Thames, Horsleydown, Southwark, wharfinger. G. Lewis and W. Garrard, Haverfordwest, linen drapers. D. H. Brown, Haverfordwest, linen draper. J. Rowlands, Hereford, draper. J. C. Lyons, Liverpool, commission merchant. T. Walker, Darlington, Durham, tailor.

15. W. J. Muggerridge, Trinity Street, Rotherhithe, brewer. F. J. Mason, West Strand, bookseller. S. H. Buckley, Saddleshoe, Yorkshire, dyer. F. Potter, Manchester, merchant. J. Richardson, Leeds, money scrivener. B. J. Wetherell, Osmerley, Yorkshire, bleacher. A. Davis, Arundel, chymist. T. Dudley, Sedgley, Staffordshire, grocer. W. Potter, Wotton-under-Edge, watchmaker.

18. R. Baugh, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, draper. T. Hill, Bow Churchyard, commission agent. J. H. Jermy, Threadneedle Street, hosier. R. Home, Hadnal, Shropshire, innkeeper. H. Anderson, Liverpool, merchant. J. Nicholson, Easthorpe Southwell, Nottinghamshire, builder.

Dec. 23. Consols for Account, 91½.

The public is respectfully informed that the present is the concluding sheet of CHAMBERS'S HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER. After a trial of above three years, the Editors are satisfied that the work is not of a nature calculated to ensure success upon the cheap principle, and that, in prosecuting the undertaking any further, they would be devoting, to a task comparatively thankless, time and thought which may be expended upon much more important objects. It will appear strange that the circulation of a work of which the Editors speak in these terms is about ten thousand copies, being a much larger amount than was ever attained, perhaps, by any British newspaper. But, in a publication upon the principle above stated, a circulation of ten thousand is barely sufficient to pay the expenses. The Editors might have been less disposed to lay stress upon this point, if they were not persuaded that they can promote the public good much more effectually in another way. In the production of a cheap and complete course of Educational Works, upon which they have recently adventured, they believe that they are taking steps for operating a more extensive benefit upon the national mind, than could be expected to accrue from any other labour upon which they could bestow their time—not excepting the management of a Journal which weekly infuses the breath of moral and intellectual life into two or three hundred thousand people.

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[Moral Education.] For the sake of himself and society, he must be habituated, from the dawn of consciousness and feeling, to the moderate activity and regulation of the inferior sentiments of his nature, and gradually to the due exercise of the higher sentiments—justice, kindness, and truth, towards his fellow-beings, and veneration towards the objects of his religious faith. In time, as his intellectual faculties develop themselves, he ought to be instructed in the theory, and impressed with the higher sanctions, of that morality in which he has been previously trained and exercised.

[Intellectual Education.] That he may be qualified for the ready acquisition of knowledge, and the performance of the duties and labours of life, he must be instructed in (1) Reading, at least in his own tongue, (2) Writing, (3) Arithmetic, and (4) Grammar, Etymology, and Composition. That he may enter life with a mind informed respecting that creation of which he is a part, and that society of which he is a member, and qualified as well as may be to perform the part which will fall to his lot, he must be acquainted with at least the elements of the following kinds of knowledge—(1) the Surface of the Earth (Geography); (2) the Structure of the Earth (Geology); (3) the Vegetable Productions of the Earth (Botany); (4) the Animal Creatures of the Earth (Zoology); (5) the Phenomena of the Atmosphere (Meteorology); (6) the Composition of the Substances of the Material World, and the changes which are produced by the action of these substances upon each other (Chemistry); (7) the Mechanical Powers and Relations of the Material World (Natural Philosophy); (8) the Science of Measurement (Geometry); (9) the Relation of our Globe to the other component parts of the vast System of Creation (Astronomy); (10) the Physical, Moral, and Intellectual Nature of Man, with reference to the preservation of health, and the attainment of happiness; (11) the Production and Distribution of National Wealth (Political Economy); (12) the History of Nations and Countries, ancient and Modern, especially those in which the Pupil is most interested—of their Literature, Eminent Men, Resources, &c.

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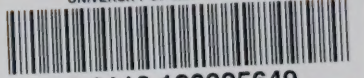
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